

There's More Online!

- ✓ **CHARTS/GRAPHS**
The First Cabinet
- ✓ **GAME**
Leaders Crossword
- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**
Leaders and Roles
- ✓ **SLIDE SHOW**
The Supreme Court



Lesson 1

The First President

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *What are the characteristics of a leader?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

George Washington and his administration established many customs and processes that are still in place today.

Washington Takes Office

GUIDING QUESTION *What decisions did Washington and the new Congress have to make about the new government?*

Under the Articles of Confederation, the United States had several presidents. Their job was to lead Congress, and they were not strong chief executives. The government under the Articles was weak and ineffective. When delegates met to reform the government, they wrote a new Constitution that included a strong executive branch headed by a single president.

On April 30, 1789, George Washington took the oath of office as the first president of the United States under that new Constitution. John Adams became vice president.

Washington knew that his actions and decisions would set **precedents** (PREH·suh·duhnts), or traditions, that would help shape the nation's future. "No slip will pass unnoticed," he said. Washington worked closely with Congress to create an effective government. In those first years, the president and Congress created departments within the executive branch and set up the court system. Congress added the Bill of Rights to the Constitution. Washington set the standard for how long a president should serve and for how the nation should relate to other nations.

New York Academic Standards
7.5b, 7.5d

Reading **HELP**DESK **CCSS**

Taking Notes: *Describing*

As you read, use a table like this one to describe important figures in the nation's early years. Use as many as seven rows.

Name	Role
George Washington	
	Vice President

Content Vocabulary

- **precedent**
- **cabinet**
- **bond**

The Cabinet

The executive branch of government took shape during the summer of 1789. Congress set up three departments and two offices within the executive branch. Washington chose leading political figures to head them. He picked Thomas Jefferson to head the State Department, which handles relations with other nations. He named Alexander Hamilton to manage the nation's money at the Department of the Treasury. Henry Knox was the choice to look after the nation's defense as the secretary of the Department of War. To address the government's legal affairs, Washington chose Edmund Randolph to be attorney general. Congress also created the office of postmaster general.

The three department heads and the attorney general had many important duties. Among them was giving advice to the president. Together, this group of top executive advisers formed what is called a **cabinet**.

Congress was unsure how much power the president ought to have over the cabinet. In a vote on this question, senators were evenly divided. Vice President John Adams broke the tie. He voted to allow the president the power to dismiss cabinet officers without Senate approval. This established presidential power over the whole executive branch.

Establishing the Court System

The first Congress also faced the job of forming the nation's court system. Some favored a **uniform** legal system for the entire nation. Others favored keeping the existing state systems. The two sides reached an agreement in the Judiciary Act of 1789. This act established a federal court system. The states kept their own laws and courts, but the federal courts had the power to reverse state decisions. The act marked a first step in creating a strong and independent national judicial system.

President Washington (far right) relied on the expert advice of this cabinet. Henry Knox is seated at left. Next to him are Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph (back turned), and Alexander Hamilton.



The Granger Collection, NYC

precedent something done or said that becomes an example for others to follow
cabinet a group of advisers to a president

Academic Vocabulary

uniform of the same form with others

Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

Making Comparisons

In 1791 Congress created a federal court system with three levels. Those three levels today include the district courts at the lower level, the appeals courts in the middle, and the Supreme Court at the top. Use the Internet to research this system, and create a chart or diagram that compares the powers of each level. For more information about making comparisons, read *Thinking Like a Historian*.

The Supreme Court Building, built in 1935, is the seat of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Constitution established the Supreme Court as the final authority on many issues. President Washington chose John Jay to lead the Supreme Court as chief justice. The Senate approved Jay's nomination.

The Bill of Rights

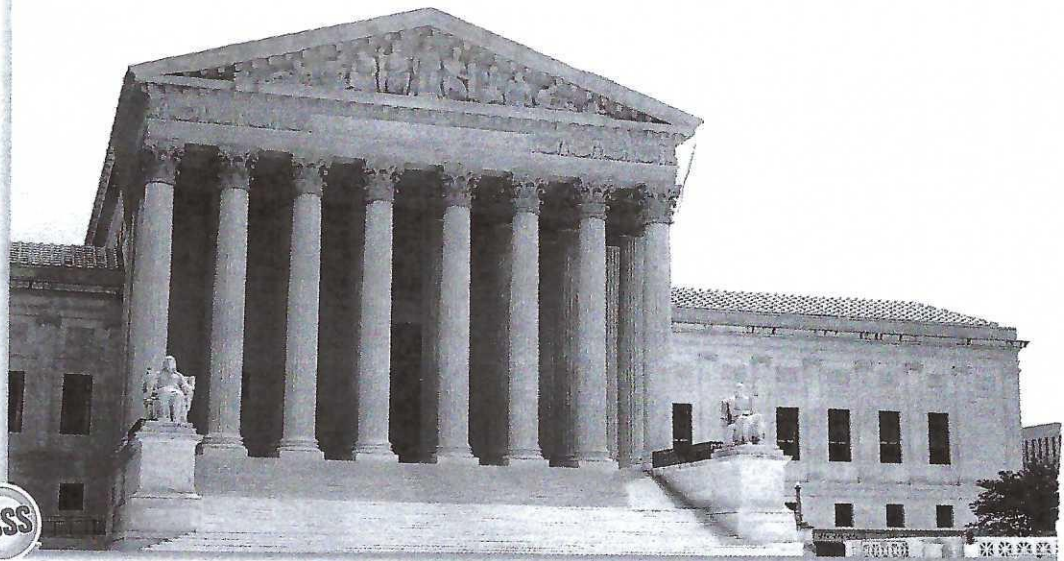
Americans had fought a revolution to gain independence from British control. They did not want to replace one unjust government with another one. As protection from the powers of a strong national government, many Americans wanted the Constitution to include a bill of rights. It would guarantee civil liberties. In fact, some states had agreed to ratify the Constitution only with the promise that a bill of rights be added.

