## **Chapter 6 - The Constitution and the New Republic**

Name:
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w and then is a good thing, and as necessary APPY)

- 1. Framing a New Government
  - a. Advocates of Centralization
    - i. Supporters of a Strong National Government
      - 1. Military Men (Newburgh Conspiracy)
      - 2. American Manufacturers (tariffs)
      - 3. Land Speculators
      - 4. Paper Money
    - ii. Alexander Hamilton (background, hatred of articles)
    - iii. Annapolis, Maryland 1786
    - iv. Thomas Jefferson "I hold, that a little rebellion, now and then is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical" (HAPPY)
    - v. Shay's Rebellion & George Washington
  - b. A Divided Convention
    - i. May-September 1787
    - ii. Founding Fathers
      - 1. Washington/closed/one vote
      - 2. James Madison
    - iii. Virginia Plan

- iv. New Jersey Plan
- c. Compromise
  - i. The Great Compromise
  - ii. Three-Fifths Compromise
  - iii. Slavery Resolutions
  - iv. Absence of a list of individual rights/Madison
- d. The Constitution of 1787
  - i. James Madison "Father of the Constitution"
    - 1. Sovereignty "We the people"
    - 2. Limiting Power (Separation of Powers)
      - a. checks and balances
  - ii. Fear of despotism
    - 1. Define despotism (look it up!)
      - a. Despotism from England
      - b. Tyranny of the people
    - 2. House of Representatives elected
    - 3. Senators, the President, & Federal Judges insulated
  - iii. September 17, 1787
- e. The Limits of the Constitution
  - i. Indians as Citizens

iv. Anti-Federalists (who are they, what do they believe in)  g. Completing the Structure i. Elections of 1789  ii. Bill of Rights  iii. Judiciary Act of 1789  iv. The Cabinet 1. Secretary of the Treasury 2. Secretary of War 3. Attorney General 4. Secretary of State  2. Federalists and Republicans Define acrimony-  Create a chart of Federalists & Republicans (people, beliefs, support, economy etc)	Completing the Structure  i. Elections of 1789  ii. Bill of Rights  iii. Judiciary Act of 1789  iv. The Cabinet  1. Secretary of the Treasury 2. Secretary of War 3. Attorney General 4. Secretary of State ists and Republicans acrimony-	iii.	Federalist Papers – "Publius"
ii. Bill of Rights  iii. Judiciary Act of 1789  iv. The Cabinet  1. Secretary of the Treasury 2. Secretary of War 3. Attorney General 4. Secretary of State  2. Federalists and Republicans Define acrimony-	<ul> <li>i. Elections of 1789</li> <li>ii. Bill of Rights</li> <li>iii. Judiciary Act of 1789</li> <li>iv. The Cabinet  <ol> <li>Secretary of the Treasury</li> <li>Secretary of War</li> <li>Attorney General</li> <li>Secretary of State</li> </ol> </li> <li>ists and Republicans acrimony-</li> </ul>	iv.	Anti-Federalists (who are they, what do they believe in)
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2. Federalists and Republicans  Define acrimony-	ists and Republicans acrimony- a chart of Federalists & Republicans (people, beliefs, support, economy etc)	iv.	<ol> <li>Secretary of the Treasury</li> <li>Secretary of War</li> <li>Attorney General</li> </ol>
	a chart of Federalists & Republicans (people, beliefs, support, economy etc)		Republicans
Create a chart of Federalists & Republicans (people, beliefs, support, economy etc)		Define actimol	19-
Create a chart of Federalists & Republicans (people, beliefs, support, economy etc)			
	Republican	Create a chart	of Federalists & Republicans (people, beliefs, support, economy etc)
Federalist Republican		Federalist	Republican

ii. African American slaves

iv. Naturalization Act 1790

i. Ratification of the Constitution

f. Federalists and Antifederalists

iii. St. John de Crevecoeur Letters from an American Farmer

ii. Federalists (who are they, what do they believe in)

	a.	Hamilton and the Federalists  i. Assumption (assuming or funding the public & state debts)
		ii. National Bank
		iii. Excise tax/tariffs on imports
	b.	Enacting the Federalist Program i. Location of Capital/Assumption of Debt
		ii. Effects of Hamilton's programs
	c.	The Republican Opposition
		i. First Party System
3.		shing a National Sovereignty Securing the Frontier i. Whiskey Rebellion
	b.	Native Americans and the New Nation
	C.	Maintaining Neutrality i. Great Britain & France

ii. Citizen Genet

•	eaty and Pinckney's Treaty
i.	Hamilton's distrust of the State Department
ii.	Jay's Treaty
iii.	Pinckney's Treaty
	i.

## 4. The Downfall of the Federalists

- a. The Election of 1796
  - i. Washington's Farewell Address
  - ii. Adams/Jefferson
- b. The Quasi War with France
  - i. XYZ Affair
  - ii. Department of the Navy 1798
  - iii. End of the Quasi War
- c. Repression and Protest
  - i. Alien Act
  - ii. Sedition Act
  - iii. Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions
- d. The "Revolution" of 1800
  - i. Election of 1800
  - ii. Judiciary Act 1801
  - iii. "midnight appointments"