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Chapter 7

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Discuss the compromises that were part of the discussion around ratification.** The compromises that were part of the discussion around ratification were the Bill of Rights. With the Bill of Rights, the Federalists and Anti-Federalists would reach a compromise where they agreed to include some amendments to the Constitution that protected the rights and liberties of American citizens. The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791 and the majority of citizens wanted a Bill of Rights since it would protect their rights and prevent a monarchy or tyrannical government from taking place. Moreover, the Bill of Rights lists the freedoms and rights of an American citizen, along with their basic rights. The Bill of Rights was written by representative James Madison. Twelve amendments were in the Bill of Rights and were passed by Congress. Furthermore, a compromise that was part of the discussion around ratification was the Great Compromise. The Great Compromise combined the Virginia and New Jersey plans, this created two houses which had different forms of representation. The Virginia Plan, written by 1787 by James Madison made the House of Representatives, which representation determined by the population of a state. The New Jersey Plan, presented by William Paterson in 1787, in created the Senate, where every state gets equal representation. The Great Compromise helped the Constitution to be ratified because it settled the method of representation in Congress.
2. **Discuss the main challenges facing Washington’s administration.** Although Washington was not a good general, he was an excellent President and leader. Although there were some problems with his leadership. The foundation and formation of the United States government was quite a challenge since points in the Constitution was vague and didn’t mention about the political structure and regulations of the government. There was a huge dispute between the power between the state government and federal government. During the first government of the United States under the Articles of Confederation starting in 1777, the states had more power than the federal government as they can overwrite what the federal government says. Also, under the Articles of Confederation, the central government was weak, and Congress could not regulate trade or raise funds. Furthermore, to strengthen the country, a strong central government is needed. Checks and balances would be implemented, such as Congress making executive departments to balance out power from political groups. One of the biggest challenges facing Washington’s administration is making the economy stronger. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national currency wasn’t being used as much as the state currencies. Both of which inflated and decreased in value. To solve the value of the national currency, Alexander Hamilton had an idea to make a national bank to securely deposit money and stabilize the national currency. Furthermore, ratifying the Bill of Rights was another challenge, as the Federalists and Anti-Federalists had disputes over if the first 10 amendments should be ratified. The Bill of Rights guaranteed the rights and protection of American citizens. The Bill of Rights would be added to the United States Constitution because of the Anti-Federalists threatening the Federalists that they would block the ratification of the Constitution if the Bill of Rights were ratified.
3. **Examine the development of political parties during Washington’s administration, what were they and what were the basic philosophies?** During Washington’s administration, the two political parties that emerged were the Democratic Republications, also known as the Anti-Federalists and the Federalists. First, the Anti-Federalists believed that the United States should not have a strong central government and wanted to include the Bill of Rights in the nation. They had opposed the Constitution since they wanted the states to have more power than the federal government. The Democratic Republications believed that the people should control the government and did not want a monarchy to start. They thought a simple government would suit the needs of the people. The Anti-Federalists reduced the power of the banks, removed state taxes, reduced the size of the army and wanted to expand the navy. Anti-Federalists involved Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, James Monroe, among others. Then, the Federalists believed in a strong central government and supported the ratification of the Constitution. The actions of the Federalists included the creation of a national bank, and the writing of The Federalist Papers in 1788. A national bank helped with stabilizing the national currency and keep people’s money safe. The Federalist Papers argued that the state and national government should share power and that the Articles of Confederation made a very weak government. The Federalists did not want the Bill of Rights to be added since they believed citizens were already protected by the Constitution. Important Federalists were John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison.
4. **What was the impact of Washington’s Farewell Address?** In Washington’s Farewell Address, the impact was remaining neutral. Washington encouraged the United States to stay neutral and avoid engaging in foreign battles. Furthermore, Washington’s Farewell Address stated to not be in any permanent alliances with any foreign countries. Furthermore, Washington’s Farewell address provided the United States and its government with a strong foundation and Washington’s principles would be followed by future presidents. Washington had a major impact on future presidents and the nation itself, as many people had respected Washington and followed his orders no matter what. Also, since Washington was such a great president, his actions influenced future presidents. For example, even though the Constitution didn’t limit a president’s term, other presidents usually left after 4 or 8 years of running.This is because other presidents didn’t think they were better than Washington and didn’t seek a third term. Moreover, Washington warned against the dangers of political parties and how aggressive they were becoming. In all, Washington’s Farewell Address had many effects on the United States, its government, future presidents and the American citizens. His name would be forever etched in the history books.