To fulfill this promise, James Madison introduced a set of amendments during the first session of Congress. Congress passed 12 amendments, and the states ratified 10 of them. In December 1791, these 10 amendments, together called the Bill of Rights, became part of the Constitution.

The Bill of Rights limits the power of government. It protects individual liberty, including freedom of speech and the rights of people accused of crimes. The Tenth Amendment says that any power not listed in the Constitution belongs to the states or the people. Madison hoped this amendment would help protect Americans against a national government that was too powerful.

PROGRESS CHECK

Listing What were three important actions taken by Washington and the first Congress?



Reading HELPDESK

Reading Strategy: Determining Cause and Effect

A cause is an event that triggers some event. An effect is the event that occurs as a result of the cause. Read about the Bill of Rights. Identify the cause that triggered the effect—the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

bond certificate that promises to repay borrowed money in the future—plus an additional amount of money, called interest.

The New Economy

GUIDING QUESTION *How did the economy develop under the guidance of Alexander Hamilton?*

As president, Washington focused on foreign affairs and military matters. He rarely suggested new laws and almost always approved the bills that Congress passed. For the government's economic policies, the president depended on Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury. Hamilton was in his early thirties when he took office, but he had bold plans and clear policies in mind.

Hamilton faced a difficult task. The federal and state governments had borrowed money to pay for the American Revolution. They now owed millions of dollars to other countries and to American citizens. As a result, the nation faced serious financial trouble. Hamilton tried to improve the government's finances and strengthen the nation at the same time.

Hamilton's Plan

The House of Representatives asked Hamilton to make a plan for the "adequate support of the public credit." This meant that the United States needed a way to borrow money for its government and economy. To be able to borrow in the future, the government had to prove it could pay back the money it already owed.

Hamilton proposed that the federal government take over and pay off the states' wartime debts. He argued that paying off the debt as a nation would build national credit and make it easier for the nation to borrow money. Hamilton also believed that federal payment of state debts would give the states a strong interest in the success of the national government.

The Plan Faces Opposition

Congress agreed to part of Hamilton's plan—to pay the money owed to other nations. However, Hamilton's plan to pay off the debt owed to American citizens caused protest.

When borrowing money from citizens during the American Revolution, the government issued **bonds**. These are notes that promise repayment of borrowed money in the future.

Alexander Hamilton shaped the new nation's economy.

► CRITICAL THINKING

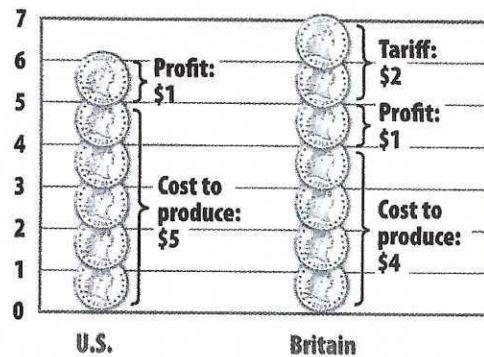
Explaining Why did Hamilton propose that the federal government pay off the states' wartime debts?



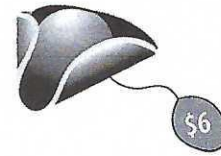
PROTECTIVE TARIFFS

In the late 1700s, American industries lacked experience. As a result, it often cost American manufacturers more to make a product than it cost foreign makers. To raise the price of imported products, the U.S. government used tariffs. This helped protect American industries by making foreign-made goods more expensive and, therefore, less attractive to American buyers.

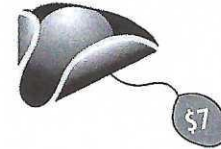
BREAKDOWN OF COST



Hat made in U.S.



Hat made in Britain



ECONOMICS SKILL

Tariffs affected the price consumers paid for goods.

- 1 COMPARING** Use the figures above to create a line graph for the cost of producing 100 hats in the United States and 100 hats in Britain. Which is greater?
- 2 COMPARING** Now graph the cost of buying 100 American-made and 100 British-made hats with the tariff. Which is greater?
- 3 CRITICAL THINKING**
Speculating How might the issue of U.S.-imposed tariffs impact U.S. relations with Britain?

While waiting for repayment, many bond owners—shopkeepers, farmers, and soldiers—sold their bonds. They accepted less money than the bonds' stated value. Often, the buyers of these bonds were speculators, people who risk money in hopes of making a large profit in the future.

Now, Hamilton was proposing to pay off the old bonds at full value. This would make the speculators rich. The original bondholders would get nothing. Many people were upset by this idea. One newspaper said Hamilton's plan was "established at the expense of national justice, gratitude, and humanity."

