



The citizens of the United States began dividing themselves into political parties over contentious political issues shortly after the new country was formed. The Federalists (Washington, Hamilton, Adams) and Democratic-Republicans (Jefferson, Madison) emerged by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century as powerful political parties in American government.

**Instructions:** Read about the contentious political issues of early America and label which political party (Democratic- Republicans or Federalists) belongs with each opposing position on the issue. The first issue is done as a sample.

Role of Government	Position #1	Position #2
<p><u>National Power v. State Powers</u> (Pp. 158-159)</p> <p>-parties battle over which government should have more power state governments or national governments -debate over federalism concept</p>	<p><u>Seek Strong National Power</u> *Democracy dangerous to liberty *Favored Government run by rich, well born, and able</p> <p><b>Party: Federalist</b></p>	<p><u>Seek Strong States Power</u> *Feared authoritarian, federal government *Believed independent farmers strength of the country *Rights of states, people more important than federal government</p> <p><b>Party: Democratic-Republicans</b></p>
<p><u>View of Constitution (P. 157)</u> -parties debate over how to interpret the Constitution -differ on whether the Constitution should be read strictly (word for word, nothing added) or loosely (interpret new laws as needed)</p>	<p><u>Strict Interpretation Constitution</u> *Believe federal government limited to enumerated powers *Follow the Constitution as written- *Cannot adapt Constitution without Amendments</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>	<p><u>Loose Interpretation Constitution</u> *Living Constitution-adapts to times *Support implied powers-Congress has right to make all laws “necessary and proper” *look beyond literal Constitution</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>
<p><u>Alien &amp; Sedition Acts (Pp. 165-167)</u> -Laws designed to address fear of foreigners (aliens) &amp; rebellious (sedition) criticisms of the government -Changed citizenship laws to 14 years residency -Permitted jailing, fining of citizens criticizing new government</p>	<p><u>Opposed Alien/Sedition Acts</u> *See the acts as unconstitutional (violation of 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment) *Pass Virginia/Kentucky Resolution to nullify (declare) Alien/Sedition Acts invalid in those states</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>	<p><u>Support Alien/Sedition Acts</u> *Hope to curb the criticisms of the Federalist in control of government *Hope to limit influence of French &amp; Irish immigrants—who were largely anti-Federalists</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>
<p><u>Marbury v. Madison (Pp. 170-171)</u> -1<sup>st</sup> great case that Supreme Court exerts its power -(Federalist) Marbury was appointed judge by outgoing President Adams -(Dem-Rep.) Madison, new sec. of state, refuses to give Marbury his commission -Marbury sues for his commission -Supreme Court Rules that Judiciary Act as unconstitutional (Shows Courts Power!) -Marbury not awarded his commission</p>	<p><u>Supported Midnight Judges</u> *Wanted Marbury appointed to the Court to strengthen the federal court system *Wanted a strong federal court system to support a strong central government</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>	<p><u>Opposed Midnight Judges</u> *don’t think Adams has power to appoint judges *Wanted midnight judges (including Marbury) denied appointments *Want to repeal Judiciary Act of 1801</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>
<p><u>Whiskey Rebellion (P. 158)</u> -Federal Government installs a whiskey tax to generate revenue -Farmers rebel and protest against tax -15,000 troops sent by Washington to stop rebellion -Farmers disperse without a fight</p>	<p><u>Supported Whiskey Tax</u> *Federalist send out the militia to squelch the rebellion *Exert the power of the Federal Government</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>	<p><u>Opposed Whiskey Tax</u> -see the actions of the militia as unconstitutional use of federal force on individual citizens of the United States</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>
<p><b>Economy</b></p>	<p><b>Position #1</b></p>	<p><b>Position #2</b></p>
<p><u>National Bank (Pp. 157-158)</u> -designed to create common currency and coordinate a national economic plan for loans and investment for the indebted country -set out to stabilize the young economy, promote growth</p>	<p><u>Support National Bank</u> *See National Bank as necessary measure to stimulate the economy of the United States *Believe Federal Government has “implied powers” to set up the National Bank</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>	<p><u>Opposed National Bank</u> *Believe federal government only has “enumerated powers”—therefore does NOT have power to set up the National Bank *Desire state banks to divide the power of the federal economy *See the National Bank helping the wealthy</p> <p><b>Party:</b></p>

