Aditya Patel

APUSH

Period 4

10/12/20

Test Chapter 6 -7

1. The Whiskey Rebellion

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The Whiskey Rebellion, caused by taxes by the Federalist Congress on backwater farmers, was intimidated into suppression by the Federal Government. The responses to this incident varied between the Federalists and Republican parties. George Washington, in 15A, sided with the Federalists in arguing that without a power to defend life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, in this case the Federal Army, there would be none of those. They wanted these people to pay their taxes to continue to fund their National Bank and Debt. Thomas Jefferson, from the Republican Party in 15B, argued that rebellions were good things, and that these rebellions help establish that wrongs have been done to these people. Here, they argued that this federal government had become oppressive when sending thousands of men to put down such a rebellion. They had already argued against the Federalist policies that they needed these taxes for, and that this was proof of the Federalists’ failures.

2. Alien and Sedition Acts

The Alien and Sedition Acts were enacted by the Federalist Government at the possibility of war against France, a nation supported by many republicans. This act gave the government the ability to imprison people accused of malicious writings against the government. George Hay, a Republican in 20A, fiercely argued against this law, writing that it encroached on the Freedom of the Press and Speech. The main victims of this law were Republican, explaining their fervor against it. The Federalist party, on the other hand, saw this act as necessary to defend against seditious writings. The Majority Report, by the Federalist Congress in 20B, argued that the Freedom of Press does not protect those who wish to use their writings to injure and abuse others. In the hyper partisan atmosphere, the party in power went so far as to persecute the other for their beliefs and target them with laws, bringing the warnings of Washington’s farewell address closer to reality.

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3. Louisiana Purchase

During the Jefferson administration and Republican power, the government was given an offer to buy a huge section of land west of the Mississippi, and Jefferson took it. This went against Republican ideals of decreasing size of federal government. The Federalists objected strongly to this, Samuel White, in 21B, says that they would now have to deal with Natives and the harsh terrain of the West, and that this was an overreach of federal power. Their true concern was that with the settlement of more agrarian states in the West, the northeastern states, stronghold of the Federalists, would lose power and representation. The Republicans argued for the Louisiana Purchase, with Thomas Jefferson arguing in 21A that this was too much of an opportunity to give up. Their goals of a farming country and an independent landowner would also be satisfied by this Louisiana Purchase, and that increasing the power of government to do this was necessary. The Republicans eventually prevailed, with support from much of the country.

4. War of 1812

The War of 1812 was one of the most contested war in American history, with a huge portion of the country against it. The growing majority of the Republicans gained much power after the Jefferson Administration, and with the American desires to obtain Florida, Canada and Western lands from the Natives, Congress grew bloodthirsty with Republican War Hawks. Henry Clay in *Henry Clay Endorses War, 1811*, a Republican, supported war against the British, which could allow Americans to seize these lands and have revenge over the oppressive British merchant tactics. The Northern merchant Samuel Taggart, a Federalist, questioned the reasons behind war in *A Federalist, Samuel Taggart Voices Dissent, 1812*. They believed that the immense cost was not worth gain so little. The northern Federalists would even lose their growing commerce industry during the war and would lose some of their fortunes. Eventually, the smaller and smaller Federalist Party lost their argument and war was declared.

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