Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Ch. 7: Launching the Nation

Before we begin…

In what year was the U.S. Constitution ratified?

Timeline questions (pp.230-231)

* When did Washington become the first U.S. president?
* What other event began that same year?
* Who was elected as the second president of the U.S. in 1796?

Thought Question:

* If you were one of the framers of the new government at that time, what might your first actions have been?

**Section 1:**

Defining Key Terms & People:

* precedent:
* Judiciary Act of 1789:
1. Why did Americans select George Washington as their first president?
2. How do you think a modern cabinet meeting might look different from the one shown on page 235? (Give two ways.)
3. What precedent did President Washington and Congress establish regarding the executive branch?
4. Which city served as the first capital of the United States? Explain why this location was chosen.
5. What expectations did most Americans have for the new nation?
6. Do you think New York City should still be the capital city of the U.S.? Explain your answer.

**Section 2:**

Defining Key Terms & People

* Alexander Hamilton:
* National debt:
* Thomas Jefferson:
* Loose construction:
* Strict construction:
1. What economic problem did the young nation face?
2. How did Alexander Hamilton propose to solve the problem above?
3. How did southerners feel about the federal government paying state war debts, **and** how did Hamilton change their minds?
4. What were the main differences between Hamilton and Jefferson concerning the power of the nation’s government?

Hamilton:

Jefferson:

1. What did Hamilton think a strong central government should do?
2. How did Jefferson’s and Hamilton’s views on how to promote economic ($) growth differ?
3. What was the function of the Bank of the United States?
4. Defend Hamilton’s stance in favor of the creation of a national bank. (Explain his point of view.)
5. Do you agree with loose construction or strict construction of the Constitution? Explain why.
6. What compromise did Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison reach regarding repayment of state debts?
7. Do you agree with Hamilton or Jefferson regarding the average citizen’s ability to make decisions for the country? Explain your answer.

**Section 3:**

1. Why did Native Americans in the northwest go to war in the early 1790s, and who was their leader?
2. How did the Congressional tax on American-made whiskey lead to the Whiskey Rebellion?
3. Why was it significant that President Washington personally led the army against westerners in the Whiskey Rebellion? (What message did it send?)
4. What two main warnings did Washington give the nation in his Farewell Address?
5. Why did Washington suggest neutrality as a foreign policy?

**Section 4:**

Key Terms & People:

* Political parties:
* Federalist Party:
* Democratic-Republican Party:
* XYZ affair:
* Alien and Sedition Acts:
* Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions:
1. Why was the election of 1796 different from the previous election?
2. What role did geography (example: location) play in where you might find supporters of the two new political parties?
3. What did American’s mean when they said, “Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute”?
4. Why was it difficult for Adams and Jefferson to serve together as president and vice president?
5. What was one of Adams’s first goals as president?
6. How did the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions support the rights of states?