

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

Chapter 6 Video Guide for Connecting With The Past

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>Should representation be equal, or based on population? Why?</p> <p>Who benefits from imports?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Framing a New Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many Americans championed a new, strong, central government</li><li>• _____ Conspiracy<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Military members were upset about not receiving pensions</li><li>○ _____ helped prevent the rebellion</li></ul></li><li>• Major weakness of Articles?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Lack of ability to _____</li></ul></li><li>• Annapolis Convention (1786):<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ _____ states show up to discuss commerce</li><li>○ _____ gains a promise to meet the following year in Philadelphia</li></ul></li><li>• _____ Rebellion helped people demand a strong central government</li><li>• Constitutional Convention:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ 55 delegates from 12 states (save RI)</li></ul></li><li>• Key Players:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ George Washington – president of the Convention</li><li>○ Edmund Randolph (VA) – proposed 3 branches</li></ul></li><li>• Issue of Representation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ VA Plan (James Madison):<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____ (2-house) legislature based on _____</li></ul></li><li>○ NJ Plan (William Paterson)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____ (1-house) legislature with each state having equal representation</li></ul></li><li>○ Great (Connecticut) Compromise (Roger Sherman):<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bicameral legislature: lower house (House of Reps) would be based on _____; upper house (Senate) would have ___ representatives per state<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Side note: Senators were to be elected by _____, NOT by popular vote</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Other Compromises<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ 3/5 Compromise<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____ would count towards 3/5 of a person when determining population in the House</li></ul></li><li>○ Slave-Trade Compromise:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Slave importation could not be stopped prior to _____</li></ul></li><li>○ Commerce Compromise:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Congress could tax imports (_____), but not exports</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Sovereignty:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Where does it lie? Who has ultimate power?</li></ul></li></ul>	

How many justices are there today?

- \_\_\_\_\_ – James Madison
- Supremacy Clause:
  - Constitution would be the supreme law of the land
- Necessary and Proper (Elastic)
  - Congress could make laws that are “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”
- Federalists:
  - Those that favored a \_\_\_\_\_ central government and the Constitution
- Antifederalists:
  - Those that favored a \_\_\_\_\_ central government and were weary of the Constitution
- *The \_\_\_\_\_* :
  - Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay
  - Purpose: to gain support for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution
- The Bill of Rights (1791):
  - Added after the Constitution was ratified
  - Federalists promised to add them to gain support of the \_\_\_\_\_
- Washington was unanimously elected president and was inaugurated on April 30, 1789
- Judiciary Act of 1789:
  - Created the Supreme Court with 1 chief justice and 5 associate justices
- Creation of Executive Departments:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- The Cabinet:
  - Part of “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” Constitution
  - Heads are appointed by the President, approved by the Senate
    - State – Jefferson
    - Treasury – Hamilton
    - War - Knox
  - Throughout Washington’s 1<sup>st</sup> term, \_\_\_\_\_ battled over government role and philosophy

### Federalists and Republicans

- Federalists (Political Party):
  - Led by \_\_\_\_\_
  - Favored a strong \_\_\_\_\_ government
  - Supported by wealthy and merchants
- Hamilton’s Financial Plan:
  - Federal government would \_\_\_\_\_ state debts
  - Federal government would pay off debt at full face value (funding at par)
  - Creation of the \_\_\_\_\_ (BUS)
    - Hamilton \_\_\_\_\_ interpreted

<p>How did the Whiskey Rebellion differ from Shays' Rebellion?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Constitution, referred to the Elastic Clause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Excise Tax – tax on manufactured goods</li> <li>○ Tariff – tax on imported goods</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jefferson and his supporters (Republicans) agreed to the plan when the _____ was moved to the South</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Republican Party (Democrat-Republicans or Jeffersonians): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison</li> <li>○ Believed _____ were the backbone of the economy</li> <li>○ Pro-_____</li> </ul> </li> <li>• French Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Republicans supported the revolution, Federalists were horrified by the horror of the revolution</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Establishing National Sovereignty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ Rebellion (1794): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In response to the excise tax on Whiskey</li> <li>○ Washington summoned state militias</li> <li>○ Rebellion was quickly stopped</li> <li>○ Demonstrated the _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Native Americans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Were not granted citizenship</li> <li>○ Not considered “foreign Nations” as European countries were</li> <li>○ No direct _____ in government</li> </ul> </li> <li>• US Neutrality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Washington urged neutrality in war between France and Britain</li> </ul> </li> <li>• “_____” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ French diplomat that urged the Americans to go to war against Britain</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Jay’s Treaty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Treaty with _____</li> <li>○ US received compensation for damaged ships (upset the South)</li> <li>○ Britain promised to leave posts (_____)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pinckney’s Treaty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Treaty with Spain</li> <li>○ US granted _____ on the Mississippi River (Right of Deposit) in _____</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Downfall of the Federalists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election of 1796: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adams becomes President, Jefferson his VP</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Washington’s Farewell Address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Warned against _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>• XYZ Affair: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 3 US diplomats sent to France</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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Were the Alien and Sedition Acts Constitutional?

Which essay do you feel more comfortable with? Why?

- 3 French diplomats, "XYZ" demanded \_\_\_\_\_
- War hysteria ensues
- \_\_\_\_\_ War:
  - Undeclared naval war between US and France
  - Ends with Napoleon's reign
- Alien and Sedition Acts (1798):
  - Purpose: to punish opposition to \_\_\_\_\_ Party and the Adams' administration
  - Alien Act:
    - Increased residency requirement for foreigners to become citizens
    - President could \_\_\_\_\_ foreigners
  - Sedition Act:
    - Made it illegal to criticize the \_\_\_\_\_
    - 10 Republican newspaper editors were convicted under the law
- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions:
  - Written by Jefferson (KY) and Madison (VA):
  - Urged states to \_\_\_\_\_ the Alien and Sedition Acts
  - More symbolic at the time
- The "Revolution" of 1800
  - Adams v. Jefferson in election of 1800
  - Jefferson and Burr tie for presidency, Jefferson eventually wins, Burr becomes VP
- Why is it called a revolution?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Judiciary Act of 1801:
  - Passed by Federalist Congress while Adams was still president
  - Created many new federal judgeships
  - Adams appointed many in his last days of office
    - "\_\_\_\_\_ Judges"
  - A showdown is coming.....

### Past Essay Topics

- Analyze the reasons for the Anti-Federalists' opposition to ratifying the Constitution (2008 Free Response)
- To what extent was the United States Constitution a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation? (2005 Form B Free Response)