Thursday, 1/18

Please pick up a notes page at the door, grab a textbook and turn to page 306!
Essential Question

★ How did the first American political parties develop?
Today’s Task

1. Read intro passage on p. 306-307
2. Notes on political parties
3. Washington’s farewell address activity
Intro Reading:
Opposing Parties
Guided Notes: Political Parties
Early American Government

• The people who worked in Washington’s cabinet (group of leaders in the executive branch), were not as diplomatic as Washington. In fact, two of Washington’s most important advisors—Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson—had completely opposite political opinions. The different ideas of Hamilton and Jefferson led to the formation of our country’s first political parties—The Federalists and the Republicans.
Think-Write-Share

• Is it possible to have a government without political parties? Why or why not?
The Federalist Party

- Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist Party supported a strong national government to keep order among the people. Hamilton believed that state governments were important, but not as important and national power and unity.

- Federalists also wanted to strengthen the American economy by expanding it. During this time, the American economy relied heavily on agriculture—Hamilton wanted the government to support the expansion of business, manufacturing, and trade. For this reason, most Federalists were wealthy lawyers and businessmen.
The Federalist Party

- Hamilton also supported the idea of taxing the American people to raise money for the Congress. He believed that the national government should work quickly to pay off all of the debt from the Revolutionary War and use tax money to expand the businesses and trade in the American economy.

- Federalists supported a broad construction (interpretation) of the Constitution, believing that the national government had more powers than the ones listed in the Constitution.
Think-Write-Share

Why did Hamilton and the Federalists want a strong national government?
The Republican Party

- Thomas Jefferson and the Republican Party opposed almost everything that Hamilton and his Federalists supported. Republicans argued that the best government was one that governed the least—they wanted small government, not a large and powerful national government.

- Republicans wanted more power to be given to state governments instead of the national government. They favored a strict construction (interpretation) of the Constitution, believing that the national government has only the powers specifically listed in it.

- Republicans supported an economy based on agriculture—they opposed Hamilton’s attempts to use the national government to support business and manufacturing.
Think-Write-Share

• How are the ideas of the Democrat-Republican Party in conflict with those of the Federalist Party?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federalists</th>
<th>Democrat - Republicans</th>
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Washington’s Farewell Address
Exit Question

★ How did the first American political parties develop?
Friday, 1/19

1. Turn in your test corrections, due today!

2. Take out your Early Domestic Challenges in the U.S. chart
Essential Question

★ What were the key characteristics of John Adams’ presidency?
After Washington retires...

- Personal rivalries among political leaders create divisions...
- Differing viewpoints...
  
  North vs. South
  
  Federal government vs. State government
  
  Business vs. Agriculture
Election of 1796

**Democratic Republicans**
- **Founded by:** Jefferson & James Madison
- **Nominated:** Jefferson & Burr

**Federalists**
- **Founded by:** Alexander Hamilton
- **Nominated:** Adams & Thomas Pinckney
John Adams, 2\textsuperscript{nd} President

- John Adams is elected the 2\textsuperscript{nd} president of the United States by 3 votes!
- Thomas Jefferson is Vice President
- What problems could this cause?
How Adams Became a Public Figure

1. **1770 Boston Massacre**
   - Famously defended 5 British soldiers
   - Soldiers were eventually acquitted.

2. **Founding Father**
   - On the forefront of the American Revolution as a Representative of Massachusetts

3. **Washington’s Presidency**
   - First Vice President of the United States
Wife: Abigail Adams

- Met Abigail at age 26
  - She was 17
  - Began a courtship through letters, where John would address them as “Dear Adorable”
  - They did not marry for 3 more years (long for that time!) because her mother didn’t like him
  - During the American Revolution, they were apart for months and continued their letters
John Adams Vid

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xqAt8A0W204
Adams and the French

- France began to capture American ships at sea in attempts to weaken the British.
- Many Americans wanted war against the French, but Adams sent ambassadors Charles Coteswowrth Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall to negotiate peace instead…
XYZ Affair

- The French ambassadors, called X, Y, and Z wanted a $250,000 dollar bribe to negotiate with the Americans.

- John Adams stopped negotiations and asked for the commission to return home.
The XYZ Affair

- Made Americans dislike the French
- Showed that the U.S. had to be treated with respect!
Quasi-War with France

- Congress expanded the army and created a small navy to fight against the French.
- Congress also passed the Alien and Sedition Acts to deal with pro-France Americans.
Maintaining National Security

- **XYZ Affair**
  - The British and French were at war. The French were seizing American ships to prevent Americans from trading with the British. X, Y, and Z referred to the French agents that assured the American negotiators that they could meet with the French Foreign Minister. The French agreed to stop if the Americans agreed to give France a loan of $10 million and a bribe to the minister of $250,000. America refused and Congress cancelled their treaties with France. This led to an undeclared naval war called the **Quasi-War** (1798 to 1800)
Maintaining National Security: XYZ Affair

- **What** – The French were seizing American ships to prevent Americans from trading with the British. The French agreed to stop if the Americans agreed to give France a loan of $10 million and a bribe.
- **Who** (President) – Adams
- **When** – 1797
- **Where or Who** – France and U.S.
- **Why** – Congress cancelled their treaties with France
- **How** – This led to an undeclared naval war called the **Quasi-War** (1798 to 1800)
Domestic Policy

Relations with France were not so good...rapid fear of French Spies!

Congress is controlled by the Federalist Party

Pass a set of laws: The Alien & Sedition Acts
Essential Question: How did Adam’s Domestic Policy affect the rest of his presidency?

Sedition: speech inciting people to rebel against the authority

Alien: Someone from a foreign country (immigrant)
**Alien Acts**
Laws that made it possible for the government to deport any immigrant

**Sedition Acts**
Laws that made it possible for the government to arrest anyone who spoke out against the government or president

**Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions**
Madison & Jefferson pressured Congress to appeal the Alien and Sedition acts as unconstitutional.

They didn't...HOWEVER, it showed that the States could CHALLENGE the Federal Government.
The Sedition Act and new taxes to pay for the undeclared war with France made John Adams unpopular.

He was not re-elected a second term in 1800.
Reading Analysis:
Alien and Sedition Acts
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
★ Essential Question

★ What were the key characteristics of John Adams’ presidency?
1800 Election Notes

http://www.slideshare.net/guest8b3f7/election-of-1800-power-point
Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr tie!

- House of Representatives chooses Jefferson as the 3rd president under the influence of Alexander Hamilton.
Thomas Jefferson Reading and Response

1. Read p. 319-321
   a. Begin with “Jefferson’s Inauguration” on p. 319

2. Answer #1, #3 and #4 of the Lesson 1 Review from p. 321
   a. Write the question and your response!