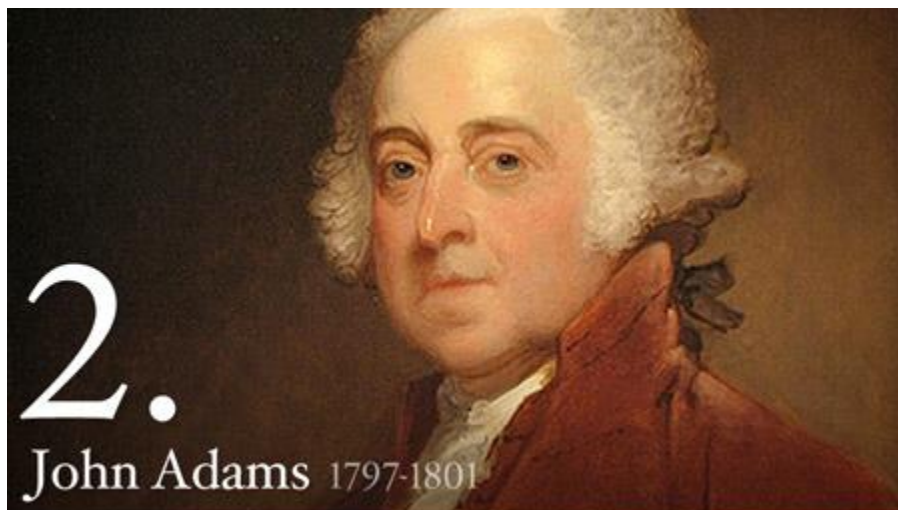
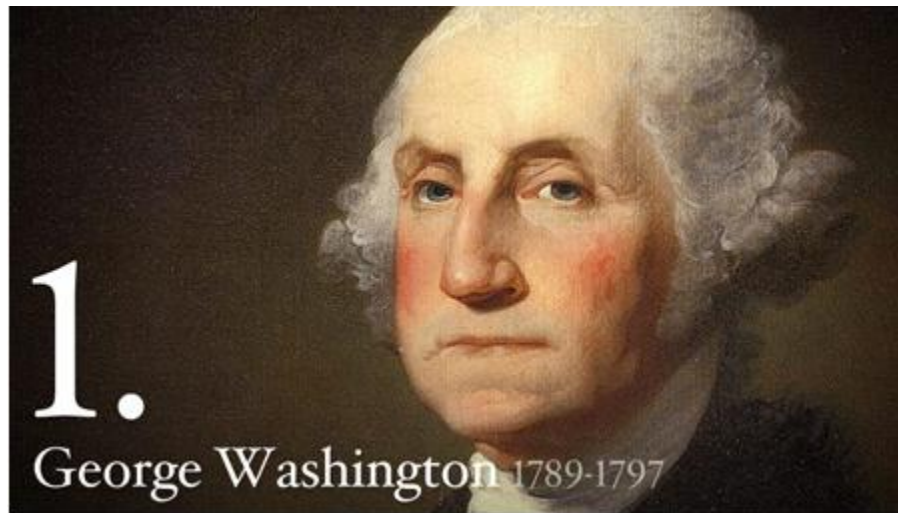


Chapter 7 Launching The Nation:

Focus on Themes This chapter, titled “Launching the Nation,” describes how the early leaders established this nation’s **political** and **economic** systems. You will read about Washington’s presidency, Hamilton’s plan for financial security for the

nation, the establishment of two parties to elect the president, and Jefferson’s struggles with both Washington and Hamilton. Throughout the chapter, you will see that disagreement often defined these early days.



Section 1: Washington Leads a New Nation

George Washington, p. 234

electoral college, p. 234

Martha Washington, p. 234

precedent, p. 235

Judiciary Act of 1789, p. 236

BUILDING BACKGROUND George Washington was more than just a popular war hero. People naturally looked to him as a national leader. He had taken part in the Continental Congresses and in creating the Constitution. He helped establish and strengthen the new national government.

The First President:

1. What is the Electoral College?
2. Who became the president and vice president?

Organizing the Government:

3. What did the federal government have to do?
4. What is a precedent?
5. What did they do first?
6. What did the Judiciary act of 1789 do?

Americans' Expectations for the Nation:

7. What are three things Americans wanted from the new government?
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -

Capitol City:

8. What was the first capital?

Main Ideas

1. In 1789 George Washington became the first president of the United States.
2. Congress and the president organized the executive and judicial branches of government.
3. Americans had high expectations for their new nation.

The Big Idea

President Washington and members of Congress established a new national government.