<b>Economy (Continued)</b>	<b>Position #1</b>	<b>Position #2</b>
<u>Debts-States, National (Pp. 155-158)</u> -country had massive state & federal debts at the conclusion of the Rev. War -debate over how to handle debt ensued	<u>Oppose Federalizing State Debts</u> *want states to pay own debts *recognize most southern states had already paid debts *relent to nationalizing the debts to in return for the capital moved south to Washington, D.C. <b>Party:</b>	<u>Support Federalizing State Debt</u> *want to have the federal government assume all state debts *hope payment of debts will improve credit, stimulate state economies, especially in the northern states where debt was high <b>Party:</b>
<u>Economy Focus (P. 159)</u> -unique specialized economies promoted in the different regions of the United States	<u>Support Manufacturing &amp; Trade</u> *sought economy based on industry & trade *believed trade and manufacturing created wealth and power for country *supported by artisans, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, urban workers (mostly in the North) <b>Party:</b>	<u>Support Agrarianism</u> *sought economy focused on farming *believed land owning promoted independence, Republic *obviously, supported by farmers (mostly in the South) <b>Party:</b>
<u>Louisiana Purchase (Pp. 168-170, 174-175)</u> -Massive Western Expansion -bought from France (Napoleon) for \$15 million -doubled the size of the United States -Lewis & Clark sent to explore for river routes west and new land	<u>Supported Louisiana Purchase</u> *Used significant federal powers to purchase Louisiana Territory without initial congressional approval *went against parties usual plan for small government to buy land *wanted land for farmers to expand <b>Party:</b>	<u>Opposed to Louisiana Purchase</u> *Small group, Essex Junto, feared the Louisiana Purchase would weaken the power of the New England States *did not want agrarian powers to control United States politics <b>Party:</b>
<b>Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>Position #1</b>	<b>Positions #1</b>
<u>Support British or French (Pp.172-173)</u> -European countries seek US support in European Wars -French Revolution was utilized by British as a chance to attack France -Emperor Napoleon of France eventually conquerors much of Europe	<u>Support British</u> *sympathetic to British as former mother country, common culture *call for support of British in European affairs <b>Party:</b>	<u>Support French</u> *sympathetic to French who supported US in American Revolution *sympathetic to French in own revolutionary efforts *hate British historical control of Americas <b>Party:</b>
<u>Jay's Treaty (Pp. 162-164)</u> -John Jay sent by Pres. Washington to negotiate a trade/peace treaty with Great Britain -Great Britain gave US most-favored nation trading status with permission to stop US cargo trade with France	<u>Opposed Jay's Treaty</u> *Saw the treaty as a pro-British *Critical of trade policy that impeded trade with France <b>Party:</b>	<u>Supported Jay's Treaty</u> *Hoped to avoid war with Great Britain & protect US economy *Used Jay's Treaty with Britain to force Spain to give up rights to Mississippi River and New Orleans in Pinckney's Treaty <b>Party:</b>
<u>Quasi-War with France (Pp. 164-165)</u> -French upset with Jay's Treaty start seizing US trading ships -US send diplomats to negotiate a peace with France -three French agents (called XYZ) seek bribes from the US to open trading and avoid potential war with France -US-France began fighting an undeclared war	<u>Support Quasi-War</u> *cite XYZ affair as reason to not support the French *President Adams publishes report to show disdain for French <b>Party:</b>	<u>Oppose Quasi-War</u> *don't condone actions of the French agents (XYZ), but oppose war with French, who they historically support *Believe British were equally disruptive to US free trade rights <b>Party:</b>
<u>War of 1812 (Ch. 4, Sec. 4)</u> -Madison won presidency in 1808 and then led US into war with Britain over issue of impressments and the disruption of American trade -British control war in Canada and attack US capital -US shows might at sea defending with inferior force -War ends with Treaty of Ghent, which stops fighting	<u>Supported War of 1812</u> *War hawks--Desired war with Britain over impressments issue and disruption of trade *South & West wanted war to reopen trade of farm products with Europe *View the end of the war and Treaty of Ghent as a war victory as US holds off Great Britain <b>Party:</b>	<u>Opposed War of 1812</u> *opposed war since they were generally pro-British & feared loss to Great Britain would destroy US *Hartford Convention called for an end to War of 1812 *Northeast states feared disruption of trade with England <b>Party:</b>