

Chapter 10

Launching the New Ship of State, 1789-1800

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. One immediate concern for the new federal government was the questionable loyalty of people living in the western territories of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio..
- ___ 2. The passage of the first ten amendments to the Constitution demonstrated the Federalist determination to develop a powerful central government.
- ___ 3. Hamilton's basic purpose in all his financial measures was to strengthen the federal government by building up a larger national debt.
- ___ 4. Both "funding a par" of the federal debt and assumption of state debts were designed to give wealthier interests a strong stake in the success of the federal government.
- ___ 5. Hamilton financed his large national debt by revenues from tariffs and taxes on products such as whiskey.
- ___ 6. In the battle over the Bank of the United States, Jefferson favored a "loose construction" of the Constitution and Hamilton favored a "strict construction."
- ___ 7. The first American political parties grew mainly out of the debate over Hamilton's fiscal policies and foreign policy toward Europe.
- ___ 8. The French Revolution's radical goals were greeted with great approval by both Jeffersonian Republicans and Federalists.
- ___ 9. Washington's Neutrality Proclamation was based on a mistaken belief that the United States could not really compete militarily with the major world powers.
- ___ 10. The Indians of the Miami Confederacy northwest of the Ohio River were easily defeated by U.S. forces and removed across the Mississippi.
- ___ 11. Washington supported Jay's unpopular treaty with Britain because he feared a disastrous war if it were rejected.
- ___ 12. Adams decided to negotiate peace with France in order to unite his party and enhance his own popularity with the public.

- ___ 13. The Alien laws were partly a conservative Federalist attempt to prevent radical French immigrants and spies from supporting the Jeffersonians and stirring up anti-British sentiment.
- ___ 14. Jeffersonian Republicans believed that the common people were not to be trusted and had to be led by those who were wealthier and better educated.
- ___ 15. The Jeffersonian Republicans generally sympathized with Britain in foreign policy, while the Hamiltonian Federalists sympathized with France and the French Revolution.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. A key addition to the new federal government that had been demanded by many of the ratifying states was
 - a. a cabinet to aid the president.
 - b. a written bill of rights to guarantee liberty.
 - c. a supreme court.
 - d. federal assumption of state debts.
- ___ 2. One immediate innovation not mentioned in the Constitution that was developed by George Washington's administration was
 - a. the cabinet.
 - b. the military joint chiefs of staff.
 - c. the Supreme Court.
 - d. the vice presidency.
- ___ 3. The Bill of Rights is the name given to provisions whose actual form is
 - a. an executive proclamation of President George Washington.
 - b. Article II, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
 - c. a set of rulings issued by the Supreme Court.
 - d. the first ten amendments to the federal Constitution.
- ___ 4. Which of the following sets of rights are *not* included in the Bill of Rights?
 - a. freedom of religion, speech, and the press
 - b. rights to freedom of education and freedom of travel
 - c. rights to bear arms and to be tried by a jury
 - d. rights to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances
- ___ 5. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments partly reversed the federalist momentum of the Constitution by declaring that
 - a. the federal government had no power to restrict the action of local governments.
 - b. the powers of the presidency did not extend to foreign policy.
 - c. all rights not mentioned in the federal Constitution were retained by the states or by the people themselves.
 - d. the Supreme Court had no power to rule in cases affecting property rights.

- ___ 6. Hamilton's first financial policies were intended
 - a. to finance the new government through the sale of western lands.
 - b. to fund the national debt and to have the federal government assume the debts owed by the states.
 - c. to repudiate the debts accumulated by the government of the Articles of Confederation.
 - d. to issue sound federal currency backed by gold.

- ___ 7. The essential disagreement between Hamilton and Jefferson over the proposed Bank of the United States was
 - a. whether the Constitution granted the federal government the power to establish such a bank.
 - b. whether it would be economically wise to create a single national currency.
 - c. whether the bank should be under the control of the federal government or the states.
 - d. whether such a bank violated the Bill of Rights.

