

**Theme:** Led by Washington and Hamilton, the first administration under the Constitution overcame various difficulties and firmly established the political and economic foundations of the new federal government.

The cabinet debate over Hamilton's financial measure expanded into a wider political conflict between Hamiltonian Federalists and Jefferson Republicans - the first political parties in America. The French Revolution created a severe ideological and political division over foreign policy between Federalists and Republicans. The foreign-policy crisis coincided with domestic political divisions that culminated in the bitter election of 1800, but in the end power passed peacefully from Federalists to Republicans.

**Summary:** The fledgling government faced considerable difficulties and skepticism about its durability, especially since traditional political theory held that large-scale republics were bound to fail. But President Washington brought credibility to the new government, while his cabinet, led by Alexander Hamilton, strengthened its political and economic foundations.

The government's first achievements were the Bill of Rights and Hamilton's financial system. Through effective leadership, Hamilton carried out his program of funding the national debt, assuming state debts, imposing customs and excise taxes, and establishing a Bank of the United States.

The bank was the most controversial part of Hamilton's program because it raised basic constitutional issues. Opposition to the bank from Jefferson and his followers reflected more fundamental political disagreements about republicanism, economics, federal power, and foreign policy. As the French Revolution evolved from moderation to radicalism, it intensified the ideological divisions between pro-French Jeffersonians and the pro-British Hamiltonians.

Washington's Neutrality Proclamation angered Republicans, who wanted America to aid Revolutionary France. Washington's policy was sorely tested by the British, who routinely violated American neutrality. In order to avoid war, Washington endorsed the conciliatory Jay's Treaty, further outraging the Republicans and France.

After the humiliating XYZ affair, the United States came to the brink of war with France, but Adams sacrificed his political popularity and divided his party by negotiating peace.

These foreign policy disagreements embittered domestic politics: Federalists passed the Alien and Sedition Acts, to which Jefferson and Madison responded with the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions.

#### A. Read Chapter 10

#### B. Define and give the significance of each of the following:

cabinet	"elastic" clause	Pinckney Treaty
George Washington	Whiskey Rebellion	election of 1796
Alexander Hamilton	Neutrality Proclamation	XYZ Affair
Thomas Jefferson	Citizen Genet	Alien and Sedition Acts
Bill of Rights	Battle of Fallen	Kentucky and Virginia
"loose construction" v.	Timbers/Treaty of Greenville	Resolutions
"strict construction"	Jay's Treaty	

#### C. Answer

1. Identify Secretary of Treasury **Hamilton's** basic economic and political goals and his **financial plan** designed to achieve them ?
2. What were the political and philosophical disagreements between Hamilton and Jefferson that led to the creation of the **first American political parties**?
3. What messages did **Washington** send to the American people in his **Farewell Address** and what **contributions** did he make as president?
4. Why is the election of 1800 referred to as the **Jeffersonian Revolution of 1800**? In what ways would his administration be different from the Federalists who preceded him.

### Identification

*Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The official body of voters, chosen by the states under the new constitution, who in 1789 unanimously elected George Washington as president
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The constitutional office onto which John Adams was sworn on April 30, 1789
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The cabinet office in Washington's administration headed by a brilliant young West Indian immigrant who distrusted people
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Alexander Hamilton's policy of paying off all federal bonds at face value in order to strengthen the national credit
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Hamilton's policy of having the federal government pay the financial obligations of the states
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The first ten amendments to the Constitution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Political organizations not envisioned in the Constitution and considered dangerous to national unity by most of the Founding Fathers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Political and social upheaval supported by most Americans during its moderate beginnings in 1789 but the cause of bitter division among Americans after it took a radical turn in 1792
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Agreement signed between two anti-British countries in 1778 that increasingly plagued American foreign policy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Message issued by Washington in 1793 that urged Americans to stay impartial and aloof from the French Revolutionary wars with the British
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Document signed in 1794 whose terms favoring Britain outraged Jeffersonian Republicans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The nation with which the United States fought an undeclared war from 1798 to 1800
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The political theory on which Jefferson and Madison based their anti federalist resolutions declaring that the thirteen sovereign states had created the Constitution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The doctrine, proclaimed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, that a state can block a federal law it considers unconstitutional
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The nation to which most Hamiltonian Federalists were sentimentally attached and which they favored in foreign policy