Even stronger opposition came from the Southern states. These states had **accumulated**, or built up, much less debt than the Northern states. Several had already repaid their debts. Yet Hamilton wanted the entire nation to pay all the debt together. Southern states complained about having to help pay other states' debts.

Compromise and a Capital

To win support for his plan, Hamilton worked out a **compromise** with Southern leaders. If they voted for his plan to pay off the state debts, he would support locating the nation's capital in the South.

Congress ordered a special district to be laid out between Virginia and Maryland along the banks of the Potomac River. There, George Washington chose the site for the new capital city, later named Washington, D.C., in his honor. While workers prepared the new city, the nation's capital shifted from New York to Philadelphia.

Academic Vocabulary

accumulate to build up or collect

compromise a settlement of a disagreement reached by each side giving up some of what it wants in order to reach an agreement

The Fight for a National Bank

Hamilton also asked Congress to create a national bank—the Bank of the United States. The proposed bank would hold government funds and make debt payments. It would also issue a single form of money for use throughout the nation. At that time, different states and banks issued their own currencies. Having a national currency would make trade and all other financial actions much easier.

Madison and Jefferson opposed a national bank, believing it would help the wealthy. They argued that the Constitution did not give Congress the power to create a bank. Hamilton believed the Constitution indirectly gave Congress power to create a bank when it gave Congress power to collect taxes and borrow money. Washington agreed, and Congress created the national bank.

Tariffs and Taxes

Hamilton believed that the United States needed more manufacturing. He proposed high tariffs—taxes on imports. The tariffs would raise money for the government and protect American industries from foreign competition. The South had little industry and opposed such tariffs. Congress passed only low tariffs. Hamilton also called for national taxes to help the government pay the national debt. Congress approved several taxes, including a tax on whiskey made in the United States.

Hamilton's ideas created conflict. Jefferson and Madison worried that Hamilton was building a dangerously powerful government run by the wealthy. They began to organize opposition to Hamilton and the policies he favored.

PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Why did some people oppose Hamilton's plan to pay off government bonds?

LESSON 1 REVIEW



Review Vocabulary

1. Use the following two words in a sentence about the first Washington presidency.
 - a. precedent
 - b. cabinet
2. Explain the significance of the word *bond* to this era of United States history.

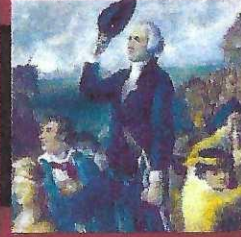
Answer the Guiding Questions

3. **Recalling** What decisions did Washington and the first Congress have to make about the new government?
4. **Summarizing** How did the economy develop under the guidance of Alexander Hamilton?
5. **ARGUMENT** Why do you think George Washington's presidency was so important in the development of the young nation? Write a paragraph to explain.

networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ **BIOGRAPHY** John Jay
- ✓ **GAME** Fill in the Blank
- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**
Effects of Treaties
- ✓ **MAP** Native American Campaigns
- ✓ **PRIMARY SOURCE** Treaty of Greenville
- ✓ **VIDEO**



Lesson 2

Early Challenges

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *Why does conflict develop?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

George Washington's strong leadership brought stability to the young government.

Trouble in the New Nation

GUIDING QUESTION *What challenges on the frontier did the new government face?*

Washington faced difficult challenges while in office. Britain and France were pushing the United States to get more involved in their conflicts. President Washington stood firm against this pressure. Native Americans, aided by the British and Spanish, fought the westward advance of American settlers. In addition, there was growing unrest from within the American population.

The Whiskey Rebellion

The new government wanted to collect taxes on some products made in the United States. In 1791 Congress passed a tax on the manufacture and sale of whiskey, a type of alcohol made from grain. Western Pennsylvania farmers were especially upset by this tax. Their anger turned into violence in July 1794. An armed mob attacked tax collectors and burned down buildings. This protest, called the Whiskey Rebellion, alarmed government leaders. They viewed it as a challenge to the power of the new government. Washington sent federal troops to meet the challenge. His action sent a strong message to the public: The government would use force to **maintain** order.

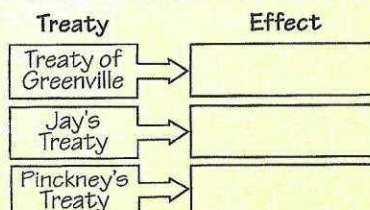
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Reading HELPDESK



Taking Notes: Determining Cause and Effect

As you read, use a diagram like this one to describe how the treaties mentioned in this lesson affected the United States.



Content Vocabulary

- **impressment**

Challenges in the West

Washington worried about ongoing European interest in the Northwest Territory. The British and Spanish were trying to stir up Native American anger against American settlers in the region. To block these efforts, Washington signed treaties with Native American groups. Yet American settlers ignored the treaties and moved onto lands promised to Native Americans. Fighting broke out between the two groups.

Again, Washington decided to use force. He sent an army under General Arthur St. Clair to restore order in the Northwest Territory. In November 1791, St. Clair's army met a strong Native American force led by Little Turtle, a Miami chief. More than 600 U.S. soldiers died in the battle. It was the worst defeat U.S. forces had ever suffered against Native Americans.

Americans hoped an alliance with France would help them achieve full control in the West. The possibility of French involvement led Great Britain to take action. In 1794 the British urged Native Americans to destroy American settlements west of the Appalachians. The British also began building a new fort in Ohio.

