CHAPTER 9 SECTION 1
REVIEW

Washington's Presidency

Specific Objective Learn that George Washington and his advisers faced many challenges during his Presidency.

Directions: Read the summary below to answer questions on the next page.

Washington’s New Government

George Washington was elected the nation’s first president in 1789. He traveled to the nation's capital, New York City, to be inaugurated, or formally sworn in. The runner-up, John Adams, became the vice-president. Many political institutions and traditions were established during Washington's presidency.

The Constitution left it to Congress to determine the makeup of the federal court system, which they did in the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789. This act gave the Supreme Court six justices and established less powerful federal courts. Washington appointed lawyer and diplomat John Jay as the first chief justice of the Supreme Court. It was also Congress's duty to establish departments to help the president lead the nation. Congress established the departments of state, war, treasury, justice, and the postal service. The State Department dealt with relations with foreign countries. The War Department was in charge of the nation's defense. The nation's economy fell under the umbrella of the Treasury Department. The heads of these departments, along with the attorney general, became the president’s cabinet. Washington's cabinet advised him on official business.

The Nation’s Finances

Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, proposed a three-step plan to strengthen the national government and to improve the country's finances:

1. The federal government should pay off all of its war debts from the American Revolution to show that the nation was responsible with money.
2. The government needed to raise revenue through tariffs, or taxes on imported goods. Tariffs would also help American businesses.
3. Hamilton wanted to create a national bank that would give the government a safe place to keep money, make loans to businesses, and issue bank notes.

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison disagreed with many of Hamilton’s ideas. They did not think the Constitution allowed the government to create a national bank, and they did not think the government should loan businesses money. Hamilton believed that the Constitution’s “Elastic Clause,” which states that Congress has the power to do whatever is necessary to carry out its powers, gave Congress the authority to create a national bank. These differences and others would lead to the formation of the nation’s first political parties.
CHAPTER 9 SECTION 1
PRACTICE

Washington’s Presidency

Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer.
Use the table to answer question 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Alexander Hamilton</th>
<th>Thomas Jefferson and James Madison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Wanted a strong national government</td>
<td>Wanted a weaker national government and stronger state governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>Had a “loose” interpretation of the Constitution and felt many powers were implied; greater federal powers</td>
<td>Had a “strict” interpretation of the Constitution based on its exact wording; limited federal powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bank</td>
<td>Wanted a national bank</td>
<td>Thought that a national bank would create unhealthy partnerships between the government and wealthy business interests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Which of the following statements most accurately describes Hamilton’s financial policies?
   A. Hamilton thought state governments should be more powerful than the federal government.
   B. Hamilton wanted the states to run the national bank.
   C. Hamilton thought states ought to pay their own debts from the American Revolution.
   D. Hamilton believed the federal government should have a strong role in determining economic policies.

2. The State Department deals with
   A. public relations.
   B. foreign relations.
   C. friendly relations.
   D. labor relations.

3. Hamilton proposed that the federal government raise money through
   A. tariffs.
   B. an income tax.
   C. estate taxes.
   D. a sales tax.

4. The opposing views of Hamilton and Jefferson were later the basis for
   A. political parties.
   B. civil war.
   C. the separation of powers.
   D. constitutional amendments.
CHAPTER 9 SECTION 1
QUIZ

Washington's Presidency

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

EXAMPLES
The first president of the United States was George Washington. true

The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln. George Washington

1. Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of War Henry Knox, and Attorney General Edmund Randolph formed the first Senate that advised President Washington.

2. Washington appointed John Jay as the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

3. In 1789, Congress passed the Administration of Justice Act, which established the federal court system.

4. Alexander Hamilton's financial plan for the nation included a national bank.

B. Extended Response Write a brief answer to the following question.
Why was it important to the nation that Congress tax goods that were imported to the United States?