### Putting Things in Order

*Put the following events in correct order by numbering them 1 to 10*

- \_\_\_ Revolutionary turmoil in France causes the U.S. president to urge Americans to stay out of foreign quarrels
- \_\_\_ Envoys sent to make peace in France are insulted by bribe demands from three mysterious French agents
- \_\_\_ First ten amendments to the Constitution are adopted
- \_\_\_ Western farmers revolt against a Hamiltonian tax and are harshly suppressed
- \_\_\_ Jefferson organizes a political party in opposition to Hamilton's financial policies

### Matching People, Places and Events

Match the person, place or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- \_\_\_ 1. Census of 1790
- \_\_\_ 2. Alexander Hamilton
- \_\_\_ 3. Thomas Jefferson
- \_\_\_ 4. James Madison
- \_\_\_ 5. Supreme Court
- \_\_\_ 6. Funding and assumption
- \_\_\_ 7. Bank of the United States
- \_\_\_ 8. Whiskey Rebellion
- \_\_\_ 9. Federalists
- \_\_\_ 10. Republicans
- \_\_\_ 11. XYZ
- \_\_\_ 12. Talleyrand
- \_\_\_ 13. Alien and Sedition Acts
- \_\_\_ 14. Bill of Rights
- \_\_\_ 15. Farewell Address

- A.** A protest by poor western farmers that was firmly suppressed by Washington and Hamilton's army
- B.** Body organized by the Judiciary Act of 1789 and first headed by John Jay
- C.** Brilliant administrator and financial wizard whose career was plagued by doubts about his character and belief in popular government
- D.** Political party that believed in the common people, no government aid for business, and a pro-French foreign policy
- E.** Effort that counted 4 million Americans
- G.** Skillful politician-scholar who drafted the Bill of Rights and moved it through the First Congress
- H.** Hamilton's aggressive financial policies of paying off all federal bonds and taking on all state debts
- I.** Harsh and probably unconstitutional laws aimed at radical immigrants and Jeffersonian writers
- J.** Crafty French foreign minister who turned from hostile to friendly to Americans during a crisis
- K.** Message telling America that it should avoid unnecessary foreign entanglements- a reflection of the foreign policy of its author
- L.** Secret code names for three French agents who attempted to extract bribes from American diplomats in 1797
- M.** Washington's secretary of state and the organizer of a political party opposed to Hamilton's policies
- N.** Ten constitutional amendments designed to protect American liberties
- O.** Political party that believed in a strong government run by the wealthy, government aid to business, and a pro-British foreign policy

### Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

#### Cause

- \_\_\_ 1. The need to gain support of wealthy groups for the federal government
- \_\_\_ 2. Passage of the Bill of Rights
- \_\_\_ 3. The need for federal revenues to finance Hamilton's ambitious policies
- \_\_\_ 4. Hamilton's excise tax on western farmers' products
- \_\_\_ 5. Clashes between Hamilton and Jefferson over fiscal policy and foreign affairs
- \_\_\_ 6. The French Revolution
- \_\_\_ 7. The danger of war with Britain
- \_\_\_ 8. Jay's Treaty
- \_\_\_ 9. The XYZ Affair
- \_\_\_ 10. The Federalist fear of radical French immigrants

#### Effect

- A. Led to the formation of the first two American political parties
- B. Caused the Whiskey Revolution
- C. Led Hamilton to promote the fiscal policies of funding and assumptions
- D. Guaranteed basic liberties and indicated some swing away from Federalist centralizing
- E. Led to imposition of the first tariff in 1789 and the excise tax on whiskey in 1791
- F. Aroused Jeffersonian Republican outrage at the Washington administration's pro-British policies
- G. Created bitter divisions in America between anti-Revolution Federalists and pro-Revolution Republicans
- H. Caused an undeclared war with France
- I. Led Washington to support Jay's Treaty
- J. Caused passage of the Alien acts

#### ANSWERS:

##### Identification

1. Electoral College
2. vice president
3. secretary of the treasury
4. funding
5. assumption
6. the Bill of Rights
7. political parties
8. French Revolution
9. French-American Alliance
10. Neutrality Proclamation
11. Jay's Treaty
12. France
13. compact theory
14. nullification
15. Great Britain

##### People, Places, Events

1. E
2. C
3. M
4. F
5. B
6. H
7. G
8. A
9. O
10. D
11. L
12. J
13. I
14. N
15. K

##### Putting things in order

- 4
  - 5
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
- ##### Cause/Effect
1. C
  2. D
  3. E
  4. B
  5. A
  6. G
  7. I
  8. F
  9. H
  10. J