Native Americans demanded that settlers who were living north of the Ohio River leave the area. In response, Washington sent Anthony Wayne, a Revolutionary War general, to the region.



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

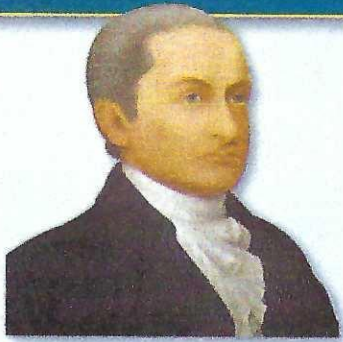
The United States fought with Native Americans in the Northwest Territory for control of land and resources.

- 1 PLACE** In what present-day state was most of the land ceded by the Native Americans in the Treaty of Greenville?
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING**
Speculating Why do you think the Native Americans were willing to make the Treaty of Greenville with the United States?

Academic Vocabulary

maintain to keep

BIOGRAPHY



John Jay (1745–1829)

John Jay attended college at the age of 14 and the First Continental Congress at the age of 28. Later, with Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, he wrote essays for *The Federalist* defending the Constitution.

George Washington appointed Jay the first chief justice of the United States in 1789. To avoid war with Great Britain, Jay negotiated Jay's Treaty. This unpopular treaty ruined his chances for the presidency.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Making Inferences What can you infer about Jay based on his accomplishments in life?

In August 1794, Wayne's army defeated more than 1,000 Native Americans under Shawnee chief Blue Jacket. The Battle of Fallen Timbers, near present-day Toledo, Ohio, crushed the Native Americans' hopes of keeping their land. In the Treaty of Greenville (1795), Native American leaders agreed to surrender most of the land in what is now Ohio.

✓ PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing Why did Washington's efforts to gain the peaceful cooperation of Native Americans in the West fail?

Problems with Europe

GUIDING QUESTION Why did Washington want to remain neutral in foreign conflict?

In 1789 France erupted in revolution. Americans cheered at first as the French rose up against their king. The French struggle against royal tyranny was familiar to them. By 1793, however, the revolution had turned terribly violent. Some Americans were horrified by the bloodshed. Public opinion became divided.

When Britain and France went to war in 1793, some Americans sympathized with France. Others supported Britain. Washington hoped that the United States could stay neutral and not take either side.

Washington Struggles to Stay Neutral

Staying neutral proved difficult. The French tried to draw the United States into their conflict with Britain. They sent Edmond Genêt (zhuh•NAY) to ask American volunteers to attack British ships. President Washington **issued** the Proclamation of Neutrality, which prohibited Americans from fighting in the war. The proclamation also barred French and British warships from American ports.

Britain also challenged Washington's desire for neutrality. The British captured American ships that traded with the French. Then, they forced the American crews into the British navy. Americans were outraged by this practice of **impressment**.

Washington sent John Jay, chief justice of the United States, to discuss a solution with the British. The result of this negotiation was called Jay's Treaty. In the treaty, the British agreed to withdraw from American soil. There was no mention of impressment or British interference with American trade.

Reading HELPDESK



impressment seizing people against their will and forcing them to serve in the military or other public service

Academic Vocabulary

issue to deliver or hand out

Build Vocabulary: Multiple Meaning Words

The word *issue* can also be a noun, meaning "a troublesome subject," as in the sentence, "I brought up the issue to the rest of the class."

Few Americans approved of this treaty. Washington also found fault with it but believed it would end the crisis. After fierce debate, the Senate approved Jay's Treaty in a close vote.

Pinckney's Treaty With Spain

Spanish leaders were nervous about Jay's Treaty. They feared that the United States and Great Britain would now work together against Spain in North America. Washington sent U.S. diplomat Thomas Pinckney to Spain to settle differences between the nations. In 1795 Pinckney's Treaty gave the Americans free navigation of the Mississippi River and the right to trade at New Orleans.

Washington Leaves Office

After eight years in office, Washington decided not to seek a third term as president. In his Farewell Address, Washington urged his fellow citizens to "observe good faith and justice toward all nations. . . . It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances." These parting words influenced the nation's foreign policy for more than 100 years.

Washington also warned against something he saw as a growing threat to the young nation: political parties. You will read about this threat in the next lesson.

PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining What was the significance of Jay's Treaty?



When George Washington decided to step down after two terms as president, he set a precedent. No president served more than two terms until Franklin Roosevelt began his third term in 1941.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Visuals What does this picture suggest about the public's feeling toward President Washington?

LESSON 2 REVIEW



Review Vocabulary

1. Use the word *impressment* in a sentence about the United States during Washington's presidency.

Answer the Guiding Questions

2. **Describing** Describe the Whiskey Rebellion and the government's actions in response to it.
3. **Explaining** What role did foreign nations play in President Washington's relations with Native American groups?
4. **Summarizing** What was Washington's approach to foreign policy, and why was it complicated?
5. **NARRATIVE** A tribute is a speech showing respect and gratitude. Write a one-paragraph tribute that you might have delivered on President George Washington's retirement.

networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ **CHARTS** Jefferson and Hamilton
- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER** Role of Federal Government
- ✓ **PRIMARY SOURCE** Jefferson and the Constitution Political Cartoon
- ✓ **SLIDE SHOW** The Two-Party System



Lesson 3

The First Political Parties

ESSENTIAL QUESTION How do governments change?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

Our nation's two-party political system developed from Americans taking opposing sides on political issues.