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CHAPTER 9 SECTION 1
RETEACHING ACTIVITY

Washington’s Presidency

Reading Comprehension
Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

_____1. Which of the following set precedents for the executive branch of government?
   a. George Washington
   b. Alexander Hamilton
   c. Edmund Randolph
   d. Thomas Jefferson

_____2. The Cabinet member in charge of handling relations between the United States and other nations is the
   a. Secretary of the Treasury.
   b. Secretary of War.
   c. Secretary of State.
   d. Attorney General.

_____3. Hamilton and Jefferson agreed to a national capital along the
   a. Mississippi River.
   b. Potomac River.
   c. Ohio River.
   d. Delaware River.

_____4. Under Hamilton’s plan, the main source of government revenue was
   a. income taxes.
   b. tariffs.
   c. donations.
   d. interest from loans.

_____5. Which of the following encouraged Americans to buy American-made goods?
   a. high interest rates
   b. national banks
   c. public debt
   d. tariffs on imports

_____6. Which of the following proposals represented a loose construction of the Constitution?
   a. tariffs on imports
   b. creating a national bank
   c. appointing Supreme Court justices
   d. creating three branches of government
## CHAPTER 9 SECTION 2
### REVIEW

**Challenges to the New Government**

### Specific Objective
Explain how Washington established central authority at home and avoided war abroad.

### Directions:
Read the table below to answer questions on the next page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems at Home and Abroad</th>
<th>Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Competing Claims to Territory:</strong> Native Americans in the Northwest Territory wanted their own nation and defeated federal troops in battles in 1790 and 1791.</td>
<td>President Washington sent troops to the Northwest Territory to defend American interests. General Anthony Wayne and his troops defeated the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Twelve Native American tribes signed The Treaty of Greenville (1795). They ceded, or surrendered, much of the land in present-day Ohio and parts of Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana to U.S. government officials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whiskey Rebellion:</strong> In 1794, a group of farmers in western Pennsylvania led an uprising in protest of the whiskey tax. Farmers depended on distilling corn into whiskey for their livelihood, since corn itself was too bulky to carry over the Appalachian Mountains.</td>
<td>Washington sent troops to put down the rebellion and to show that the federal government would enforce the law along the western frontier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>War in Europe:</strong> In 1789, a financial crisis led the French to rebel against their government. Afraid for their own monarchies, other European countries joined the fight against the French revolutionaries. France responded by declaring war on Britain, as well as Holland and Spain. The British made it difficult for the United States to remain neutral. The British seized American cargo ships coming from the French West Indies.</td>
<td>In what became known as &quot;Jay's Treaty,&quot; Chief Justice John Jay traveled to England in 1794 to persuade the British to pay damages for the U.S. vessels they had seized. The British also agreed to leave the Ohio Valley by 1796 to avoid future tension there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disputes with Spain:</strong> Tensions arose on the frontier over the boundaries between Spanish lands and the United States. Spain controlled the port of New Orleans, which guards the mouth of the Mississippi River.</td>
<td>Pinckney's Treaty (1795) set the northern boundary of Florida and the southern boundary of the United States at the 31st parallel. It gave Americans the right to travel freely on the Mississippi River and store goods at the port of New Orleans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 9 SECTION 2
PRACTICE

Challenges to the New Government
Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer.

Use the quotation to answer question 1.

"To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands relinquished by the United States ... it is now explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: the Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any [interference] from the United States; but when those tribes ... shall be disposed to sell their lands, or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever."

— Treaty of Greenville, 1795

1. Under the Treaty of Greenville,
A. Native Americans will receive no protection from the U.S. government.
B. Native Americans cannot hunt or plant on their land without permission from the U.S. government.
C. Native Americans will be compelled by the U.S. Government to allow white settlement on their land.
D. Should it be for sale, Native American land must be sold to the United States and no other interests.

2. What did “Jay’s Treaty” accomplish?
A. Native Americans sold some of their lands to the United States.
B. Spain allowed American traders to use the port of New Orleans.
C. The northern boundary of Florida was established.
D. Britain paid damages for U.S. vessels it had seized.

3. What caused the Whiskey Rebellion?
A. Farmers did not want to pay a tax on the whiskey they made.
B. Merchants wanted to be able to sell whiskey in saloons.
C. Settlers in the Northwest Territory Attacked Native Americans.
D. France declared war on Britain, Holland, and Spain.

