Chapter 8 Notes

Honors U.S.
The Early Republic: Conflicts at Home and Abroad, 1789-1800

• Chapter 8
Building a Workable Government

• **Revenue Act of 1789**
  • 5 percent tax on certain imports
  • Government now is funded

• **Judiciary Act of 1789**
  • Defined jurisdiction of federal judiciary
  • Section 25 allowed appeals from state to federal courts when cases raised certain constitutional questions

• **Bill of Rights**
  • 1st 10 amendments (changes) to the Constitution
Domestic Policy Under Washington and Hamilton

• Washington is setting an example for the rest of the presidents
  • Precedent
    • event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances
    • 2 terms
• Setup cabinet
  • Presidential advisors
  • Washington chooses people of different beliefs and backgrounds
• Jefferson
  • Secretary of state
  • Favored weaker fed and stronger state
• Hamilton
  • Secretary of treasury
  • Favored strong fed and weak state
• Debate between the two were origins of two-party system
  • Still in place today
1. What is precedent and how did it affect Washington?
2. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the Judicial Branch?
3. How many courts does Article 3 create?
4. Read the Judiciary Act Document on quia
   1. What were some of the concerns debated before the passing of the Judiciary Act of 1789?
   2. What kind of courts did the Judiciary Act of 1789 create?
   3. What are the differences between Circuit and District Courts?
   4. What did the Judiciary Act of 1789 allow to be appealed to federal courts?
   5. The Judiciary Act of 1789 made federal laws what?
5. What is cynicism and nationalism?
6. What role did Washington appoint Hamilton to?
   1. How did that affect Hamilton’s policies?
   2. What were Hamilton’s views on national and state debts?
   3. What was Hamilton’s Plan for the economy?
7. What is the difference between broad and strict constructionism?
8. Why did Hamilton want to help promote America’s young industries?
9. What were Hamilton’s and Jefferson’s views on the economy?
   1. What would they like and dislike about today’s economy?
Hamilton vs. Jefferson
SHEG

• Central Historical Question: What were the differences between Hamilton and Jefferson?
• Read Textbook Passage

• In your own opinion, what would you say is the BIGGEST difference between Jefferson and Hamilton?

• If you were alive then, whom would you like more? Why?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alexander Hamilton</th>
<th>1755-1804</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born into poverty in the British West Indies, Hamilton was orphaned at age 13 and went to work as a shipping clerk. He later made his way to New York, where he attended King’s College (now Columbia University). He joined the army during the Revolution and became an aide to Washington.</td>
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<td>Intensely ambitious, he quickly moved up in society. Although in his humble origins Hamilton was the opposite of Jefferson, he had little faith in the common citizen and sided with the interest of upper-class Americans. Hamilton said of Jefferson’s beloved common people: “Your people, sir, your people is a great beast!”</td>
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<tr>
<th>Thomas Jefferson</th>
<th>1743-1826</th>
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<tr>
<td>Writer of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson began his political career at age 26, when he was elected to Virginia’s colonial legislature. In 1779 he was elected governor of Virginia, and in 1785 he was appointed minister to France. He served as secretary of state from 1790-1793.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A Southern planter, he was also an accomplished scholar, the architect of Monticello (his Virginia house), an inventor (of, among other things, a machine that made copies of letters), and the founder of the University of Virginia in 1819. Despite his elite background and his ownership of slaves, he was a strong ally of the small farmer and average citizen.</td>
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In your own opinion, what would you say is the BIGGEST difference between Jefferson and Hamilton?
If you were alive then, whom would you like more? Why?
## Contrasting Views of the Federal Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hamilton</th>
<th>Jefferson</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentrating power in federal government</td>
<td>Sharing power with state and local governments; limited national government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of mob rule</td>
<td>Fear of absolute power or ruler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic led by a well educated elite</td>
<td>Democracy of virtuous farmers and tradespeople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose interpretation of the Constitution</td>
<td>Strict interpretation of the Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National bank constitutional</td>
<td>National bank unconstitutional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy based on manufacturing and shipping</td>
<td>Economy based on farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of national and state debts (favoring creditors)</td>
<td>Payment of only the national debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporters: merchants, manufacturers, landowners, investors, lawyers, clergy</td>
<td>Supporters: the “plain people” (farmers, tradespeople)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Whose view of the federal government was a wealthy person more likely to favor? Why?
2. How do you think Jefferson differed from Hamilton in his view of people and human nature?
We are going to get a sense of the personalities of Hamilton and Jefferson by reading their letters to Washington.
• When were these letters written? What do you predict they will say?
• Read Document A: Alexander Hamilton Letter to George Washington, 1792
• Read Document B: Thomas Jefferson Letter to George Washington, 1792
Guiding Questions