Opposing Parties

GUIDING QUESTION How did different opinions lead to the first political parties?

The American people generally admired President Washington and his service to the nation. Still, harsh attacks appeared from time to time in newspapers. One paper even called Washington “the scourge and the misfortune of his country.”

Most of the attacks on Washington came from supporters of Thomas Jefferson. They hoped to weaken support for the policies of Alexander Hamilton, which the president seemed to favor. In fact, by 1796, the supporters of Jefferson and Hamilton were beginning to form the nation's first political parties.

At that time, many Americans thought political parties were harmful to good government. The Constitution made no mention of parties because its authors saw no good use for them. Washington disapproved of political parties, or “factions” as they were known. He warned that they would divide the nation.

To others, though, it seemed natural that people would disagree about issues. They also knew that people who hold similar views tend to band together.

Washington's cabinet was clearly divided on key issues. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson had very different views. They disagreed on economic policy and foreign relations.

New York Academic Standards

7.5c

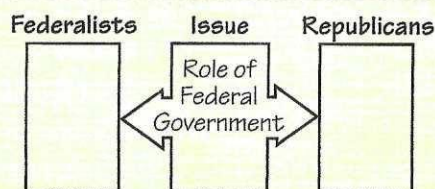
Reading **HELPDESK**

CCSS

Taking Notes: Comparing and Contrasting

As you read, use a diagram like this one to compare and contrast the goals of the first two U.S. political parties.

256 *The Federalist Era*



Content Vocabulary

- **partisan**
- **sedition**
- **caucus**
- **nullify**
- **alien**
- **states' rights**

They did not share the same opinion on the power of the federal government or on the meaning of the Constitution. Even Washington was **partisan** (PAHR•tuh•zuhn)—clearly favoring one faction. The president believed he stood above politics, but he usually supported Hamilton’s views.

Political Parties Emerge

The differences found in Washington’s cabinet also existed in Congress and among the public. They formed the basis for two **distinct** political parties that emerged at this time.

One party was the Federalists. Led by Hamilton, this group favored a strong federal government. They believed the Constitution gave government “implied” powers. These implied powers are not enumerated, or listed clearly in the Constitution. Instead, Federalists believed the enumerated powers imply the power to do other things. Federalists believed Congress could make all laws “necessary and proper” to carry out its enumerated powers.

The Democratic-Republicans, or Republicans, stood against the Federalists. Jefferson and Madison led this faction. They believed in a strict reading of the Constitution. They rejected the Federalist idea of implied powers. They believed congressional powers were limited to what is absolutely necessary to carry out the enumerated powers.

Debate over the national bank highlighted these differences. The Constitution gave Congress specific powers to do such things as issue and borrow money. To Hamilton, this implied that the federal government could create a bank to help with these tasks. Jefferson disagreed.

The Role of the People

The two parties also disagreed about the role of ordinary citizens in government. Federalists supported representative government, in which elected officials ruled in the people’s name. They did not believe it was wise to let the public become too involved in politics.

Federalists thought that educated, wealthier men should hold public office. They did not trust ordinary people to make good decisions. In Hamilton’s words, “The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right.”

Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

Analyzing Political Cartoons

Newspapers that supported Washington and Hamilton ridiculed Thomas Jefferson in print and in cartoons. In this cartoon, Jefferson is throwing the U.S. Constitution into a fire. The eagle is a symbol of the United States. What is the eagle trying to do in this cartoon? For more information about analyzing primary sources, read *Thinking Like a Historian*.



partisan firmly favoring one party or faction

Academic Vocabulary

distinct clearly different from the others



Hamilton led the Federalist Party, which favored broad federal powers. They believed that wealthy, educated men should be elected to office and control the government.



Jefferson and the Republican Party wanted to limit federal powers and protect the powers of the states. They thought it was important for ordinary people to participate in government.

The Republicans feared a strong central government controlled by only a few people. They believed that democracy and liberty would be safe only if ordinary people took part fully in government. As Jefferson wrote in a letter, “I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence [what we depend on] for continued freedom.”

Washington’s Reaction

The growing differences between the parties—and between Hamilton and Jefferson—troubled President Washington. He tried to get his two cabinet members to work out their differences. He wrote to Jefferson, trying to persuade him: “I . . . ardently wish that some line could be marked out by which both of you could walk.”

Washington’s efforts to get Jefferson and Hamilton to work together failed. The split was so strong that Jefferson left the cabinet and his job as secretary of state. Soon afterward, Hamilton resigned as secretary of the treasury. The rival groups and their points of view moved further apart. As the election of 1796 approached, the two parties each prepared to seek control of the presidency.

The Presidential Election of 1796

To prepare for the election, both parties held **caucuses** (KAW·kuhs·uhz). At these meetings, members of Congress and other leaders nominated, or chose, their parties’ candidates for office.

Each party chose two presidential candidates, and the electors voted for any two. The Federalists chose John Adams and Charles Pinckney. The Republicans chose Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. There was no candidate identified as a vice-presidential candidate on the ballot.

The Federalists carried the New England region. Republican strength lay in the Southern states. Adams got 71 electoral votes, winning the election. Jefferson finished second with 68 votes. Under the rules of the Constitution at that time, the person with the second-highest electoral vote total—Jefferson—became vice president. The administration that took office on March 4, 1797, had a Federalist president and a Republican vice president.

