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Unit – Establishing the New Nation Started by the Constitution

Topic - The Development of the Political Parties

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| Heading and Questions | Paragraph Main Idea and Details | Additions  Questions |
| p. 283 The Executive Branch  Washington’s Cabinet –  Finding the Best Man for the Job  What departments did Congress create in the executive branch?  Who did Washington nominate for the secretaries of those departments and why?  What is the cabinet? | As Washington takes office the federal government was very small   * 75 Post offices * Few clerks * 672 soldiers   President and Congress had to set up a working government   * Congress create three departments   + Treasury   + State   + War * President appoints men to lead the departments   + Called secretaries * President also appoints an attorney general   + Advises him on legal matters   Washington chooses well-known men for the secretaries   * Secretary of Treasury – Alexander Hamilton   + Expert in financial affairs * Secretary of State – Thomas Jefferson   + Will manage relations with foreign nations * Secretary of War – Henry Knox   + Had been a general in the Revolution * Attorney General – Edmund Randolph   + Had had an active role at the Constitutional Convention   Washington meets regularly with the whole group   * Called “The Cabinet” | Federal=Central=National  Remember Jefferson had been the ambassador to France since the Revolution |
| p.284  The Nation’s First Economic Crisis  What was the economic problem faced by the new nation?  p. 285  Hamilton’s Financial Plan  What was Hamilton's plan to fix this problem?  p. 285  Paying the Debt  Why did Hamilton feel it was important to pay the debt off?  Why were Southerners upset by the plan?  How was the dispute over paying the debt settled?  p.285  The National Bank  Why did Hamilton say a National Bank was needed?  Jefferson’s Opposition to the Plan  Why was Jefferson against a national bank?  The Necessary and Proper Clause  Describe the two psitions on how to interpret the Constitution. | Revolution created $52 million debt   * In form of bonds * ***Bond – a certificate issued by a government***   + ***For a specific amount of money***   + ***Gov’t promises to pay back*** * Wealthy Americans and foreigners had invested in these bonds to help the war effort   + Could the gov’t pay back? * Original buyers had sold bonds for less than worth * Buyers are speculators * ***Speculator – someone who invests in something risky in hopes of a large profit*** * ADD ex. buy $50 bond for $20 – hope U.S. eventually pays the whole $50 * Two Issues –   + unfair that speculators should get paid back when original investors lost money   + should U.S. pay state debts * Gov’t had little money   + Can’t give Washington money to cover his move to NYC   + ADD – Infographic Only collect taxes for current expenses, not debt * person responsible for solving financial crisis   + Alexander Hamilton   + Secretary of Treasury * Plan had Three Parts  1. U.S. gov’t will fully pay back (assume) all U.S. ***and*** state debts 2. will start a National Bank for gov’t funds 3. high tax on imported goods  * A huge Burden – SO WHY?   + prove U.S. would honor its debts   + so people willing to invest in future * Southerners oppose plan to pay state debts   + had already paid off their debt   + ADD - had been able to quickly earn money on export/imports due to tobacco, etc. * Compromise   + Southerners support plan to pay state debt   + new capital city built in South – between Virginia and Maryland * U.S. will own its own bank   + safe place to deposit gov’t funds   + can issue paper money – currency * Debate – does the Constitution give power to create a bank?   + opposed NO – Thomas Jefferson –   + ***unconstitutional – not allowed by Constitution*** * Arguments   + Strict Interpretation – Jefferson     - only what Constitution specifically says   + Loose Interpretation – Hamilton     - Art I Sec 8 – all laws “necessary and proper” to fulfilling its duties   Bank passed by Congress – Washington signs |  |