5. **Examine Hamilton and Jefferson’s competing visions of America’s destiny. What effect did they have?** Hamilton’s vision of America’s destiny wanted America’s economic foundation to be based on manufacturing. Furthermore, Hamilton believed in a capitalist economy and thought the future of America relied on the rich and the well-born. To help the United States with its economy, Hamilton established a national bank to stabilize the economy and sold bonds to help with the national debt. Hamilton’s financial plan was to make a vested interest and build an alliance between the government and the wealthy. Moreover, Jefferson’s vision of America’s destiny opposed those of Hamilton, since Jefferson was an Anti-Federalist. This meant he believed in a limited federal government and wanted the states to have more power. Jefferson thought that Hamilton’s plans and ideals were unconstitutional and teaming up with the wealthy went against his principles. Jefferson believed the government would protect the rights and interests of the American citizens. Moreover, he thought the national government would be limited through a strict execution of the Constitution. In addition, Jefferson states that the United States should not be focusing on manufacturing, btu instead agriculture, as they had always done that. The effect that they had on the government and its people was the creation of two political parties with opposite ideals from each other. These two groups had many arguments and fought against each other to see who had better ideals. Fighting between the two groups continued until the people of America thought the Federalists were not able to rule themselves and made them less popular. The people had urged for more democracy, and this led to the fall of the Federalists.
6. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. **Citizen Genet** – Citizen Genet was a nickname for Edmond Genet. Genet was a French ambassador during the French Revolution to the United States of America. Genet was polylingual, who was fluent in Latin, English, Italian, French, German and Greek at a young age. Due to this ability to be fluent in multiple languages, Genet was able to become appointed as a court translator. Then, Genet was sent to the United States to help promote American support of France’s wars with Britain and Spain. While in America, Genet arrived in Charleston, South Carolina. Although Genet was supposed to go to Philadelphia to meet with President George Washington. Genet continued to stay in Charleston and his goal was to recruit American privateers to join French expeditions against the British. Overall, Genet’s actions were jeopardizing the neutrality of America and important leaders, such as Washington and Jefferson have given Genet many warnings. Yet, Genet continued to not listen to the United States government and capture ships from Britain and armed them as privateers. For Washington, enough was enough and they sent an arrest notice to Genet, asking him to return to France. Then, Alexander Hamilton had to convince Washington to help Genet in the United States. In general, Genet contradicted the Neutrality Proclamation by arming and recruiting soldiers to attack the Spanish and British.
   2. **Bank of the United States** – At first, a national bank was an idea proposed by Alexander Hamilton in 1790, who was the Secretary of Treasury. Hamilton was a Federalist, who supported the Constitution and wanted a strong central government. Other Federalists included John Adams, John Jay, John Marshall, and James Madison. All of these people were very influential in the American government, as they helped develop and shape America into the way the modern government is today. Besides, Alexander Hamilton wanted to create a national bank for America to safely deposit funds and facilitated the publication of a stable national currency. This was very important since a stable national currency meant a stable national economy. This is proven through state currencies, which through inflation, decreased in value. Furthermore, another function of the national bank was to monitor the other banks in the country and manage the government’s funds. A national bank helped reduce inflation and handle financial needs of the new United States government.
   3. **Proclamation of Neutrality** – The Proclamation of Neutrality was a formal announcement by George Washington to remain neutral and not engage in warfare amongst other countries. The Proclamation of Neutrality was passed on April 22nd, 1793, in Philadelphia, and the reason why the new country wanted to remain neutral was because at the time, the United States had a weak military. Furthermore, the United States could not afford to be in a war since they had many debts to pay and helped with the development of the United States in the long run.
   4. **Jay’s Treaty** – Signed in 1794, Jay’s Treaty was a treaty between the United States and Britain where a compromise was made, and Britain would agree to get rid of their forts in the northwestern frontier. This treaty helped to prevent war between the two nations. The British were still occupying parts of the Ohio Valley and the British were destroying American vessels. In response to this, George Washington sent John Jay to London and to negotiate a peaceful solution for Britain’s actions. The reason why Washington didn’t go to war with Britain for destroying American vessels and staying at the Ohio Valley because America was not economically and politically stable for a war. Britain gained commerce advantages against the United States, such as tariff rights on American exports and made the United States pay for previous war debts. In turn, Great Britain moved its troops out of the northwestern boundary of America and compensated for destroyed American ships. The significance of Jay’s Treaty was that it allowed America to remain neutral, which developed its economy and political strength. Furthermore, conflicts between Washington and Jefferson sparked Federalists and Anti-federalists in America.
