

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

Hr: \_\_\_\_\_

## 8th Grade U.S. History

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### Chapter 7 Homework Packet Launching the Nation



#### Requirements:

- All margin questions must be answered in complete thoughts and sentences.
- Chapter Summary must be completed to the best of your ability.
- Students must make at least three marginal annotations or “mental moves” per page. Marginal annotations should be purposeful and can take the form of any of the following:

#### **Predicting:**

I predict that...  
In the next part I think...

#### **Visualizing:**

I picture...  
I can see...

#### **Questioning:**

A question I have is...  
Could this mean...

#### **Making Connections:**

This is like...  
This reminds me of...

#### **Identifying a Problem:**

I got confused when...  
I'm not sure of...

#### **Fixing Problems:**

I'll reread this part...  
I'll read on and check back...

#### **Summarizing:**

The big idea is...  
I think the point is...

## Launching the Nation

### Section 1



#### 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 government.

## Key Terms and People

**George Washington** an honest leader, a hero of the revolution, and the first U.S. president

**electoral college** a group of delegates, or electors, who represent the people's vote in choosing the president

**Martha Washington** George Washington's wife and the First Lady

**precedent** an action or a decision that later serves as an example

**Judiciary Act of 1789** an act that created three levels of federal courts and defined their powers and relationships to the state courts

## Academic Vocabulary

**agreement** a decision reached by two or more people or groups

## Section Summary

### THE FIRST PRESIDENT

**George Washington** was unanimously elected by the **electoral college** in January 1789. John Adams became his vice president. **Martha Washington** entertained and accompanied her husband at social events. She was in charge of the presidential household. Other women, such as Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, believed women needed to play a larger role in the nation than Martha Washington did. They thought that women should take a more important role in society because they educated their children to be good citizens.

Why did some women support a larger national role for women?

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### ORGANIZING THE GOVERNMENT

The new federal government had to establish a **precedent** when creating policies and procedures

**Section 1, continued**

that would have a great influence on the future of the nation. Congress formed departments in the executive branch to oversee various areas of national policy. Washington consulted with department heads, or cabinet members, who advised him. Our presidents today also meet with their key advisers.

Congress passed the **Judiciary Act of 1789**. This act created the federal court system and the courts' location. The president nominates candidates for federal judgeships. The Senate holds the power to approve or reject the candidates.

**What did cabinet members provide for the president?**

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**What limited the president's ability to nominate federal judges?**

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**AMERICANS' EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NATION**

Americans had high expectations of their government. They wanted trade that did not have the limits put in place by the British Parliament. They also expected the government to protect them and keep the economy strong.

In 1790 four million people lived in the United States. Most Americans worked on farms. They hoped for fair taxes and the right to move onto western lands. Americans who lived in towns worked as craftspeople, laborers, or merchants. They wanted help with their businesses. Merchants wanted simpler trade laws. Manufacturers wanted laws to shield them from overseas competitors.

Most cities were small. Only New York and Philadelphia topped 25,000 residents. New York City, the first capital, reflected the new nation's spirit. In 1792 some 24 Wall Street stockbrokers signed an **agreement** that eventually created the New York Stock Exchange.

**Underline the sentences that explain the contrast between what country residents and town residents wanted.**

**In what year was the agreement signed that led to the New York Stock Exchange?**

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Evaluating** You have just attended George Washington's inauguration. Write a letter to a friend describing your thoughts about him.

## Launching the Nation

### Section 2



#### 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.

## Key Terms and People

**Alexander Hamilton** the first secretary of the U.S. treasury who wanted to pay the nation's foreign debt immediately and gradually repay the full value of all bonds

**national debt** money owed by the United States

**bonds** certificates that represent money

**speculators** people who buy items at low prices in the hope that the value will rise

**Thomas Jefferson** the first secretary of state who thought that repaying the full value of all bonds would cheat bondholders who had sold their bonds at low prices

**loose construction** the view that the federal government can take reasonable actions that the Constitution does not specifically forbid

**strict construction** the view that the federal government should do only what the Constitution specifically says it can do

**Bank of the United States** the national bank

## Section Summary

### SETTLING THE DEBT

**Alexander Hamilton** wanted to pay off the **national debt**. He figured that the United States owed \$11.7 million to foreign countries. The nation also owed about \$40.4 million to U.S. citizens.

During the Revolutionary War the government sold **bonds** to raise money. Officials said bonds would be repurchased at a higher price. Some bondholders sold their bonds to **speculators**. Hamilton and **Thomas Jefferson** disagreed on what to do. More politicians agreed with Hamilton. The government replaced old bonds with new, more reliable ones.

