

15. In the tenth essay in *The Federalist*, James Madison argued that the size of the new nation would insure the security of its Republican form of government.

Essay Questions

1. What were the major accomplishments of the government under the Articles of Confederation?
2. What were the major failures of the Confederacy and why was it unable to deal with them?
3. What positions would a typical delegate from a large northern state have taken at the Constitutional Convention?
4. How did the Constitution attempt to deal with the problems that appeared under the Articles of Confederation?
5. What were the major compromises worked out at the Constitutional Convention?
6. How did the Constitution reveal a fear of concentrated power?
7. Recount the Antifederalist arguments and explain their possible origins.

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-D, 5-D, 6-A, 7-B, 8-C, 9-C, 10-D, 11-D, 12-C, 13-A, 14-C, 15-D

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-F, 13-F, 14-F, 15-T



THE FEDERALIST ERA

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Summarize some major demographic and economic features of the new nation as it launched the new government.
2. Explain the challenge that confronted the Washington administration in creating a new government.
3. Name and summarize the three major proposals presented by Alexander Hamilton for establishing the new government on a sound financial basis.
4. Analyze the conflict of philosophy between Hamilton and Jefferson over the constitutionality of the National Bank and explain how that conflict led to the development of two political parties.
5. Account for the diplomatic problems with Britain, France, and Spain that buffeted the new nation, and explain the resolution of each.
6. Explain the differing roles played by Adams, Hamilton, and Washington in Federalist politics and describe their effects on Adams's administration.
7. Explain the significance of the elections of 1796 and 1800.
8. Explain the importance of the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions as parts of continuing conflicts between individual liberty and governmental authority, and between states' rights and national governmental authority.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The new nation
 - A. Demography
 1. Regions
 2. Population
 3. Races
 - B. Government
 1. Getting started
 - a. New Congress
 - b. President Washington
 2. New structure
 - a. Executive departments
 - b. Court system
 3. Bill of Rights
 - a. Madison's position
 - b. Virginia Bill of Rights
 - c. Ten Amendments
 4. Raising Revenue
- II. Hamilton's vision of America
 - A. Hamilton's background
 - B. Establishing the public credit
 1. Report on Public Credit
 - a. Funding federal debt at face value
 - b. Federal assumption of state debts
 2. Hamilton's other proposals
 3. Reactions to Hamilton's credit proposals
 - a. Concern about rewarding speculators
 - b. Sectional differences
 - c. Compromise solution
 - C. Hamilton's plan for a national bank
 1. Advantages of a bank
 2. Controversy over the constitutionality of the bank
 - D. Hamilton's Report on Manufactures
 1. Advantages of governmental development of manufacturing
 2. Techniques to promote manufacturing
 3. Reactions to the proposals
 - E. Overall assessment of Hamilton's contribution
 - F. The Republican alternative
 1. Development of parties
 - a. Attitudes toward parties
 - b. Federalists vs. Republicans
 2. Jefferson's ideas
 - a. Agrarian view
 - b. Fear of tyranny
 - c. Contrasted with Hamilton
 - d. Alliance with New York
- III. Crises foreign and domestic
 - A. Foreign affairs
 1. Impact of the French Revolution
 2. Washington's neutrality proclamation
 3. Actions of Citizen Genêt
 4. Aggressive French action
 5. Jay's negotiations with Great Britain
 - a. Jay's instructions
 - b. Terms accepted by Jay
 - c. Public reactions to the treaty
 - d. Congressional reaction
 - B. Frontier problems
 1. Indian uprisings
 2. Battle of Fallen Timbers
 3. Treaty of Greenville
 - C. Whiskey Rebellion
 1. Basis for the rebellion
 - a. Excise tax
 - b. Alcohol consumption
 - c. Distilling profits
 2. Army sent to disperse the rebellion
 3. Effects of the incident
 - D. Treaty with Spain
 - E. Movement into the West
 1. Division over land policy
 2. Federalist policy in Land Act of 1796
 3. Land Act of 1800
 4. Wilderness trail
 - a. Daniel Boone
 - b. Squatters
 - c. Pioneer life
 - F. Washington's Farewell Address
 1. Summary of his achievements as president
 2. General principles of the address
- IV. The Adams administration
 - A. Election of 1796
 1. Candidates
 2. Hamilton's scheme
 3. Outcome of the election
 - B. Adams the man
 - C. Troubles with France