Section 2: Hamilton and National Finances

Alexander Hamilton, p. 238
national debt, p. 238
bonds, p. 238
speculators, p. 239
Thomas Jefferson, p. 239
loose construction, p. 242
strict construction, p. 242
Bank of the United States, p. 242

BUILDING BACKGROUND Some of the new nation's biggest problems were economic. The national and state governments had run up huge debts during the war. But the proposed solutions to these problems revealed differences in regional viewpoints. Southern planters and northern businesspeople had very different ideas about how the national economy should develop.

Main Ideas

1. Hamilton tackled the problem of settling national and state debt.
2. Thomas Jefferson opposed Hamilton's views on government and the economy.
3. Hamilton created a national bank to strengthen the U.S. economy.

The Big Idea

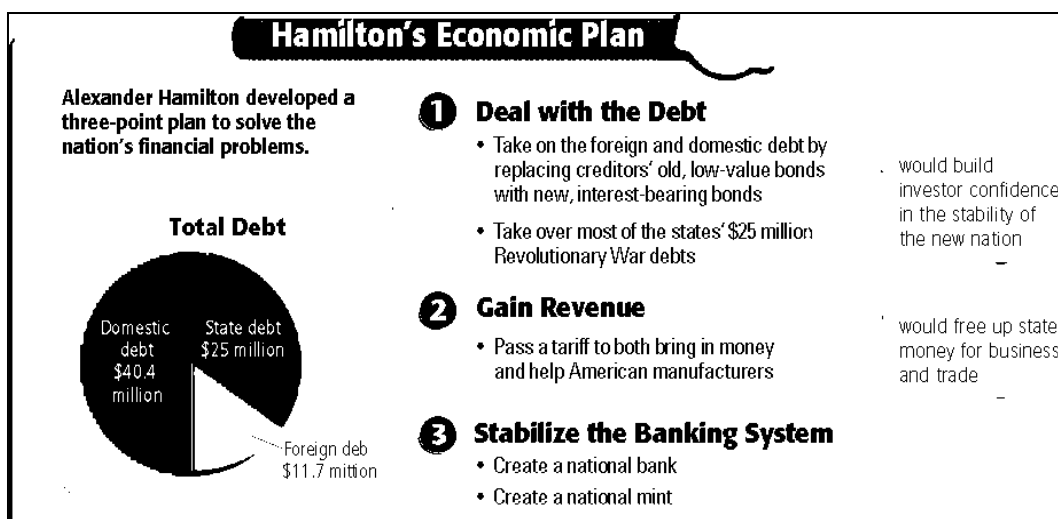
Treasury secretary Alexander Hamilton developed a financial plan for the national government.

National Debt:

1. What was Hamilton's biggest problem?
2. What are bonds?
3. What problem did the government have with them?

Speculators

4. What is a speculator?
5. What did Hamilton want to do?
6. What did Thomas Jefferson think about this?



States' Debts:

1. What did the south think about the debt?
2. What did Patrick Henry say about this?

Moving the Capital:

3. Why did the south want to move the Capitol?
4. What other city was the capitol?
5. Why was Washington chosen?

Jefferson Opposes Hamilton

6. How did Jefferson and Hamilton views differ?
7. What did their conflict represent?

Hamilton's Views	Jefferson's Views

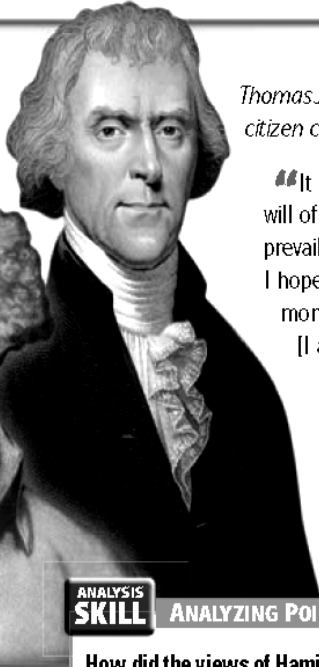
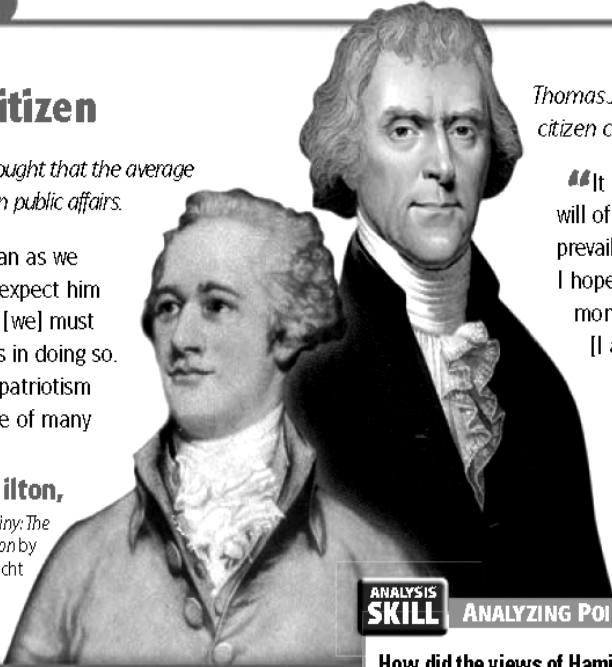
Primary Source

POINTS OF VIEW
Role of a Citizen

Alexander Hamilton thought that the average citizen had no interest in public affairs.

