Chapter 8 Interactive Notebook Notes

**Washington’s Cabinet**

**What was the purpose?**

To advise the president

**What departments were in his cabinets? Who are the advisors?**

**State Department**- Thomas Jefferson

**Dept of Treasury** - Alexander Hamilton

**Dept of War -** Henry Knox

**Attorney General -** Edmund Randolph

**Judiciary Act of 1789**

**What did it do?**

Established a federal court system

**How was the court system organized?**

States keep their own courts & laws but Federal Courts can reverse state decisions

Supreme Court was created as head of the judiciary system

(John Jay was chosen as chief justice)

**Bill of Rights**

**What is it?**

It guarantees civil liberties

**Why did some people think it would protect citizens?**

Individual rights were specifically written in the Bill of Rights and could not be taken away.

**Hamilton’s Plan for Economy**

**What problem did the nation face?**

Federal and state government had to borrow money to pay for the American Revolution

**What did Hamilton propose?**

Federal government takes over and pay states war times debt

**Why did some people oppose his plan?**

- bond holders sold bonds and would not benefit to cash in

- argued the rich got richer

- The South did not acquire much debt.

**What compromise did Hamilton make to pass his plan?**

He told the South he would relocate the nation’s capital to the South in return for votes.

**The National Bank**

**What happened?**

Hamilton wanted a national bank (pay US debts, issue single currency)

**Why did Madison and Jefferson oppose a National Bank?**

They believed it would benefit the wealthy

**Why did Hamilton purpose a National Bank?**

He wanted to make trade and other financial actions easier

**Vocabulary**

Precedent – something done or said that becomes an example for others to follow

Cabinet- a group of advisors to the president

Bond – certificate that promises to repay borrowed money plus interest in the future

**Tariffs and Taxes**

**Why did Hamilton propose taxes?**

- Taxes would help government pay off national debt

- Tariffs would raise money for government and protect American industry from foreign competition

**Who opposed the tariffs? Why?**

The South because they did not have much debt

**What taxes did Congress approve?**

Low tariffs, whiskey tax

**The Whiskey Rebellion**

**Why were farmers in Western Pennsylvania upset about the taxes on Whiskey?**

Whiskey is made from grain. This directly affected the farmers. Taxes affected the manufacturing and sale of whiskey

**What did the farmers do?**

A mob attacked tax collectors and burned down buildings.

**How did President Washington react?**

He sent federal troops out to stop the rebellion, this showed that the government would use force to maintain order.

**Problems in the Northwest Territory**

**What problem did the United States have in the Northwest Territory?**

British and Spanish were trying to stir up Native American anger against the settlers.

**What did Washington do to try to restore order?**

He sent an army to restore order. Native American forces defeat Americans

**Why did Great Britain get involved?**

Americans wanted to make alliance with France to take control of the West

**What did Native Americans want?**

Native Americans demanded that the settlers north of Ohio River LEAVE

**How did Washington respond?**

- He sent General Wayne

- Americans won the Battle of Fallen Timbers and Natives surrendered most of land in area.

**Vocabulary**

Partisan- firmly favoring one party or political group

Sedition- activities aimed at weakening the established government by inciting rebellion

Caucus- meeting members of a political party to choose candidates

Nullify- legally overturn

Alien- a person living in a country who is not a citizen

State’s rights – the idea that states should have all the powers that the Constitution doesn’t give federal government

**Presidential Election of 1796**

**Who ran the election?**

Federalist - John Adams and Charles Pickney – Republicans- Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr

**How were the president and vice president elected?**

Top 2 – Highest electoral votes won

**Who Won?**

Adams became President

Jefferson became Vice – President

**The XYZ Affair, 1797**

**Why was France upset over Jay’s Treaty?**

France felt Treaty was an American attempt to help the British

**What did France do that angered the US?**

France seized American ships that carried cargo to Britain

**What happened when the US tried to resolve the problem?**

French officials sent 3 agent to meet with American agents. Agents demanded bribes and a loan for France

**Alien and Sedition Act, 1798**

**Why were Americans worried about aliens?**

The XYZ affair made many people worried that other countries were influencing the government.

**What did the acts do?**

President could imprison aliens and deport aliens thought to be dangerous.

**Why did Republicans protest the acts?**

They felt that the acts were tyranny, they wanted the states to protect people’s liberties

**How did the Alien and Sedition Acts affect the Federalist Party?**

Federalists wanted Adams to declare war on France but he would not. Adams signed a peace treaty with France which was unpopular with Americans. Hamilton and his supporters no longer backed Adams, splitting the Federalists Party.

**Problems with Europe**

**What was the Proclamation of Neutrality?**

It prohibited Americans from fighting in the war between Britain and France. French and British war ships cannot enter ports.

**What did the British do to anger Americans?**

They captured American ships that traded with France and forced American crews into the British army, which is called impressment.

**What did Pickney’s Treaty do?**

IT gives Americans free navigation of the Mississippi River and the right to trade in the New Orleans ports.

**Federalist**

**Who are they?**  Alexander Hamilton

**What were their beliefs?**  Strong federal government, believed in implied powers

**How do they see the role of the people?** Did not think that the common person belonged in politics

**Republicans**

**Who were the leaders?** Thomas Jefferson, James Madison

**What were their beliefs?** Strict interpretation of the Constitution, LIMITS Congress powers

**How did they see the role of the people?** They thought ALL should be a part of the political process