PROGRESS CHECK

Contrasting How did the election of 1796 differ from the first presidential elections?

Reading HELPDESK



caucus a meeting of members of a political party to choose candidates for upcoming elections

Reading Strategy: Identifying Points of View

Most quotations express a person’s point of view—what that person thinks or feels about a situation. Reread Hamilton’s and Jefferson’s quotations on the role of the people. Study the details. Try to restate the quotations in your own words. Then explain each person’s point of view.

John Adams as President

GUIDING QUESTION *What important events occurred during the presidency of John Adams?*

John Adams spent most of his life in public service. He was well-known as one of Massachusetts's most active patriots in the period before and during the Revolutionary War. He served two terms as vice president under Washington before becoming president. His time in office, however, was troubled.

The XYZ Affair

The nation was in the middle of a dispute with France when Adams took office. The French viewed the 1794 Jay's Treaty as an American attempt to help the British in their war with France. To punish the United States, the French seized American ships that carried cargo to Britain.

President Adams sent a team to Paris to try to **resolve** the dispute in the fall of 1797. French officials chose not to meet with the Americans. Instead, the French sent three agents, who demanded a bribe and a loan for France from the Americans. The Americans refused.

When Adams learned what had happened, he was furious. The president urged Congress to prepare for war. In his report to Congress, Adams used the letters X, Y, and Z in place of the French agents' names. As a result, the event came to be called the XYZ affair.

Alien and Sedition Acts

When the public found out about the XYZ affair, many grew angry at foreign attempts to influence their government. They became more suspicious of **aliens**—residents who are not citizens. Many Europeans who had come to the United States in the 1790s supported the ideals of the French Revolution. Some Americans questioned whether these aliens would remain loyal if the United States went to war with France.

In response to these concerns, Federalists in 1798 passed the Alien and Sedition Acts. **Sedition** (sih•DIH•shuhn) means activities aimed at weakening the government. The Alien and Sedition Acts allowed the president to imprison aliens. The president could also deport—send out of the country—those thought to be dangerous. President Adams was a strong supporter of these laws.

Connections to TODAY

Modern Political Parties

Today's Democratic Party started as the Democratic-Republican Party, which Thomas Jefferson and James Madison helped create in the 1790s. The Federalists no longer exist. The modern Republican Party was founded in the 1850s during the antislavery movement. These two political parties—Democrats and Republicans—now dominate the political process, filling most offices across the country. You can use the Internet to learn about the Democratic and Republican Parties of today.

alien a person living in a country who is not a citizen of that country

sedition activities aimed at weakening the established government by inciting resistance or rebellion to authority

Academic Vocabulary

resolve to find a solution; to settle a conflict

THE ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS

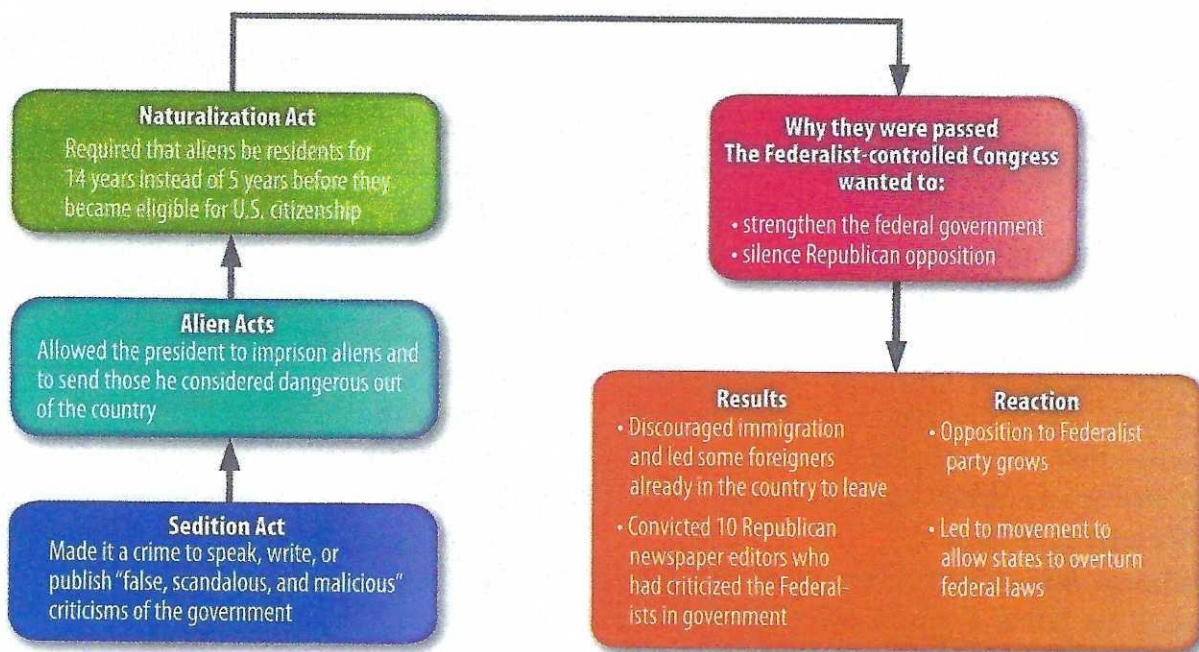


CHART SKILL

1 COMPARING How were the Naturalization and Alien Acts alike?

2 SUMMARIZING What were the goals of the Sedition, Alien, and Naturalization Acts?

3 CRITICAL THINKING
Determining Cause and Effect What was one cause and one effect of the Sedition Act?

Domestic and Foreign Affairs

Democratic-Republicans saw the Alien and Sedition Acts as Federalist tyranny. They looked to the states to respond and protect people's liberties. Madison and Jefferson wrote statements of protest that the Virginia and Kentucky legislatures passed as resolutions.

