

## Review of Chapter 9

### “Launching the Nation

1. When political parties began to form during Washington’s presidency, Washington worried that parties posed a threat to national unity.
2. George Washington was chosen as America’s first president because of his character, honesty, and patriotism
3. As a result of strong differences between Jefferson and Hamilton, Jefferson resigned as secretary of state in 1793.
4. Which leader supported strict construction, meaning that the federal government should do only what the Constitution specifically says it can do? Thomas Jefferson
5. The idea for the president’s cabinet originated when Washington began meeting with executive department heads as a group.
6. The election of 1800 weakened the Federalist Party and strengthened the Republicans.
7. Shortly before the Battle of Fallen Timbers, Little Turtle lost the support of his British allies.
8. “Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!” became the rallying cry of the American people during the XYZ affair.

9. Congressional approval of a peacetime army and a strengthened navy angered Republicans.
10. The army that suppressed the Whiskey Rebellion was led by George Washington.
11. America's 1800 treaty with France was the result of President Adams's peace efforts.
12. The Alien and Sedition Acts were opposed by Madison and Jefferson who wrote the Virginia Resolutions and the Kentucky Resolutions.
13. During the French Revolution, the debate over U.S. foreign policy divided both Congress and President Washington's cabinet.
14. During Washington's presidency, Spain disputed the border between the United States and Florida.
15. The Bank of the United States was chartered by Congress in 1791.
16. Washington accepted the presidency in 1789 because he felt it was his duty to serve his country, despite his lack of political experience.
17. The national debt is the amount of money owed by the United States to various creditors or lenders.
18. Hamilton's plan for debt assumption was controversial because he wanted the federal government to pay the states' war expenses.

19. As the nation's first secretary of the treasury, Hamilton's biggest challenge was paying off the national debt.
20. The question of whether the United States should support the 'French republic became more complex when France declared war on Great Britain.
21. The Whiskey Rebellion was a protest led by small farmers against taxes on whiskey.
22. The first vice president of the United States was John Adams.
23. A tax on imported goods is a tariff.
24. American Indians in the Northwest who defeated U.S. troops were equipped with British guns and ammunition.
25. Who supported loose construction, meaning that the federal government can take actions that the Constitution does not specifically forbid? Alexander Hamilton
26. Congress organized the government's judicial branch in 1789 because the Constitution's requirements for the branch were not specific.
27. Thomas Jefferson became vice president in 1796 because he was the second-place finisher in the presidential campaign.
28. Washington believed that national unity was threatened by regional and political differences.

29. U.S. citizens were forbidden to “write, print, utter or publish” any false or hostile words against the government or its policies after Congress passed the Sedition Act.
30. Americans were outraged in 1793 when the British seized U.S. merchant ships and imprisoned or abandoned their crews.
31. In 1796 and 1800 Hamilton attempted to sabotage the presidential campaign of John Adams.
32. Hamilton wanted to pay off the national debt before the federal government lost the trust of foreign countries, state governments, and American citizens.
33. Most American favored Pinckney’s treaty over Jay’s Treaty because Pinckney’s Treaty opened the western frontier to further expansion.
34. After Republican’s criticized Federalist support for war with France, Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts.
35. What kind of experience did Washington’s first secretary of state bring to the cabinet position? Thomas Jefferson served as ambassador to France.
36. When Hamilton proposed that the federal government repay the full promised value on all bonds, Jefferson strongly opposed the plan because he believed it cheated the poor and ignorant.

37. The president was allowed to expel foreign citizens from the United States under the authority of the Alien Act.
38. When France declared war on Great Britain, Washington wanted the United States to remain neutral.
39. After Congress heard about the XYZ affair, Federalists called for war on France.
40. John Jay of New York and Edmund Randolph of Virginia were the nation's first chief justice and attorney general.
41. The right of deposit allowed American boats to transfer their goods at New Orleans without paying fees on their cargo.
42. Speculators are investors who bought many bonds at low prices in the hope that the value would rise later.
43. Pinckney's Treaty resolved differences between the United States and Spain.
44. A precedent is an action or decision that later serves as an example.
45. The Judiciary Act created a federal court system with three levels.
46. Political parties are groups that organize to help elect government officials and to influence government policies.
47. Jay's Treaty resolved differences between the United States and Great Britain.

48. Bonds are certificates that represent money owed to private citizens.
49. The Treaty of Greenville gave the United States access to American Indian lands in the Northwest Territory and guaranteed safety of U.S. citizens there.
50. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions declared that state governments could ignore any federal laws that they found to be unconstitutional.