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| Headings and Questions | Main Ideas and Details | | | Additions and Corrections | |
| pp. 290-293   * Political parties Emerge * Republicans Against Federalists * Organizing and Arguing   What were the two parties?  Who were the leaders of the two parties?  What were the positions of each party on key issues?  What type of people supported each party? | **Federalists** | | **Democratic- Republicans** |  | |
| ***Leaders*** | | ***Leaders*** |
| Alexander Hamilton  John Adams | | Thomas Jefferson  James Madison |
| ***Positions on key issues*** | | ***Positions on key issues*** |
| * Wealthy and educated should lead * Strong national gov’t * Want a strong president * Focus on manufacturing shipping and trade * Favor tariff that protects business * Loose interpretation – necessary and proper * Favor bank * Pro-British | | * People hold the power * Strong states * Fear monarchy * Focus on agriculture * Oppose tariff * Strict interpretation of Constitution * Oppose bank * Pro-French |
| ***Supporters*** | | ***Supporters*** |
| * Merchants and Business owners * Property owners * Workers with manufacturing jobs * Mostly in North | | * southern planters * northern farmers and artisans |
| **Heading and Questions** | | **Paragraph Main Idea and Details** | | | **Additions**  **Questions** | |
| p. 293   * The Election of 1796 – Paragraph 1   p. 297   * Washington Retires from Public Life   What precedent did Washington set when he retired?  What two warning did Washington make in his Farewell Address? | | **Washington Steps Down**   * Precedent - Washington says will not run for third term   + No president does until Roosevelt   + 22nd Amendment limits president to two terms   **Washington's Farewell Address**   * a letter published in 1796 * two major points   + warns against political divisions at home   + warns against becoming “entangled” in European disputes and wars     - “steer clear of permanent alliances” | | |  | |
| p. 293   * The Election of 1796 – Paragraphs 2-4   What was so important about Adams' election?  Who was Adams' vice-president and why? | | **Adams’ Election 1796 – Peaceful Transition of Power**   * Candidates   + D-R – Jefferson   + Federalists – Adams (Washington’s VP) * President and Vice-President do not run together   + Second place becomes VP * Winners   + Adams – Federalist President   + Jefferson – Democratic-Republican VP * Create serious tension | | |  | |
| pp. 299-300   * The Alien and Sedition Acts   How does the party in power deal with attacks by the other party?  What two groups did the Federalists try to hit with the Alien and Sedition Acts and why?  What is an alien?  How did the Alien Acts help the Federalists?  What is sedition?  Who was convicted under the Sedition Acts? | | Alien and Sedition Acts   * split between Federalists and Democratic-Republicans deepened by war fever   + Federalists fear immigrants     - will bring France’s revolutionary violence to U.S.     - will all go to Democratic-Republican Party * Federalists pass two laws to destroy opponents   + One against immigrants   + One against D-R * Alien Act directed at immigrants   + ***Alien – an immigrant, a person from another country***   + Increases time to become a citizen from 5 to 14 years   + President can imprison or deport any alien he says is dangerous * Sedition acts directed at Democratic-Republicans   + ***Sedition – activity designed to overthrow a government***   + Harshest law limiting free speech ever passed   + A crime to say anything insulting or false about President, Congress or the government in general   + 10 people convicted – most D-R editors and printers of newspapers | | |  | |
| pp. 300-1   * States’ Rights   How can a party with no power fight a party that controls all three branches?  Why did checks and balance not work in stopping the Alien and Sedition Acts if they were unconstitutional?  What is nullification?  What was the theory of States" Rights? | | States’ Rights Theory developed by Jefferson to Fight Alien and Sedition Acts   * Democratic-Republicans denounce Alien and Sedition Acts   + violates Constitution – Bill of Rights – First Amendment’s free speech * Problem fighting these laws   Can’t stop in Supreme Court   * + Supreme Court judges all appointed by Federalists and confirmed by Federalist Senate   Can’t stop in Congress   * + Majority of the members of the House and the Senate are Federalists   Will rely on state legislatures   * Madison and Jefferson, both leader in Virginia   + Proclaim state legislatures can declare laws unconstitutional and refuse to enforce them   + Virginia and Kentucky pass resolutions * No other states support Virginia and Kentucky   + resolutions have little effect   + (two laws expire when Jefferson president and are not renewed) * HUGE LONG TERM IMPACT!!! Establish two ideas   + ***Nullification – states can refuse to enforce federal laws***   + ***“States’ Rights” – Union is a union of states, so states can refuse to enforce federal law***   + Southern states will use these ideas to fight federal laws trying to limit slavery | | | ADD!!!  Problem fighting these laws  Can’t stop in Supreme Court -  Supreme Court judges all appointed by Federalists and confirmed by Federalist Senate  Can’t stop in Congress -  Majority of the members of the House and the Senate are Federalists  Will rely on state legislatures | |

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| pp. 310-12 Republicans Take Charge   * A bitter Campaign   What problem occurred when the Democratic Republicans tried to win both first and second place in the presidential election of 1800?  Who finally helped end the problem?   * Jefferson’s inauguration   What message was Jefferson trying to send by shaking hands, as opposed to Washington bowing to people?   * Jefferson Charts a New Course   What direction did Jefferson want to take the country in now that he was elected?   * New Republican Policies   List four Republican policies Jefferson started now that he was president.  .   * Federalist Policies Remain   List two ways Jefferson continued Federalist policies | * Election of 1800 was bitter between, Federalist John Adams and Republican Thomas Jefferson   + Republicans accuse Adams of wanting a monarchy, Federalists talk of civil war if Jefferson won   + Jefferson and Burr ,his running mate, each win 73 electoral votes.     - Because of the tie the House of Representatives would decide     - Jefferson won the election after 6 days   + The 20th Amendment – electors vote separately for President and VP * Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson – 2nd president = peaceful and orderly   + First in D.C.   + Walked to inauguration   + Shook hands * Called “Revolution of 1800” * Jefferson wanted to limit the federal government’s power over states and citizens. * Jefferson believed in the idea of Laissez Faire   New Republican Policies   * Reduced the number of people in government   + fired all tax collectors, cut number of diplomats * Shrunk the military   + cut army budget in half, reduced army size from 4,000 to 2,500 * Eliminated all federal taxes inside the country.   + Tax revenue came from tariffs on imports * Fix negative effects of Alien and Sedition Acts   + Refunded fines given to those under the Sedition Acts.   + Released those imprisoned under the Act. * Jefferson kept some Federalist Policies:   + He believed we should continue to repay its national debt.   + He did not fire most Federalists officeholders. | People very upset that House was not just choosing Jefferson when they knew the people had really chosen him.  Hamilton finally advised the Federalists in the House to choose Jefferson.  Today the President chooses a Vice President, who is called a “running mate,” with the help of his party. Electors who are to vote for the president who won their state also vote for the vice president he has chosen, so that the pair is elected together.  Laissez Faire –  the government should not interfere in the economy |