4. Why did President Washington send troops to the Northwest Territory?
A. He wanted to show that the federal government could enforce the law.
B. He wanted to protect American interests against Native American claims to the land.
C. He wanted to demonstrate American strength to the British.
D. He wanted to set the southern boundary of the United States.
CHAPTER 9 SECTION 2
QUIZ

Challenges to the New Government

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.
   a. Battle of Fallen Timbers
   b. Jay’s Treaty
   c. Pinckney’s Treaty
   d. Treaty of Greenville
   e. Whiskey Rebellion

   _____1. This gave Americans the right to travel freely on the Mississippi River.
   _____2. This helped reduce tensions between Americans and the British in the Ohio Valley.
   _____3. This turned over much of present-day Ohio and Indiana to the U.S. government.
   _____4. This was led by a group of farmers in western Pennsylvania.
   _____5. This clash between Native Americans and U.S. forces occurred near present-day Toledo, Ohio.

B. Extended Response Write a brief answer to the following question.
Do you think that the United States should have remained neutral during the French Revolution? Explain why or why not.

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________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
**CHAPTER 9 SECTION 2**
**RETEACHING ACTIVITY**

**Challenges to the New Government**

**Sequencing Events**

A. Study the dates in the first column of the chart. In the second column, write the letter of each event from the list below and explain the effects on foreign policy.

**EVENTS**
- a. Pinckney’s Treaty
- b. The French Revolution begins
- c. Jay’s Treaty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Effect on Foreign Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1789</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 1794</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 1795</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Answer the following question.

1. Which two events above allowed the United States to preserve the territories set in the Treaty of Paris (1789)?

   ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________
CHAPTER 9 SECTION 3
REVIEW

The Federalists in Charge

Specific Objective: Summarize how the Federalists dominated politics under the presidency of John Adams.

Directions: Read the summary below to answer questions on the next page.

President Washington Retires from Office

In 1796, after two terms in office, President Washington retired. In his farewell address, he warned against growing political differences over how the nation should be run. He also urged the nation's leaders to remain neutral in foreign policy. However, the debate pitting Alexander Hamilton against Thomas Jefferson and James Madison continued.

Hamilton

- Wanted to preserve ties with Britain; opposed the French Revolution
- Pictured a nation based on trade, manufacturing, and cities
- Believed in strong central government

Jefferson and Madison

- Supported the French Revolution
- Pictured a nation based on rural farming
- Wanted stronger state governments

Jefferson and Madison formed a political party called the Democratic-Republicans, to reflect their belief in democracy and the republican system. They nominated Jefferson for president. Hamilton and others formed the Federalist Party, which reflected their belief in a strong national government. They nominated vice-president John Adams.

John Adams's Administration

The 1796 presidential election was the first in which political parties competed. Adams was elected president, and his rival—Jefferson—became his vice-president. With relations between France and the United States tense, Adams sent a delegation to France to try to end the seizure of U.S. ships. In Paris, the delegation met agents later referred to as X, Y, and Z. These agents said that the foreign minister would only meet with them if the United States loaned France $10 million and paid the minister a bribe. The Americans refused. The XYZ Affair nearly led to war. Federalists, who sided with Britain, wanted war with France. Many Democratic-Republicans, however, were sympathetic with France.

Adams blamed the Democratic-Republicans and the immigrants who supported them for criticizing him in newspapers. In retaliation, the Federalist Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798. These acts allowed for the arrest of suspicious aliens, or immigrants, and newspaper editors who published articles critical of the government. Jefferson and Madison fought the acts with the theory of states' rights, or the idea that states have certain rights the federal government cannot overrule.
CHAPTER 9 SECTION 3
PRACTICE

The Federalists in Charge
Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer.
Use the quotation to answer question 1.

