

# CHAPTER 10

## The New Republic, 1789–1800

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### 1. New Government Launched (pp. 190–193)

a. List two examples used by the authors to illustrate the precarious nature of the new country in 1789:

(1)

(2)

b. Drafted by James \_\_\_\_\_, the first ten amendments to the Constitution (the Bill of \_\_\_\_\_) are designed to \_\_\_\_\_ (enhance or restrict) federal power. Why was such an enumeration of rights one of the first orders of business when the first Congress met in 1789?

### 2. Federal Finances (pp. 193–196)

a. What was the theory used by Treasury Secretary Alexander \_\_\_\_\_ in arguing that, regardless of the sacrifice, the roughly \$\_\_\_\_\_ million of federal and state debt carried over from the Revolutionary War should be “funded at par,” even though these obligations could have been purchased from speculators at well below their face value?

b. Hamilton placed high value on a good credit rating for the country. Why did he feel that a reasonable national debt would be a “national blessing”?

c. Looking at the chart on p. 195, define the two main sources of federal government revenue. \*\*\* Today the main source of federal government revenue is \_\_\_\_\_.

(1) Tariffs:

(2) Excise Taxes:

d. To further his goal of centralizing power and authority, Hamilton favored creation of a national bank modeled on the Bank of England. His rival, Thomas Jefferson, wanted decentralized authority, so he opposed the idea of a central government bank issuing currency and competing with state and local banks. To bolster his argument, Jefferson took a “literal” or “strict” interpretation of the Constitution. What constitutional amendment did he rely on (p. A45) to support his argument and what does that amendment say?

e. In successfully defending the bank (which came into existence in 17\_\_ with a charter for \_\_ years), Hamilton interpreted the Constitution “broadly” or “loosely,” invoking what came to be called the “\_\_\_\_\_ clause” (p. A38). What does this seemingly contradictory clause say?

**3. Political Parties (pp. 196–198)**

a. The 1794 \_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion in western Pennsylvania showed the willingness of the once-revolutionary Washington to use federal force to quell a popular uprising. Increasing trends toward the centralization of power sparked the formation by Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ and James Madison of the first permanent opposition political party, the \_\_\_\_\_-Republicans. What is the distinction the authors make between “factions” and permanent “political parties,” which were not foreseen by the framers of the Constitution?

(1) Faction:

(2) Political Party:

b. The chart on page 197 shows that the modern Republican party traces its roots to the \_\_\_\_\_ Party while the present Democrats are linked to Jefferson’s \_\_\_\_\_ Party.

**4. Foreign Affairs (pp. 198–201)** The major danger to the young republic was the real possibility of getting sucked into the wars between Britain and France following the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution. Despite the wartime alliance with France, an important precedent was set by Washington’s \_\_\_\_\_ Proclamation of 1793, favored by the pro-British \_\_\_\_\_ Party but opposed by the pro-French \_\_\_\_\_ Party. The weak terms negotiated with Britain in \_\_\_\_\_ Treaty of 1794 further enraged the Jeffersonians. When he decided not to run for re-election in 1796, Washington’s \_\_\_\_\_ Address warned the country, in a phrase periodically quoted thereafter, to stay out of European affairs and avoid all “permanent alliances.”

**5. Presidency of John Adams, 1797–1801 (pp. 202–207)**

a. Look over the section on what the authors call the Federalist Adams’s heroic effort to avoid a potentially disastrous war with France which, they say, had fortuitous consequences for our ability to buy the territory of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1803. Domestically, though, what did Adams and the Federalists hope to achieve by passing the Alien Laws and the Sedition Act in 1798? \*\*\* Do you see these acts as constitutional?

(1) Purpose:

(2) Constitutionality:

b. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Resolutions authored by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts are important because they set the conceptual groundwork for arguments later used by southern states to justify secession from the Union. What is the “Compact Theory,” which the authors say gives states ultimately the right to nullify acts of Congress?

c. According to the Federalists, however, it was the \_\_\_\_\_, not the states, who had formed the original compact, and only the \_\_\_\_\_ Court could nullify acts of Congress.

**6. Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans (pp. 207–209)** What do you see as the main doctrine of each of these parties? \*\*\* If you had been alive in the 1790s, which of these parties would you have favored and why?

(1) Federalists:

(2) Democratic-Republicans:

(3) Your opinion:

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS (Appendix Page A44)

1. Describe the alternative processes by which the Constitution may be amended. (See Art. V.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. For your notes, list the general subjects and the adoption dates of the 27 constitutional amendments below. The adoption date of the first ten amendments is 1791. \*\*\* Put an asterisk by those amendments that, before further study, you feel are probably the most significant.

Amendment	Year Adopted	Subject
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Year Adopted</b>	<b>Subject</b>
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		

## CHAPTER 10 TERM SHEET

### The New Republic

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#### **Pages 190–193**

Bill of Rights (1791)

Judiciary Act of 1789

John Jay

#### **Pages 193–196**

Alexander Hamilton

“Funding at par”

Tariffs

Excise tax (whiskey)

Bank of the United States (1791)

Jefferson position (Tenth Amendment)

“Strict” interpretation

Hamilton position (“Elastic Clause”)

“Loose” interpretation

#### **Pages 196–198**

Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

Federalist Party

Democratic-Republican Party

#### **Pages 198–201**

French Revolution (1789)

Neutrality Proclamation (1793)

Citizen Edmond Ganet

Miami Confederacy/Chief Little Turtle

Gen. “Mad Anthony” Wayne

Treaty of Greenville (1795)

Jay’s Treaty (1794) with Britain

Pinckney’s Treaty (1795) with Spain

Washington’s two-term tradition

Washington's Farewell Address (1797)

**Pages 202–207**

John Adams vs. Jefferson (1796)

John Marshall

Talleyrand

XYZ Affair (1797)

Napoleon/Convention of 1800

Alien Laws (1798)

Sedition Act (1798)

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (1798-1799)

“Compact” theory

“Nullification”

**Pages 207–209**

Hamiltonian Federalists

Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans