

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_

**Crash Course U.S. History #9: Where Politics Came From - <https://nerdfighteria.info/v/r161cLYzuDI/>**

**I. The Federalist Party**

One idea about how America and the Constitution should work was promoted by \_\_\_\_\_, who'd been an aide to George Washington in the Revolutionary War and who became the first Secretary of the \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Hamilton wanted the U.S. to be \_\_\_\_\_ (heavily involved in global trade).
2. Hamilton wanted the U.S. to \_\_\_\_\_ lots and lots and lots of stuff.
  - (a) This would require a STRONG government that could build \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (b) It would also require a STRONG government that could protect \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Hamilton thought the U.S. would be most successful if it were governed by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Hamilton and the Federalists supported good foreign relations with \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. The Democratic-Republicans (*The Thought Bubble*)**

A very different idea of how America and the Constitution should work is most closely associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Jefferson wanted an America that was mostly \_\_\_\_\_ (meaning most people would be \_\_\_\_\_).
2. He didn't want the nation to rely on \_\_\_\_\_ trade or \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_, local economy would do best with a \_\_\_\_\_, local government.
4. Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans didn't trust people with too much p\_\_\_\_\_ or p\_\_\_\_\_. They believed the people could basically \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.
5. Jefferson supported good foreign relations with \_\_\_\_\_ (who'd helped us fight our war of independence against the \_\_\_\_\_ and who soon had a revolution of their own).

**III. Important Differences Between the Two**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ liked the British; \_\_\_\_\_ liked French. {Note that the British & the French were almost always at war with one another over something.}
2. \_\_\_\_\_ loved free speech and the involvement of the "little people" in voicing their opinions; \_\_\_\_\_ thought too much free speech could be dangerous

3. The Federalists supported a STRONG central (“federal”) government with plenty of power to do what was necessary; the Democratic-Republicans supported a SMALL (or “weak”) central government with limited powers so the “common people” could control most things.

#### IV. The Presidency of George Washington / Hamilton’s Plan

- ★ In the first American presidential election, there weren’t any \_\_\_\_\_.  
No one campaigned and no one else was seriously considered - it was gonna be G.W.
- ★ Washington established many important precedents, including...
  - (A) A president should only serve \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (B) Even if he’s Commander-in-Chief, the president should wear \_\_\_\_\_.
- ★ Washington relied heavily on \_\_\_\_\_ for many of his policies, including a 5-point plan to strengthen the young nation...
  - (1) The federal government should take on the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the states.
  - (2) The federal government should intentionally create a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (3) The government should establish a \_\_\_\_\_ to manage the nation’s money supply and act as the federal government’s banker.
  - (4) Institute a tax on \_\_\_\_\_ to raise money for the federal government.
  - (5) Impose a hefty \_\_\_\_\_ on goods imported into the U.S. in order to protect and encourage American manufacturing.

#### V. The Democratic-Republican Response

- ★ Democratic-Republicans hated this plan and argued that none of it was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(The idea that government should be limited by the exact text of the Constitution is known as \_\_\_\_\_.)
- ★ The Democratic-Republicans {mostly from southern states} struck a compromise with the Federalists {mostly from northern states}. They’d support points \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_ of Hamilton’s plan in exchange for \_\_\_\_\_.
- ★ {In other words, Hamilton got his \$\$\$ plan and in return the south got the U.S. capitol - Washington, D.C.}

#### VI. Other Challenges In The New Nation

1. The Whiskey Rebellion - farmers resented the tax on \_\_\_\_\_ (which they made from the rye they grew) and took up arms in protest. \_\_\_\_\_ himself led the troops to put down the rebellion and discourage anyone else from trying the same thing.

2. It was difficult to maintain good relations with both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ because they were always at war with one another.
3. When the \_\_\_\_\_ broke out, the Democratic-Republicans wanted to support the revolutionaries but the Federalists did not.
4. The British began kidnapping American \_\_\_\_\_ and forcing them to serve in their navy. President Washington sent \_\_\_\_\_ to England where he negotiated the \_\_\_\_\_ (which didn't actually solve the problem).
5. Despite the best efforts of Washington and others, it looked like political parties were here to stay.
6. Originally, whoever received the most electoral votes became president and whoever received the second-highest number of electoral votes became \_\_\_\_\_ (although they were usually the person who'd been running AGAINST the guy who won).
7. John Green would also include the \_\_\_\_\_ itself as a major problem in the system, most obviously in 1876, 1888, and 2000, but during pretty much every election.
8. The U.S. ended up in a "quasi-war" with \_\_\_\_\_ because we did so much business with \_\_\_\_\_. When President John Adams sent some men over there to work things out, the French demanded \_\_\_\_\_ before they'd talk. This led to a conflict known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. While people were freaking out over this, President Adams and the Federalists took advantage of the high emotions to push through the \_\_\_\_\_ (which made it harder for immigrants to become U.S. citizens) and the \_\_\_\_\_ (which made it a crime to criticize the government).
10. The states of Virginia and Kentucky (under the strong influence of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison) passed the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions which claimed these laws violated fundamental American liberties. The states, they argued, had the power to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ these laws because they violated the Constitution. *{Fortunately, even other states which hated the laws refused to join them and rip the young country completely apart.}*

## VII. Closing Thoughts

The stuff talked about in #9 & #10 (above) were both important because they show us

\_\_\_\_\_ in its early years. Clearly, America was still trying to figure out what kind of \_\_\_\_\_.