1. XYZ Affair
2. Logan Act
3. Creation of a navy
4. Organization of a new army
5. Peace overtures
 - a. The peace commission
 - b. Terms of settlement
 - c. Ratification of the agreement
- D. Domestic ramifications of the war
 1. Ideological conflicts
 - a. Jefferson's actions
 - b. Adams's response
 2. Acts of 1798
 3. Arrests and prosecutions under the acts
 4. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
 - a. Doctrines of nullification and interposition
 - b. Intention of the resolutions
- E. Election of 1800
 1. Candidates
 2. Outcome of the election
 3. Packing the judiciary

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Washington's inauguration	April 1789
First national census	1790
Hamilton's Reports	1790–1791
Ratification of the Bill of Rights	1791
Creation of the Bank of the United States	1791
Citizen Genêt Affair	April–August 1793
Vermont statehood	1791
Jay's Treaty	1794
Whiskey Rebellion	1794
Battle of Fallen Timbers	1794
Pinckney's Treaty	1795
Election of John Adams	1796
Tennessee statehood	1796
XYZ Affair	1797
Alien and Sedition Acts	1798
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions	1798
Logan Act	1799
Election of Jefferson	1800
Judiciary Act	1801

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bill of Rights | 14. Anthony Wayne |
| 2. Alexander Hamilton | 15. Whiskey Rebellion |
| 3. assumption of state debts | 16. Pinckney's Treaty |
| 4. Tenth Amendment | 17. Land Act of 1796 |
| 5. national bank | 18. homestead |
| 6. Report on Manufactures | 19. Wilderness Road |
| 7. implied powers | 20. Daniel Boone |
| 8. Federalists | 21. Washington's Farewell Address |
| 9. Republicans | 22. John Adams |
| 10. excise tax | 23. XYZ Affair |
| 11. Citizen Genêt | 24. Alien and Sedition Acts |
| 12. John Jay | 25. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions |
| 13. Jay's Treaty | 26. Judiciary Act of 1801 |

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

harbor (v.)	diversification
encroachment	entrepreneurial
perplexity	elusive
culprit	resolute
itinerant	infidelity
alloy	polarize
disparage	effigy
verbatim	simpleton
portent	baneful
protege	supercilious
residue	protocol
pecuniary	crescendo
susceptible	virulent
requisite	indemnity
conductive	wrest