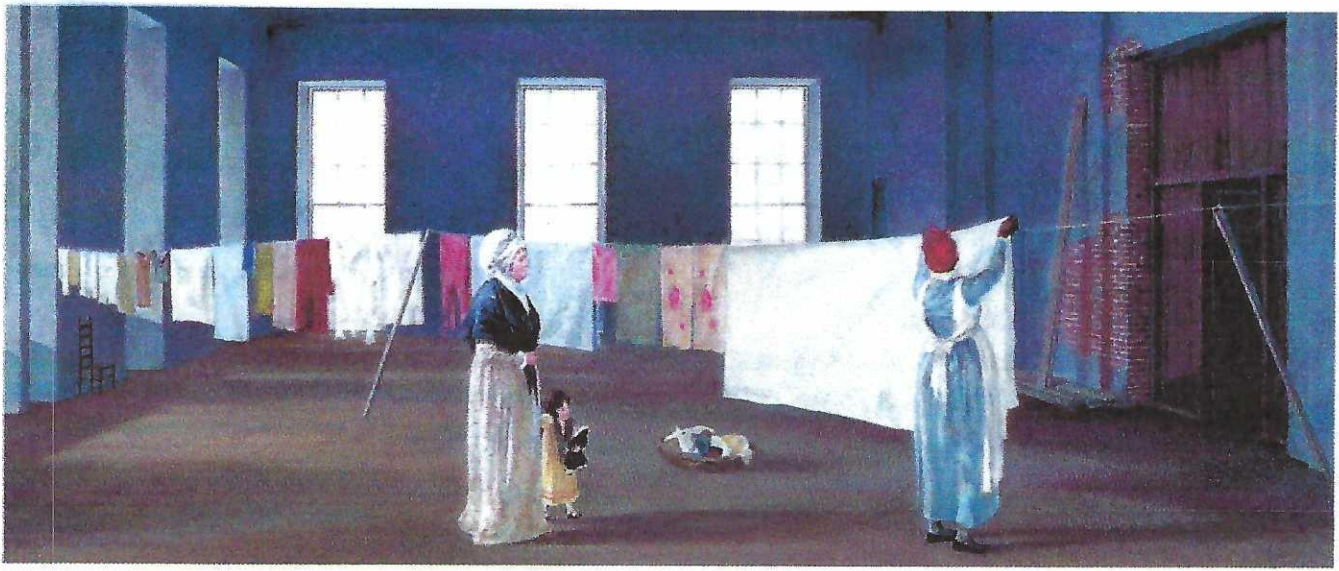
The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799 claimed that the Alien and Sedition Acts violated the Constitution. They declared that the states should not put them into action. The Kentucky Resolution further said that states could **nullify** (NUH•luh•fy)—legally overturn—federal laws they thought were unconstitutional.

The resolutions supported the principle of **states' rights**. This principle held that the powers of the federal government were limited to those clearly granted by the Constitution. To

Reading **HELPDESK**



nullify to legally overturn
states' rights the idea that states should have all powers that the Constitution does not give to the federal government or forbid to the states



Abigail Adams was the first First Lady to occupy the White House. She lived there while the building was still under construction. Adams found the unfinished East Room so large that she used it for hanging the family laundry.

prevent the federal government from becoming too powerful, the states should have all other powers not expressly forbidden to them. The issue of states' rights would remain an important issue in American politics for many years.

Meanwhile, the Federalists urged Adams to declare war on France. Adams, however, resisted this pressure. Instead, he sent a representative to seek peace with France.

In 1800 the French agreed to a treaty and stopped their attacks on American ships. Though it had benefits for the United States, the agreement with France was unpopular and hurt Adams's chance for reelection. Rather than cheering the agreement, Hamilton and his supporters opposed their own president. The Federalists were now split. This improved Democratic-Republican hopes for winning the presidency in the 1800 election.

PROGRESS CHECK

Specifying What was important about the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799?

LESSON 3 REVIEW



Review Vocabulary

- Use the following words in a sentence about the development of political parties.
 - partisan
 - caucus
- Use the following terms in a paragraph about the presidency of John Adams.
 - alien
 - sedition
 - nullify
 - states' rights

Answer the Guiding Questions

- Contrasting** What was the belief of those who opposed the formation of political parties? What was the belief of those who supported them?
- Recalling** What happened in the XYZ affair?
- ARGUMENT** Choose the candidate that you might have supported in the election of 1796 and make a campaign poster using words and illustrations to promote your candidate.

Write your answers on a separate piece of paper.

1 Exploring the Essential Questions

ARGUMENT Washington was the first of several generals who later became president. Think about this statement: A good general makes a good president. Is this an opinion or a fact? Do you agree or disagree? Explain.