“We must take man as we find him, and if we expect him to serve the public, [we] must interest his passions in doing so. A reliance on pure patriotism has been the source of many of our errors.”

–Alexander Hamilton,
quoted in Odd Destiny: The Life of Alexander Hamilton by Marie B. Hecht



Thomas Jefferson believed that each citizen could work to better society.

“It is my principle that the will of the Majority should always prevail [win] . . . Above all things I hope the education of the common people will be attended to; [I am] convinced that on their good sense we may rely with the most security for the preservation of a due degree of liberty.”

–Thomas Jefferson,
from Thomas Jefferson: A Biography in His Own Words

ANALYSIS SKILL ANALYZING POINTS OF VIEW

How did the views of Hamilton and Jefferson differ?

Section 3: Challenges for a New Nation

French Revolution, p. 243

Neutrality Proclamation, p. 244

privateers, p. 244

Jay's Treaty, p. 245

Pinckney's Treaty, p. 245

Little Turtle, p. 246

Battle of Fallen Timbers, p. 247

Treaty of Greenville, p. 247

Whiskey Rebellion, p. 247

BUILDING BACKGROUND As the new nation tried to get organized, it faced economic problems and internal divisions. Even more difficult challenges came from conflicts in Europe. The United States could not avoid being caught up in fighting between France and Great Britain.

Remaining Neutral:

1. Why did tensions between France and Britain raise?
2. What was the French Revolution?

The French Revolution:

3. What inspired French citizens?
4. What did French Revolutionaries do?

The Neutrality Proclamation:

5. What did the neutrality proclamation state?
6. How did James Madison feel about this?

The French Question

7. What did France want America to do?
8. How did Thomas Jefferson feel about it?
9. How did Hamilton feel about it?

Jay's Treaty:

10. What was the Jay treaty?
11. Why was it necessary?

Main Ideas

1. The United States tried to remain neutral regarding events in Europe.
2. The United States and Native Americans came into conflict in the Northwest Territory.
3. The Whiskey Rebellion tested Washington's administration.
4. In his Farewell Address, Washington advised the nation.

The Big Idea

The United States faced significant foreign and domestic challenges under Washington.

Pinckney's Treaty:

12. What did the Spanish dispute?
13. Who was **Thomas Pinckney**?
14. What did he achieve?

Conflict in the Northwest Territory:

15. What did Americans continue to do?
16. What did the Native American do?
17. What did the British give them?

General Wayne Takes Command:

18. What did General Wayne do with the Army?
19. How did the British react?
20. What did the natives realize?

The End of Conflict:

21. What happened at the Battle of Fallen Timbers?
22. What did the treaty of Greeneville do?

The Whiskey Rebellion:

23. What did congress put a tax on?
24. Why were farmers making it?
25. How did the farmers feel about this?

Whiskey Rebellion Is Crushed:

26. What happened in the whiskey rebellion?
27. How did they rebel?
28. How did Washington respond to this?

Washington Says Farewell:

29. What did Washington worry about?

Section 4: John Adams Presidency:

political parties, *p. 250*

Federalist Party, *p. 250*

Democratic-Republican Party, *p. 250*

XYZ affair, *p. 252*

Alien and Sedition Acts, *p. 253*

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions,
p. 253

BUILDING BACKGROUND People within the new United States had differing viewpoints on many issues. Personal rivalries among political leaders also created divisions in the new nation. Trying to limit dissent in the country, the federal government passed several unpopular laws.

Main Ideas

1. The rise of political parties created competition in the election of 1796.
2. The XYZ affair caused problems for President John Adams.
3. Controversy broke out over the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The Big Idea

The development of political parties in the United States contributed to differing ideas about the role of the federal government.

The Election of 1796:

30. Define the following:

- a. Political party-
- b. Federalist Party
- c. Democratic-republican party-

A New President:

31. What qualifications did Adams have for president?

The United States and France:

32. What was Adams's first goal?

33. What did he do to reach it?

34. How did the French respond?

XYZ affair:

35. What was the XYZ affair?

Preparations for War:

36. What two things did Adams request?

37. How did Adams feel about going to war with France?

Peace Efforts:

38. Did we go to war?

39. Who wanted to go to war?

The Alien and Sedition Acts:

40. Why did Adams pass the Alien and Sedition acts?

41. What was the most severe?

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions:

42. What did the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions argue?

43. Why did they think the Federal government could not pass these acts?