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have completed reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter relating to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. In 1790, the most well-balanced economy and the most ethnic diversity occurred in
 - A. New England.
 - B. the Middle States.
 - C. the South.
 - D. the frontier west of the Appalachians.
2. The Constitution provides for
 - A. nine justices on the Supreme Court.
 - B. the president's cabinet.
 - C. the executive departments.
 - D. all of the above
3. The stalemate over the assumption of state debts was broken when
 - A. Hamilton agreed to withdraw the proposal in favor of a national bank.
 - B. Madison pledged southern support in exchange for locating the capital on the Potomac River.
 - C. Madison traded his support for appointment to the Supreme Court.
 - D. the Supreme Court, at President Washington's request, ruled the assumption of debts unconstitutional.
4. The first great debate interpreting the Constitution arose over
 - A. the Bill of Rights.
 - B. a national bank.
 - C. a tariff on imports to protect industries.
 - D. the funding of a federal debt.
5. Hamilton, as compared to Jefferson, had a greater faith in
 - A. small farmers.
 - B. the ability of the masses of the people to govern themselves.
 - C. a strong central government closely tied to the forces of wealth and power in society.
 - D. all of the above
6. The division into political parties grew out of differences over
 - A. the Bill of Rights.
 - B. Washington's serving a second term.
 - C. the Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - D. Hamilton's program.
7. Problems in foreign relations during Washington's second term primarily involved
 - A. France.
 - B. Great Britain.
 - C. Spain.
 - D. Canada.
8. The Jay Treaty resolved problems with
 - A. Britain over posts in the Northwest.
 - B. France over Citizen Genêt's activities in the United States.
 - C. Spain over rights on the Mississippi River.
 - D. Indians over land rights in the present-day states of Ohio and Indiana.
9. the so-called Whiskey Rebellion was a reaction by farmers to
 - A. Hamilton's excise tax on alcohol.
 - B. Jefferson's crusade for temperance.
 - C. the spread of taverns and bars in urban areas.
 - D. a tariff on imported rum from the West Indies.
10. Washington's presidency was characterized by
 - A. much formal ceremony and an emphasis on his prerogative.
 - B. a hesitancy to assert his leadership in most matters.
 - C. strong democratic and egalitarian principles.
 - D. very few public appearances or trips by the president.
11. The land policy developed in the United States in its first decades
 - A. allowed purchasers to have twenty years to pay for their acreage.
 - B. continually decreased the minimum size of a plot to be purchased.
 - C. was primarily designed to sell land to large speculators.
 - D. required total cash payment at the time the land was sold.
12. The Alien and Sedition Acts
 - A. angered Hamilton and the Federalists.
 - B. were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
 - C. actually affected a small number of people.
 - D. helped ensure the reelection of John Adams in 1800.
13. In 1794, Jay's Treaty with Great Britain
 - A. passed the Senate easily.
 - B. gave Britain a permanent right to forts in the Northwest.
 - C. accepted the British definition of neutral rights.
 - D. legalized trade with the British West Indies.
14. In the political divisions around 1800, one side included
 - A. Jefferson and Adams.
 - B. Hamilton and Madison.
 - C. Madison and Jefferson.
 - D. Adams and Madison.
15. The election of Jefferson in 1800 signaled
 - A. a more democratic political system.
 - B. an end to partisan differences
 - C. the dominance of the Federalist party.
 - D. a return to government controlled by an educated elite.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. In 1790, there were still more Indians than African Americans in the United States.
2. According to the 1790 census, most Americans lived in cities along the Atlantic coast.
3. The new government began operations in the spring of 1789 in Philadelphia.
4. The Bill of Rights amendments to the Constitution were supported by James Madison as a gesture of conciliation to the opponents of the government and because of commitments made to the Antifederalists at the ratifying conventions.
5. The Bill of Rights applied to all people living within the United States.
6. In the debate over the federal assumption of state debts, the states most opposed to assumption were South Carolina and the New England states.
7. Thomas Jefferson was a distinguished architect.
8. Southern Jeffersonians allied with Republicans in New York.
9. In the struggle between Hamilton and Jefferson, Washington clearly sided with Jefferson.
10. Liquor was a valuable cash crop for western farmers.
11. Daniel Boone helped settle Tennessee.
12. More than any other crop, cotton after 1790 experienced the greatest surge in production.
13. One of the chief persons responsible for trying to undermine the presidency of John Adams was one of his own Federalists, Alexander Hamilton.
14. In the XYZ Affair, the English demanded bribes before negotiating the Pinckney Treaty.
15. The presidential election of 1800 was eventually settled by a vote in the House of Representatives in which Jefferson won partially by agreeing not to remove many Federalist appointees from office.

Essay Questions

1. What was Hamilton's vision for the nation?
2. What were the major elements in Hamilton's program?

3. Compare the Federalist-Republic split over domestic issues with their differences in foreign policy. How were they related? Which was the more important?
4. Compare Jay's Treaty with Pinckney's Treaty in terms of the issues to be solved and the concessions obtained by the United States.
5. How did events in France influence American domestic and foreign policies under Presidents Washington and Adams?
6. Describe the life of the pioneers who opened the West (i.e., Kentucky) with Daniel Boone.
7. What were the bases used in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions to argue against the Alien and Sedition Acts? How valid were these arguments?
8. Explain the actions taken by president John Adams to calm America's international disputes with France. How did these actions have an important effect on the election of 1800? What was the result of that election?
9. Whose vision of the nation—Jefferson's or Hamilton's—has had the greater impact on the history of the United States? Explain.

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C, 6-D, 7-A, 8-A, 9-A, 10-A, 11-B, 12-C, 13-C, 14-C, 15-A

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-F, 4-T, 5-F, 6-F, 7-T, 8-T, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-T, 13-T, 14-F, 15-T