- ___ 8. The first American political parties developed out of
 - a. the disagreement of Jefferson and his states' rights followers with Hamilton's economic policies.
 - b. the belief of the Founding Fathers that organized political opposition was a necessary part of good government.
 - c. the continuing hostility of the Anti-Federalists to the legitimacy of the new federal Constitution.
 - d. patriotic opposition to foreign intervention in American domestic affairs.

- ___ 9. The Whiskey Rebellion was most significant because
 - a. it showed that American citizens would rise up against unfair taxation.
 - b. it showed that the new federal government would use force if necessary to uphold its authority.
 - c. it demonstrated the efficiency of the American military.
 - d. it showed the strength of continuing Anti-Federalist hostility to the new constitutional government.

- ___ 10. Regarding the French Revolution, most Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans believed that
 - a. the violence was regrettable but necessary.
 - b. the overthrow of the King was necessary, but the Reign of Terror went much too far.
 - c. the Revolution should be supported by American military aid.
 - d. the Revolution represented a complete distortion of American ideals of liberty.

- ___ 11. Washington's foreign policy rested on the basic belief that
 - a. there should be an end to European colonialism in the Americas.
 - b. it was America's interest to stay neutral in all European wars.
 - c. French interference with American shipping and freedom of the seas.
 - d. America ought to enter the French-British war only if republican ideals were at stake.

- ___ 12. The United States became involved in undeclared hostilities with France in 1797 because of
- a. fierce American opposition to the concessions of Jay's Treaty.
 - b. American anger at attempted French bribery in the XYZ Affair.
 - c. French interference with American shipping and freedom of the seas.
 - d. President Adams's sympathy with Britain and hostility to Revolutionary France.
- ___ 13. Alien and Sedition Acts were aimed primarily at
- a. Jeffersonians and their allegedly pro-French activities and ideas.
 - b. the opponents of President Adam's peace settlement with France.
 - c. Napoleon's French agents who were infiltrating the country.
 - d. the Hamiltonian Federalists and their pro-British activities and ideas.
- ___ 14. In foreign policy, the Jeffersonians essentially believed that
- a. the United States should seek an international organization that could mediate great-power conflicts.
 - b. that the "Anglo-Saxon" nations of Britain and the United States shared a common language and political heritage.
 - c. the United States should turn westward, away from old Europe, and strengthen democracy at home.
 - d. that the United States should pursue an aggressively anti-colonial policy in Spanish-owned Latin America.
- ___ 15. The Federalists essentially believed that
- a. most governmental power should be retained by the states.
 - b. government should provide no special aid to any private enterprise.
 - c. the common people could, if educated, participate in government affairs.
 - d. there should be a strong central government controlled by the wealthy and well educated.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. The official body of voters designated to choose the President under the new Constitution, which in 1789 unanimously elected George Washington
- _____ 2. The constitutional office into which John Adams was sworn on April 30, 1789
- _____ 3. The cabinet office in Washington's administration headed by a brilliant young West Indian immigrant who distrusted the people
- _____ 4. Alexander Hamilton's policy of paying off all federal bonds at face value in order to strengthen the national credit

- _____ 5. Hamilton's policy of having the federal government pay the financial obligation's of the states
- _____ 6. The first ten amendments to the Constitution
- _____ 7. Political organizations not envisioned in the Constitution and considered dangerous to national unity by most of the Founding Fathers
- _____ 8. Political and social upheaval supported by most Americans during its moderate beginnings in 1789 but the cause of bitter division among Americans after it took a radical turn in 1792
- _____ 9. Agreement signed between two anti-British countries in 1778 that increasingly plagued American foreign policy in the 1790s
- _____ 10. Message issued by Washington in 1793 that urged Americans to stay impartial and aloof from the French Revolutionary wars with the British
- _____ 11. Document signed in 1794 whose terms favoring Britain outraged Jeffersonian Republicans
- _____ 12. The nation with which the United States fought an undeclared war from 1798 to 1800
- _____ 13. The political theory on which Jefferson and Madison based their antifederalist resolutions declaring that the thirteen sovereign states had created the Constitution
- _____ 14. The doctrine, proclaimed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, that the state can block a federal law it considers unconstitutional
- _____ 15. The nation to which most Hamiltonian Federalists were sentimentally attached and which they favored in foreign policy