Hamilton thought that the federal government should repay \$21.5 million of the states' debt. But southern leaders objected. Their states had rela-

**How did the government raise money during the Revolution?**

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Section 2, *continued*

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tively low debts. Hamilton arranged to have the U.S. capital's location changed from New York to Philadelphia and finally Washington, D.C. Southern leaders then supported his plan.

**How did Hamilton persuade the southern leaders?**

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**JEFFERSON OPPOSES HAMILTON**

Hamilton and Jefferson disagreed about the role of the central government. Hamilton wanted a strong federal government. Jefferson wanted strong powers for the states. Hamilton did not want people to have much power because he had little faith in the average person. Jefferson believed that the people had the right to rule the country. Hamilton backed manufacturing, business, and higher tariffs. Jefferson backed farming and lower tariffs.

**Underline the sentences that explain Hamilton's and Jefferson's views of the American people.**

**A NATIONAL BANK**

In 1791 Hamilton and Jefferson disagreed about the government's economic problems. Hamilton wanted a national bank so the government could safely deposit money. Jefferson believed that Hamilton's plan gave too much power to the federal government. Hamilton supported **loose construction** of the Constitution. Jefferson backed **strict construction**. Washington and Congress wanted the **Bank of the United States**. It helped make the U.S. economy more stable.

**Name one reason Hamilton supported a national bank.**

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**Do you think the Bank was a good idea? Why or why not?**

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Evaluating** Do you think Hamilton or Jefferson was more correct in his views of people? Give a brief speech explaining your opinion.

## Launching the Nation

### Section 3



#### 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, President Washington advised the nation.

## Key Terms and People

**French Revolution** a rebellion of the French people against their king that led to the creation of a republican government

**Neutrality Proclamation** a formal statement that the United States would not take sides with any European countries who were at war

**privateers** private ships hired by a country to attack its enemies

**Jay's Treaty** an agreement that settled the disputes between United States and Britain in the early 1790s

**Pinckney's Treaty** an agreement that settled border and trade disputes with Spain

**Little Turtle** a Native American chief who fought against U.S. forces in 1790

**Battle of Fallen Timbers** the battle that broke the strength of Native American forces in the Northwest Territory

**Treaty of Greenville** an agreement that gave the United States right of entry to American Indian lands

**Whiskey Rebellion** an uprising in which some farmers refused to pay the whiskey tax

## Academic Vocabulary

**neutral** unbiased, not favoring either side in a conflict

## Section Summary

### REMAINING NEUTRAL

The **French Revolution** increased tensions between France and Britain. France and Great Britain finally went to war. George Washington believed the United States should be **neutral** and issued the **Neutrality Proclamation**. A French representative asked American sailors to command **privateers** to aid France in fighting England. Washington said that this violated

**Why do you think some Americans supported the French Revolution?**

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Section 3, *continued*

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U.S. neutrality. Jefferson thought the United States should support France and resented interference in his role as secretary of state. He resigned in 1793.

Washington wanted to stop a war between the United States and Britain. The two sides signed **Jay's Treaty**. Britain would pay damages on seized American ships. Spain and the United States disputed the border of Florida. **Pinckney's Treaty** settled that issue and reopened New Orleans to American ships.

What did the United States gain from Pinckney's Treaty?

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**CONFLICT IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY**

Americans continued to settle the territory despite protests of American Indians. U.S. forces lost a battle to Miami chief **Little Turtle**. But General Anthony Wayne commanded U.S. troops in gaining the territory at last. The American Indians were defeated in the **Battle of Fallen Timber** and their leaders signed the **Treaty of Greenville** a year later.

Why might Americans Indians have protested the U.S. settlements?

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**THE WHISKEY REBELLION**

In March 1791 Congress passed a tax on American-made whiskey. The **Whiskey Rebellion** broke out. Washington personally led the army against the rebels in western Pennsylvania, but they fled. The revolt ended with no battle.

**WASHINGTON SAYS FAREWELL**

Washington declined to run for a third term. He had tired of public life and considered the American people the nation's leaders. In his farewell speech, he warned about the dangers of foreign ties and political conflicts at home. He also cautioned against too much debt. At the conclusion of his speech, he stated that he looked forward to a life "of good laws under a free government. . ."

Name two dangers that Washington mentioned.

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Sequencing** Create a timeline of important events in the 1790s. Describe each of the events and explain how one event caused or resulted from another event. Illustrate your timeline.

## Launching the Nation

### Section 4



#### 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.

## Key Terms and People

**political parties** groups that help elect people and shape politics

**Federalist Party** a political group that wanted a strong federal government and supported industry and trade

**Democratic-Republican Party** a political group that wanted to limit the federal government's powers

**XYZ affair** a French demand for a \$250,000 bribe and a \$12 million loan in exchange for a treaty

**Alien and Sedition Acts** laws that punished supporters of France and deprived people of the freedom to say and write what they believed.

**Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions** formal statements that the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional

## Section Summary

### THE ELECTION OF 1796

In the election of 1796, more than one candidate ran for president. **Political parties** had started during Washington's presidency. Washington cautioned against party rivalry in his farewell, but rivalry dominated the 1796 election.

Alexander Hamilton was key in founding the **Federalist Party**. John Adams and Thomas Pinckney were the Federalist candidates. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison helped found the **Democratic-Republican Party**. That party selected Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr as its candidates.

Business people in cities tended to support Adams. Farmers generally favored Jefferson. Both sides attacked each other. Adams won; Jefferson was second. He and Jefferson then had to serve as president and vice president.

**Who helped start the Federalist Party?**

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**Section 4, continued**

**PRESIDENT ADAMS AND THE XYZ AFFAIR**

Adams made improving the relationship between the United States and France a high priority. France was unhappy when the United States refused to let its citizens join in the war against Britain. Adams sent U.S. diplomats to repair that problem and make a treaty to guard U.S. shipping. The French foreign minister refused to meet with them.

Three French agents said that the minister would discuss a treaty only if America paid a \$250,000 bribe and gave a \$12 million loan. The American public became furious about the **XYZ affair**. Still, Adams did not declare war on France. This angered many other Federalists. At last the United States and France did negotiate a peace treaty.

Based on what you have read, what do you think Adams's view of France was?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

In the end, what occurred between the United States and France?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**THE ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS**

The **Alien and Sedition Acts**, passed by Federalists in Congress, became law in 1798. The Alien Act empowered the president to remove foreign residents he decided were involved in any treasonable or secret plots against the government. The Sedition Act forbid U.S. residents to "write, print, utter, or publish" false or critical words against the government.

The **Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions** stated that the acts were unconstitutional. Jefferson and James Madison said that the states could disobey unconstitutional federal laws. Congress did not repeal the acts, though they were not renewed. The resolutions presented the view that states could dispute the federal government. Later politicians would say this idea meant that the states could declare laws or actions of the federal government to be illegal.

Underline the sentence that explains what the Sedition Act did.

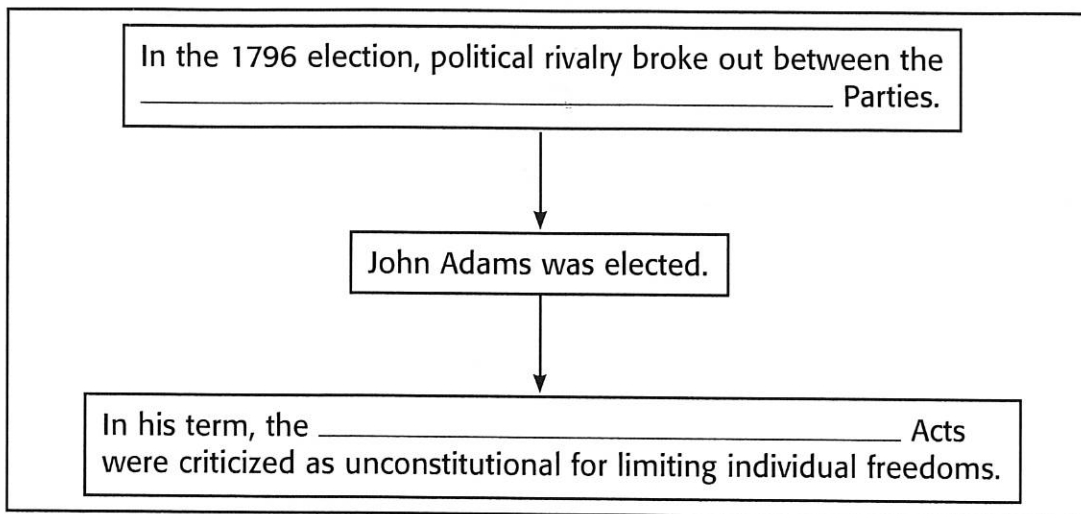
**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Predicting** Do some research to discover when in U.S. history states would say that they could declare federal law to be illegal. Write a brief essay explaining both sides of the argument.

## Launching the Nation

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### CHAPTER SUMMARY



### COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

As you read the section summaries, fill in the blanks in the graphic organizer above and answer the questions below.

**1. Identify** Which two parties were rivals in the 1796 presidential election?

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**2. Describe** Which two acts were criticized as unconstitutional during John Adams's presidential term? Describe these acts.

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**3. Make Judgments** If you lived during Adams's term, what would you think about the acts mentioned in Question 2?

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