   5. **Pinckney’s Treaty** – Pinckney’s Treaty was a treaty signed in involving Spain and the United States that gave the United States permission to transport goods on the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans without compensation. Furthermore, this treaty helped the farmers who lived near the Mississippi River and dependent on the river, since it allowed them to use the river as transportation for their goods. Moreover, Spain and America agreed on the borders of the United States and Florida. This treaty marked the beginnings of an alliance with Spain. This treaty strengthened America’s relationship with Spain and convinced people to move west to make use of the treaty of being able to use the Mississippi River.
   6. **Whiskey Rebellion** – The Whiskey Rebellion was a protest against the taxes placed on the production of whiskey. Farmers were making a fortune making and selling whiskey. It was cheaper than tea and was more clean than the majority of beverages. Then, then the Whiskey Tax was implemented, the farmers were angry and did not want to pay the whiskey tax. Then, starting in 1791, thousands of Pennsylvanian farmers protested by violently attacking the tax collectors and attempting to overtake Pittsburgh. Then, the Whiskey Rebellion was put to an end when George Washington led thousands of soldiers to end the rebellion. The number of soldiers terrified the farmers and the rebels surrendered without even fighting. The significance of the Whiskey Rebellion showed the power that the national government had. The government had a right to tax and had to enforce that people paid their taxes.
   7. **Alien and Sedition Acts** – The Alien and Sedition were established by the Federalists in 1798 and gave government permission to deport foreign citizens. The Alien and Sedition Acts were made to bite back at the Anti-Federalists for spreading slander against the Federalists. After it was passed by the Federal government, it would be signed into law by President Adams. Furthermore, these acts made it more difficult for foreigners to vote. Any critiques, misinformation, malicious or discreditable media or writing against the government was not allowed and was considered a serious crime. Then, these acts were considered unconstitutional and were issued a blanket pardon by Andrew Jackson in 1801. These acts showed how serious the parties were against each other and how willing they are to sacrifice basic rights to gain an advantage.
   8. **XYZ Affair** – The XYZ Affair was a diplomatic incident between the United States and the French, which the outcome was an undeclared war called the Quasi War that started in 1798. First, the French took three U.S. officials and held them for ransom. The three officials were Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry. The cause of the ransom was because of Jay’s Treaty, that extremely limited trade with France. The French was mad that the Americans made a treaty with Great Britain, so the French attacked and stole American vessels. Although the American citizens are angry at France for the demand for a bribe, the United States made efforts to protect their vessels. The undeclared Quasi War broke out and the United States navy was used to protect American vessels from French attacks. Then, in 1800, France signed the Convention of 1800 with the United States to stop attacking American ships and this brought peace between the two countries.
   9. **Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions** – The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions were secretly passed by James Madison and President Thomas Jefferson in 1798 and 1799. These resolutions were established in response to the ridiculous Allen and Sedition Acts. The states should be able to argue that a law passed by Congress is unconstitutional and have that decision to remove that law. The Kentucky Resolution says that the states have the right to judge if the government have broken the Constitution when passing a law. The Virginia Resolution expresses the states have the ability to go against unconstitutional laws. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions were important because they had attacked the ideas of the unconstitutional Alien and Sedition Acts made by the Federalists and gave the states the right to nullify an unconstitutional law.
7. **Why is the election of 1800 often called the “revolution of 1800?”** The election of 1800 is often called the Revolution of 1800 because it was the first time the United States has switched political parties and it had been done successfully. Furthermore, there was a tie between the candidates, which made the 12th Amendment. The 12th Amendment wouldn’t allow ties between the president and vice president again. Furthermore, it was considered a revolution because the results of the election had caused a switch of political parties in the government. Eventually, Vice President Thomas Jefferson had defeated President John Adams in the election and reigned the Anti-Federalists supreme. This means it gave birth to new generations of Anti-Federalists, which led to the fall of the Federalist Party. A lot of slander was thrown at each other during the election and in the press to make the other parties look worse. The election was just filled with aggression and was very hostile.