"... the General Assembly [of Virginia] ... protest[s] against the ... 'Alien and Sedition Acts' passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the federal government ... and the other of which ... exercises in like manner, a power not delegated by the constitution, but on the contrary, expressly ... forbidden by one of the amendments ... a power, which ... ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people ...." —Virginia Resolution, 1798

1. What is the General Assembly of Virginia's position on the Alien and Sedition Acts?
A. The General Assembly of Virginia opposed the public criticism of politicians in times of crisis.
B. The General Assembly of Virginia opposed freedom of the press.
C. The General Assembly of Virginia believed the Alien and Sedition Acts were constitutional.
D. The General Assembly of Virginia believed the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional.

2. During the XYZ Affair,
A. the United States illegally seized French ships.
B. Federalists secretly met to draft the Alien and Sedition Acts.
C. French agents demanded bribe money from the American agents sent to meet with the French minister.
D. Democratic-Republicans wanted war with France.

3. Which of the following is true of Hamilton and the Federalists?
A. They supported an economy based on manufacturing and industry.
B. They favored diplomatic ties with France.
C. They developed the theory of states' rights.
D. They supported the French Revolution.

4. Which of the following is true of the Democratic-Republicans?
A. They favored industry over farming.
B. They favored a strong national government.
C. They favored close diplomatic ties with Britain.
D. They supported strong state governments.
CHAPTER 9 SECTION 3
QUIZ

The Federalists in Charge

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

_____1. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions declared that
   a. saying or writing anything harmful to the government was a crime.
   b. a state could nullify any act of Congress that it considered unconstitutional.
   c. Kentucky and Virginia would sign a treaty with France.
   d. forming political parties in Kentucky and Virginia was prohibited.

_____2. The Alien and Sedition Acts targeted
   a. people who were sympathetic to Great Britain.
   b. immigrants who were not yet citizens of the United States.
   c. John Adams’s supporters in the 1796 presidential election.
   d. the state legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky.

_____3. The XYZ Affair was an incident in which
   a. U.S. officials demanded a bribe from French diplomats.
   b. French officials demanded a bribe from U.S. diplomats.
   c. The French minister of foreign affairs refused to meet with the U.S. secretary of state.
   d. The U.S. secretary of state refused to meet with the French minister of foreign affairs.

_____4. The first two political parties in the United States were the
   a. Democrats and the Republicans.
   b. Patriots and the Loyalists.
   c. Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans.
   d. Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.

B. Extended Response Write a brief answer to the following question.
Was the law that Congress passed against sedition in 1798 a violation of Americans’ right to freedom of speech? Explain why or why not.

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________________________________________________________________________
CHAPTER 9 SECTION 3
RETEACHING ACTIVITY

The Federalists in Charge
Reading Comprehension

A. Write DR in the blank if the phrase describes the Democratic-Republicans or F if the phrase describes the Federalists in the early 1800s.

1. led by Hamilton and Adams
2. led by Jefferson and Madison
3. economy based on agriculture.
4. opposed a national bank
5. believed in a strong central government
6. feared that a strong central government would lead to tyranny

B. On the line below each statement, write T if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write F and write the corrected statement.

1. In 1797, relations were good between France and the United States because Britain was their common enemy.

2. President Adams blamed Democratic-Republican newspapers and new immigrants for criticizing his government.

3. Under the Alien and Sedition Acts, the president could arrest foreigners who were suspicious and deport them in wartime.

4. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions supported the Alien and Sedition Acts.
CHAPTER 9 MAP ACTIVITY

Launching a New Republic

A. Use the maps in the atlas to locate the following bodies of water, states, and cities. Then label them on the outline map on the back of this page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodies of Water</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Ocean</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Ontario</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Erie</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Huron</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Michigan</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Superior</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi River</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio River</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. After labeling your map, use it to answer the following questions.

1. Which state was formed out of territory that was once part of New York state?

2. What major body of water did the new states of Kentucky and Tennessee give the United States direct access to for the first time?

3. Give the approximate absolute location (latitude and longitude) of Philadelphia.

4. What body of water forms the northern boundary of Kentucky?

5. What is the approximate distance in miles between New York City and Philadelphia?

6. Which of the original 13 states border Tennessee?

7. Which two major cities are connected by the Ohio River?