1. Why are both Hamilton and Jefferson writing to George Washington? Based on both of these letters, what seems to have been happening in George Washington’s administration? How can you tell?

2. Which letter is angrier? Find a quote to support your claim.

3. Write one adjective about each man’s personality and find a quote to support your claim.
   1. In this letter, Hamilton seems to be __________. I’m basing this claim on the following quote:
   2. In this letter, Jefferson seems to be __________. I’m basing this claim on the following quote:

4. Who do you believe “started” the fight? Based on what they wrote, whom do you trust more: Hamilton or Jefferson? Why?
What were the differences between Hamilton and Jefferson?

• Answer the central historical question
# First Party System

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Federalists</th>
<th>Democratic-Republicans</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision</td>
<td>Economy based on commerce</td>
<td>Economy based on agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental power</td>
<td>Strong federal government</td>
<td>Stronger state governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporters</td>
<td>Wealthy, northeast</td>
<td>Farmers, southerners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>Loose construction</td>
<td>Strict construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bank</td>
<td>Believed it was “necessary”</td>
<td>Believed it was “desirable”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>More sympathetic toward Great Britain</td>
<td>More sympathetic toward France</td>
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Bank of the United States

• **National Bank**
  - Hamilton wanted to help regulate and strengthen economy

• **Strict constructionists**
  - Constitution allowed Congress only those *powers specifically granted* to it or those “necessary and proper” to the execution of its *enumerated (expressed or delegated) powers*

• **Broad (loose) constructionists**
  - *Implied power* of the government because the government already had explicit power to coin money, borrow money, and collect taxes
  - Government can do anything in the execution of enumerated powers

• **Washington agreed with Hamilton and signed the bill**
  - Benefits northern banks
  - Moves capital to Washington D.C.
Whiskey Rebellion

• 1791 farmers resisted excise tax on whiskey
• Like Bacon’s and Shays’s Rebellions demonstrated class tensions
• Demonstrates federal government able to put down disagreements
Washington’s Farewell Address

- Wanted to set a final precedent
- Although not Federalist was endorsed by them
- Declined to run 3rd term
- Helped by Hamilton
- Warned future presidents to “steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world”
- Call for neutrality lasted until 1800 to 1890s with imperialism
Washington’s Farewell Address

1. Summarize each paragraph in your own words.
2. What was Washington’s main focus involving national unity?
3. What does President Washington see as dangers to the success of a newly formed United States of America?
4. What arguments does Washington use to support his statement that the government is the "main pillar" of independence?
5. Why does he see this as so important and how can it be protected?
6. Which foreign policy toward Europe did President George Washington recommend in his Farewell Address?
7. What was the significance of Washington’s Farewell Address?
French Revolution and the Development of Partisan Politics

• Inspired by success of American Revolution
• Enlightenment ideas in action
• Bad harvests helped lead to unrest
• Much more radical than the American Revolution
  • 10x more deaths
Partisan Politics and Relations with Great Britain
John Adams and Political Dissent

- Adams more hands-off allowing Hamilton to take charge
- Most notable achievement was not going to war with France
  - XYZ Affair
  - France was seizing American ships
  - Replaced diplomats name with XYZ
  - France wanted bribes to even negotiate
  - Avoided war but still skirmishes at sea (Quasi-War)
- Alien and Sedition Acts
  - Allowed government to forcibly expel foreigners and jail newspaper editors
  - Jefferson will argue against in his 1800 campaign
• What events after 1789 helped to unify the nation?
• What issues led to the development of a two-party system?
• How would you judge the leadership qualities of Washington in his decision to put two such opposed thinkers as Hamilton and Jefferson in his cabinet? Who do you think was the more significant member of the cabinet? Why might this not work today?