[**Chapter 10 Launching the New Ship of State**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863462436/chapter-10-launching-the-new-ship-of-state)

1 When the new government was launched in 1789, the nation’s population was doubling about every twenty-five years.

2. Regarding central authority, early Americans saw it as all of the following:

a. Something to be distrusted

b. Something to be watches

c. Something to be curbed

d. A necessary evil

3. The new Constitution did not provide for the creation of a cabinet.

4. Despite the flourishing cities, America’s population was still about 90% rural.

5. Know each of the following:

a. Thomas Jefferson-secretary of state

b. Alexander Hamilton-secretary of treasury

c. Henry Knox-secretary of war

6. One of the major criticisms of the Constitution as drafted in Philadelphia was that it did not provide guarantees for individual rights.

7. The Bill of Rights was intended to protect individual liberties against the potential tyranny of a strong central government.

8. One of the first jobs facing the new government formed under the Constitution was to draw up and pass a bill of rights.

9. All of the following are guarantees provided by the Bill of Rights: the freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.

10. The Tenth Amendment might rightly be called the “states’ rights” amendment.

11. Alexander Hamilton’s financial program for the economic development of the United States favored the wealthier class.

12. Hamilton believed that, together, his funding and assumption programs would gain the monetary and political support of the rich for the federal government.

13. As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton’s first objective was to bolster the national credit.

14. All of the following were part of Alexander Hamilton’s economic program:

a. The creation of a national bank

b. Funding the entire national debt at “par”

c. Vigorous foreign trade

d. Protective tariffs

15. Alexander Hamilton’s financial plan for strengthening the economy and bolstering national credit proposed all of the following:

a. Funding the national debt

b. Assuming state debts

c. Establishing a national bank

d. A low protective wall around infant industries

16. Alexander Hamilton believed that a limited national debt was beneficial because people to whom the government owed money would work hard to make the nation a success.

17. The aspect of Hamilton’s financial program that received the *least* support in Congress was a protective tariff.

18. Hamilton expected that the revenue to pay the interest on the national debt would come from customs duties and excise tax.

19. Alexander Hamilton’s proposed bank of the United States was based on the “necessary and proper,” or “elastic,” clause in the Constitution.

20. Know the following relationships:

a. Implied powers-“necessary and proper” clause

b. Strict construction-Tenth Amendment

c. Loose construction-“elastic” clause

d. “necessary and proper” clause-vested powers

21. Hamilton’s major programs seriously infringed on states’ rights.

22. The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 arose in southwest Pennsylvania when the federal government levied an excise tax on whiskey.

23. Alexander Hamilton’s Bank of the United States was modeled on the Bank of England.

24. The Founding Fathers had not envisioned the existence of permanent political parties because they saw opposition to the government as disloyal.

25. Know the following relationships:

a. Hamilton: privileges for the upper class, pro-British, potent central government, government support for business

b. Jefferson-sympathy for the common people, pay off the national debt, Pro-French, universal education

26. Opposition by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison to the financial plan of Alexander Hamilton resulted n the formation of permanent political parties.

27. The event of the 1790s that has left the deepest scar on American political and social life is the French Revolution.

28. The political party of the “outs” (out of power) that provided the “loyal opposition” to the party in power in the 1790s was the Democratic-Republicans.

29. The Franco-American alliance of 1778 bound the United States to help the French defend their West Indies.

30. When the French Revolution developed into a war with Britain, George Washington and the American government remained neutral.

31. Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation of 1793 was based on calculations of American self-interest.

32. Know the following in order: Neutrality Proclamation, Jay’s Treaty, XYZ affair, Kentucky and Virginia resolutions.

33. During its first quarter-century as a national one of the major problems facing America was the rivalry and warfare between France and Britain.

34. Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation clearly illustrated the truism that self-interest is the basic cement of alliances.

35. The Treaty of Greenville signed in August with the Miami Confederation resulted in all of the following:

a. Giving to the United States vast tracts of land in the Old Northwest.

b. The Indians receiving a $20,000 lump sum payment.

c. An annual annuity of $9,000 to the Indians.

d. The right of the Indians to hunt the land they had ceded.

36. Britain made neutrality very difficult for the United States during the French and British conflicts of the 1790s by seizing American merchant ships in the West Indies.

37. Hamilton’s position on the war between Britain and France in 1793 was primarily influenced by the national government’s dependence on customs collections for revenue.

38. In Jay’s Treaty, the British promised to evacuate the chain of forts in the Old Northwest.

39. The United States acquired free navigation of the Mississippi River in the Pinckney Treaty.

40. John Jay’s 1794 treaty with Britain created deeper splits between Federalist and Democratic-Republicans.

41. One of George Washington’s major contributions as president was keeping the national out of foreign wars.

42. Jay’s Treaty contained all of the following provisions:

a. A British promise to evacuate its chain of forts on U.S. soil

b. British consent to pay damages for the recent seizure of American ships

c. That Americans were bound to pay debts still owed to British merchants on pre-Revolutionary accounts

d. No promise by the British to pay for future seizure of American ships

43. Washington’s Farewell Address in 1796 warned against the dangers of permanent foreign alliances.

44. In the election campaign of 1796, the Democratic-Republicans made their primary issue the terms of Jay’s Treaty.

45. The 1796 presidential campaign focused heavily on the candidates’ personalities.

46. The French grew angry with the United States after 1794 because of Jay’s Treaty.

47. Foreign relations between the United States and France deteriorated in the late 1790s over French seizure of American merchant ships.

48. The immediate cause of the undeclared war between the United States and France was the XYZ affair.

49. The United States finally negotiated a peace settlement with France in 1800 mainly because Napoleon wanted to concentrate on gaining more power in Europe.

50. President Adams sought a peaceful solution to the undeclared war with France in order to prevent the outbreak of a full-scale war.

51. The main purpose of the Alien and Sedition Acts was to silence and punish critics of the Federalists.

52. The Federalist-dominated congress’s Alien Act was aimed at recent immigrants, whereas the Sedition act was primarily aimed at newspapers.

53. The Sedition act threatened First Amendment freedoms.

54. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions were written in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

55. According to the compact theory advocated by Jefferson and Madison the national government was the creation of the thirteen sovereign states.

56. According to the Federalists, the duty of judging the unconstitutionality of legislation passed by Congress lay with the Supreme Court.

57. Federalist advocate rule by the “best” people.

58. Federalist strongly supported law and order.

59. For its continued success, Hamilton’s financial program relied heavily on trade with Britain.

60.Hamiltonian Federalists advocated a strong central government.

61. Thomas Jefferson appealed to all of the following groups:

a. Small shopkeepers

b. The underprivileged

c. The idle class

d. Artisans

62. To the Jeffersonian republicans, the “ideal” citizen of a republic was an independent farmer.

63. Thomas Jefferson favored a political system in which the states retained the majority of political power.

64. Jeffersonians believed in all of the following:

a. Opposition to a national debt

b. Agriculture as the ideal occupation

c. Freedom of speech

d. Central authority should be kept to a minimum

65. Thomas Jefferson argued that a landless class of voters could be avoided in part by continuing slavery.