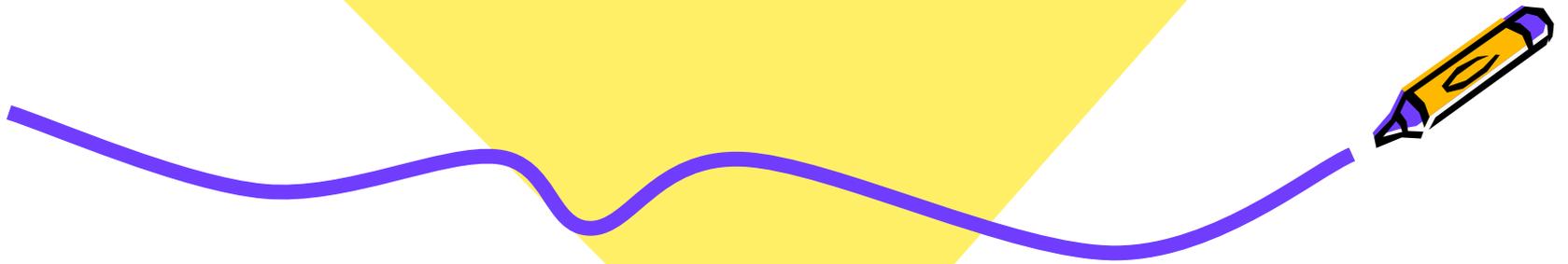
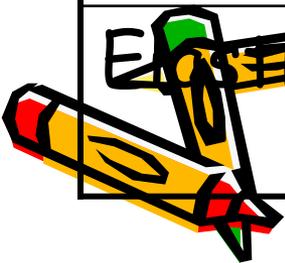
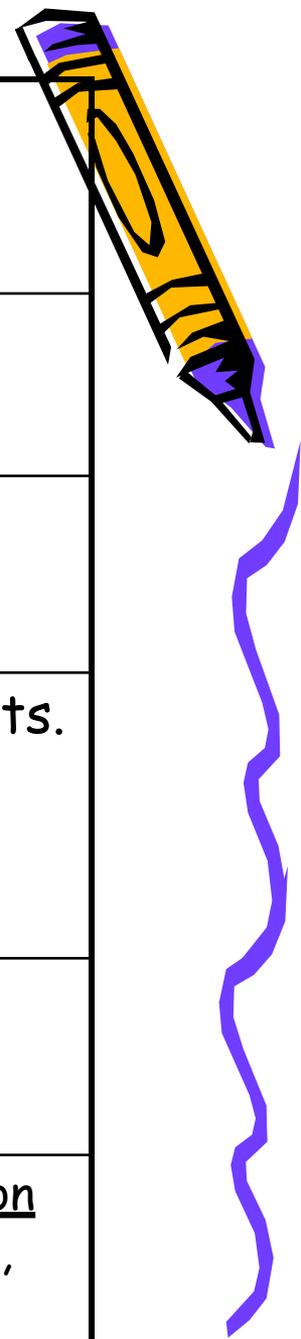


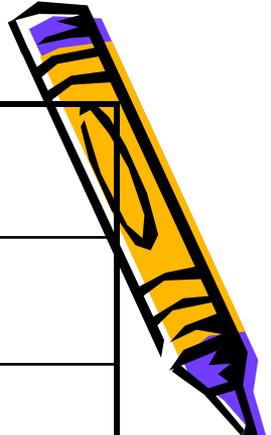
Chapter 8, section 3

The First Political Parties



	Alexander Hamilton	Thomas Jefferson
Party	Federalist	Democratic-Republican
Cabinet position	Sec't. of the Treasury	Sec't. of State
Idea of a Good government	Strong central gov't., led by the wealthy and well educated	Strong state gov'ts. Led by the "average" citizen
Bank of the U.S.	Favored	Opposed
Elastic clause	<u>loose interpretation</u> of the Constitution, favored using	<u>strict interpretation</u> of the Constitution, opposed using

