

Pre-reading question: An issue left over from the Revolutionary period that would suggest conflict under the new constitution would be the strict monarchical ruling of King George III. The rule by a king in the past made the Americans fear the authority of a strong central government even if it contained many people. The fear of being ruled again by one strong body made the anti-federalist group much larger.

1. The adoption of the Bill of Rights is very important. Prior to it, there were no specific guarantees of rights for the citizens. Without it, the situation could have quickly turned again to the way it was before the revolution because the central government would have had a lot of power over the states and individuals would have no specific rights. After it was made, certain rights were guaranteed. Also rights there were not directly stated would be handled by the states so if anything was missed or felt needed the states could take care of it individually.
1. Paying back a bond at ten or fifteen cents on a dollar means, for every dollar you paid you will only get back ten or fifteen cents. So if you bought a 50 dollars savings bond you will only get five or seven dollars and fifty cents back. If you are getting them paid back at par, that means you are getting exactly what you paid back plus interest. If you buy a 50 dollars savings bond you will get 50 dollars plus interest. Hamilton thought it was important to saddle the government with debt because he wanted to restore the nation's credit. He wanted to pay back all the debts that the country owed with interest. The purpose was to restore confidence back into the people about the government.
2. The protective tariffs worked in many different ways. Mainly their purpose was to generate revenue for the government. They also server another important purpose. New industries wanted more protection and shelter so the taxes also served to help them gain more profits and get them off to a good start. The tariffs charged about 8% on many imports and later heavier tax was imposed on other products mainly whiskey.
3. The subject of the National bank was a hotly contested issue between Jefferson and Hamilton. More or less it was a debate on how to interpret the constitution. Hamilton saw it was more of a framework in that things not mentioned in the constitution were permitted. Jefferson saw the constitution as law. Thing not in the constitution were forbidden. Hamilton was a federalist and Jefferson was an anti-federalist. If the constitution was viewed as Jefferson wanted to see it states would have much more power because anything not in the constitution would be up to the states. So the debate about the National Bank was really on a much larger issue than it seemed. Hamilton and his followers viewed the constitution as being lose and elastic and Jefferson viewed it as being rigid and meant to be taken literally. The issue with the Bank was that Hamilton wanted to create a National Bank but there was no provision for it in the constitution. Jefferson argued that since there was nothing in the constitution about it then it shouldn't be made. On the other hand, Hamilton said that in the constitution the constitution should be not read literally and that In Article I section VIII it is stipulated that congress may pass any laws deemed necessary and proper.
4. The idea being neutral, is in the Washington's Neutrality Proclamation of 1793, was to prevent the young nation from being entangled in permanent alliances. Washington knew that going to war would hurt America and that we needed to have the trade with other

countries and war probably wouldn't help that. So rather than making war allies we proclaimed neutrality and it saved the U.S. a lot of problems and wars.

5. Jay's Treaty was controversial and not liked for a few reasons. Southern farmers and Jeffersonian Democratic Republicans were angry because they had to pay money while northern merchants were getting paid so that made them very unhappy.

1. France and America were at odds in the late 1790's. Jay's Treaty made the French very angry because they saw it as a first step toward an alliance with Great Britain, their longtime nemesis. Because of this, they violated the Franco-American Treaty of 1778 and started seizing defenseless American merchant vessels totaling to about 300. Then the French proceeded to make a resolution difficult. John Adams wasn't recognized as a successful leader because he had kept a rigid peace policy. While keeping the peace his popularity plunged because people were angry with the French. It was the right thing to do because America was still weak.
2. According to the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, the final and ultimate sovereignty lied in the states. Anything made in congress should have to be approved by the states. The solution for any abuse of power was in the idea that the states had the final say in anything. The resolutions were more aimed toward to sturdy opposition toward the Federalist Party and make sure that the chances of another federalist president were low.
- 3.

Federalist Features	Democratic-Republican (Jeffersonian) Features
Rule by the "best people"	Rule by the informed masses
Hostility to extension of democracy	Friendliness toward extension of democracy
A powerful central government at the expense of states' rights	A weak central government so as to preserve states' rights
Loose interpretation of Constitution	Strict interpretation of Constitution
Government to foster business; concentration of wealth in interests of capitalistic enterprise	No special favors for business; agriculture preferred
A protective tariff	No special favors for manufacturers
Pro-British (conservative Tory tradition)	Pro-French (radical Revolutionary tradition)
National debt a blessing, if properly funded	National debt a bane; rigid economy
An expanding bureaucracy	Reduction of federal officeholders
A powerful central bank	Encouragement to state banks
Restrictions on free speech and press	Relatively free speech and press
Concentration in seacoast area	Concentration in South and Southwest; in agricultural areas and backcountry
A strong navy to protect shippers	A minimal navy for coastal defense

1. Political Philosophy
2. Political Philosophy
3. Domestic Policy
4. Constitutional Interpretation
5. Domestic Policy
6. Domestic/Foreign Policy
7. Foreign Policy
8. Domestic Policy
9. Political Philosophy
10. Domestic Policy
11. Political Philosophy and Domestic Policy
12. Domestic Policy
13. Domestic Policy