

CHAPTER 10

The New Republic, 1789–1800

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:

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

CHAPTER 10 TERM SHEET

The New Republic

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