2 21st Century Skills

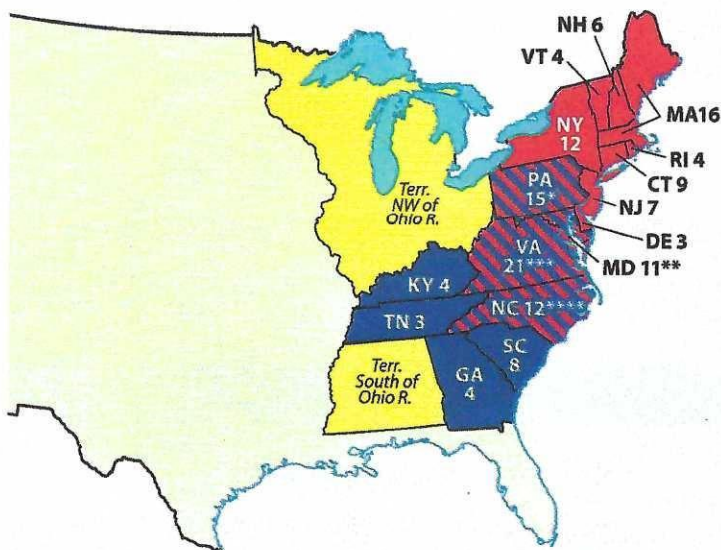
COMPARING AND CONTRASTING Compare and contrast the views of the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans.

3 Thinking Like a Historian

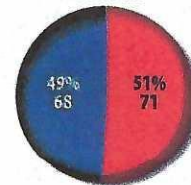
DRAWING INFERENCES AND CONCLUSIONS In the first years of the United States under the Constitution, the first political parties started to develop. This ran against the hopes and expectations of many of the people who had written the Constitution. Write a brief essay in which you attempt to explain why the country may have been better off without political parties.

4 GEOGRAPHY ACTIVITY

The Election of 1796



**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 139**



**POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 66,841**



* Fourteen electors in Pennsylvania voted for Jefferson and one voted for Adams .
 ** Seven electors in Maryland voted for Jefferson and four voted for Adams .
 *** Twenty electors in Virginia voted for Jefferson and one voted for Adams .
 **** Eleven electors in North Carolina voted for Jefferson and one voted for Adams .

ANALYZING MAPS

The map and graphs give results of the election of 1796, in which John Adams was elected president. How many electoral votes did Jefferson get from his home state of Virginia? From which state did John Adams get his greatest electoral vote?



REVIEW THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 With the Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress
 - A. placed state courts under federal courts.
 - B. established a federal court system.
 - C. blocked state laws in favor of federal laws.
 - D. named judges for all federal and state courts.

- 2 What was one reason Madison and Jefferson opposed the idea of a national bank?
 - F. They believed it was unconstitutional for Congress to create a bank.
 - G. They wanted each state to create and form its own bank.
 - H. They feared that banking activities would threaten the purchase of municipal bonds.
 - I. They considered bank practices, such as charging interest, to be unethical.

- 3 The Whiskey Rebellion was
 - A. an armed uprising by farmers in Ohio.
 - B. a violent slave rebellion in Virginia.
 - C. a skirmish between U.S. soldiers and Native Americans in the Ohio Valley.
 - D. a protest by Pennsylvania farmers over a new tax.

- 4 Pinckney's Treaty allowed the U.S. to
 - F. purchase the state of Alaska.
 - G. use the Mississippi River and trade in New Orleans.
 - H. take over lands in Florida and Georgia.
 - I. defend against the British impressment of sailors.

- 5 Which of the following is true about the Federalists?
 - A. They supported representative government.
 - B. They thought that there could never be too much democracy.
 - C. They believed it was wise for the public to be involved in politics.
 - D. Thomas Jefferson was their leader.

- 6 The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
 - F. were drafted by Federalists opposing Republican uses of federal power.
 - G. claimed that the Alien and Sedition Acts violated the Constitution.
 - H. distributed land to settlers in Virginia and Kentucky.
 - I. rejected the principle of states' rights stated in the Constitution.

DBQ ANALYZING DOCUMENTS

The following passage is taken from the Treaty of Greenville.

“The Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon, ... but when those tribes ... shall ... sell their lands they are to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes ... against all citizens of the United States. ... ”

—from the Treaty of Greenville, 1795

- 7 Identifying** What does the United States government promise Native Americans in this document?
 - A. Money will be set aside from the sale of their lands.
 - B. United States citizens will share Native American hunting lands.
 - C. They will be protected until their lands are sold.
 - D. They have the right to make war against others.
- 8 Analyzing** How does this document control the sale of Native American lands?
 - F. Native Americans must sell their land only to the United States.
 - G. Native Americans cannot sell their land to anyone.
 - H. Native Americans are free to sell their lands to the highest bidder.
 - I. Native Americans must share the profits from selling their land.

SHORT RESPONSE

This 1798 cartoon shows an exchange between a Republican and Federalist over the Sedition Act.



- 9** What is happening in the cartoon, and how are others reacting?
- 10** What does the cartoon suggest about politics of the era?

EXTENDED RESPONSE

- 11 Narrative** You are a citizen of the United States in 1796. It is a presidential election year. Write a letter to a friend in another country in which you describe the political events of the Washington Administration and the upcoming election. Offer your thoughts about the two new political parties.

Need Extra Help?

If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Review Lesson	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3