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|--|---|
| ___ 1. Neutrality Proclamation of 1793 | A. A protest by poor western farmers that was firmly suppressed by Washington and Hamilton's army |
| ___ 2. Alexander Hamilton | B. Body organized by the Judiciary Act of 1789 and first headed by John Jay |
| ___ 3. Thomas Jefferson | C. Brilliant administrator and financial wizard whose career was plagued by doubts about his character and belief in popular government |
| ___ 4. James Madison | D. Political party that believed in the common people, no government aid for business, and a pro-French foreign policy |
| ___ 5. Supreme Court | E. President Washington's statement of the basic principles of American foreign policy in his administration |
| ___ 6. Funding and assumption | F. Skillful politician-scholar who drafted the Bill of Rights and moved it through the First Congress |
| ___ 7. Bank of the United States | G. Institution established by Hamilton to create a stable currency and bitterly opposed by states' rights advocates |
| ___ 8. Whiskey Rebellion | H. Hamilton's aggressive financial policies of paying off all federal bonds and taking on all state debts |
| ___ 9. Federalists | I. Harsh and probably unconstitutional laws aimed at radical immigrants and Jeffersonian writers |
| ___ 10. Republicans | J. Agreement between the United States and Miami Indians that ceded much of Ohio and Indiana while recognizing a limited sovereignty for the Miamis |
| ___ 11. XYZ | K. Message telling American that it should avoid unnecessary foreign entanglements—a reflection of the foreign policy of its author |
| ___ 12. Treaty of Greenville | L. Secret code names for three French agents who attempted to extract bribes from American diplomats in 1797 |
| ___ 13. Alien and Sedition Acts | M. Washington's secretary of state and organizer of a political party opposed to Hamilton's policies |
| ___ 14. Bill of Rights | N. Ten constitutional amendments designed to protect American liberties |
| ___ 15. Farewell Address | O. Political party that believed in a strong government run by the wealthy, government aid to business, and a pro-British foreign policy |

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- ___ Revolutionary turmoil in France causes the U.S. president to urge Americans to stay out of foreign quarrels.
- ___ Envoys sent to make peace in France are insulted by bride demands from three mysterious French agents.
- ___ First ten amendments to the Constitution are adopted.
- ___ Western farmers revolt against a Hamiltonian tax and are harshly suppressed.
- ___ Jefferson organizes a political party in opposition to Hamilton's financial policies.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
___ 1. The need to gain support of wealthy groups for the federal government	A. Led to the formation of the first two American political parties
___ 2. Passage of the Bill of Rights	B. Caused the Whiskey Rebellion
___ 3. The need for federal revenues to finance Hamilton's ambitions policies	C. Led Hamilton to promote the fiscal policies of funding and assumption
___ 4. Hamilton's excise tax on western farmers' products	D. Guaranteed basic liberties and indicated some swing away from Federalist centralizing
___ 5. Clashes between Hamilton and Jefferson over fiscal policy and foreign affairs	E. Led to imposition of the first tariff in 1789 and the excise tax on whiskey in 1791
___ 6. The French Revolution	F. Aroused Jeffersonian Republican outrage at the Washington administration's pro-British policies
___ 7. The danger of war with Britain	G. Created bitter divisions in America between anti-Revolution Federalists and pro-Revolution Republicans
___ 8. Jay's Treaty	H. Caused an undeclared naval war with France
___ 9. The XYZ Affair	I. Led Washington to support Jay's Treaty
___ 10. The Federalist fear of radical French immigrants	J. Caused passage of the Alien Acts