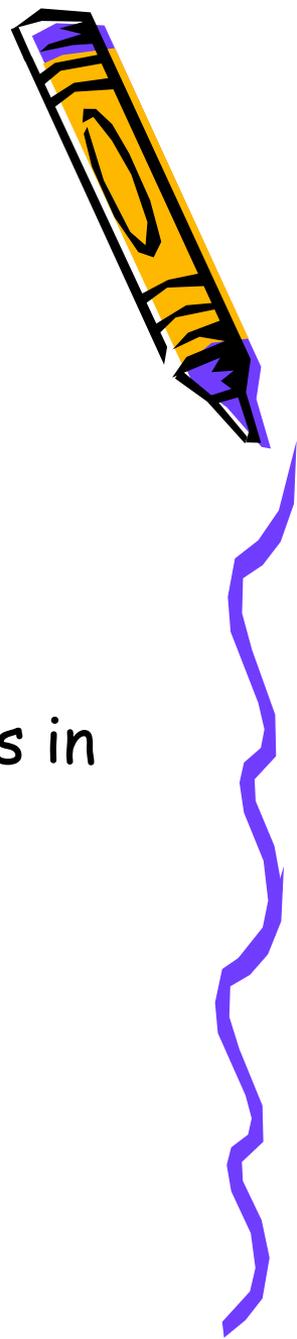




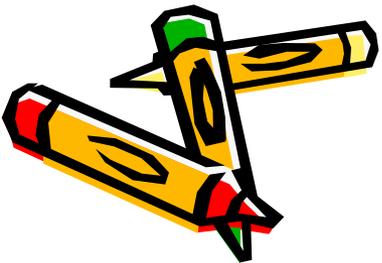
Economy base	Manufacturing, shipping and trade	agriculture
Whiskey tax	Favored	Opposed
Foreign policy	Pro- Britain	Pro-France
Jay's Treaty	Favored	Opposed
nullification	Opposed	Favored
Alien and Sedition Acts	Favored	Opposed
Supporters	merchants, ship owners, some planters in the South	small farmers, craftsmen, immigrants, some wealthy planters
Newspapers/ editors	<u>Gazette of United States</u> / John Fenno	<u>National Gazette</u> / Phillip Freneau



How are Hamilton and Jefferson alike?

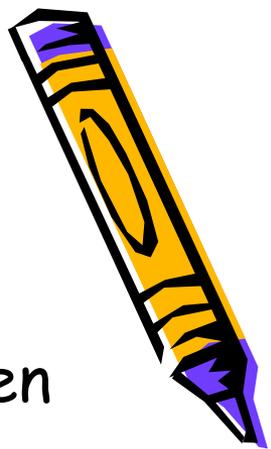


- They both are alpha men (strong willed, opinionated, sure of themselves, leaders)
- Both believed in a republic
- Both believed in federalism
- Both had important jobs in the gov't. (positions in the cabinet)
- Both were patriotic Americans
 - Both started political parties
 - Both are white



1. Vocabulary

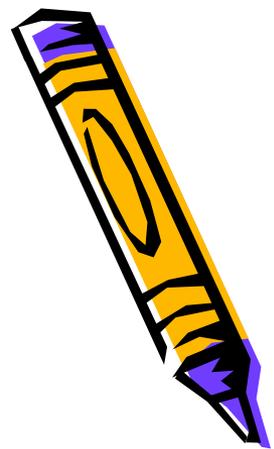
- Partisan- favoring one side of an issue
- Implied Powers- powers not expressly forbidden in the Constitution
- Caucus-meetings at which members of Congress and other leaders choose their parties' candidate
- Alien- immigrants living in the country who were not citizens (mainly French at this time)
- Sedition- activities aimed at weakening the established government
- Nullify- legally overturn; federal laws considered unconstitutional (to cancel a law)
- States Rights-the principle that the powers of the federal government should be limited to those clearly assigned to it by the Constitution



"The Election of 1796"

1st election with Political Parties

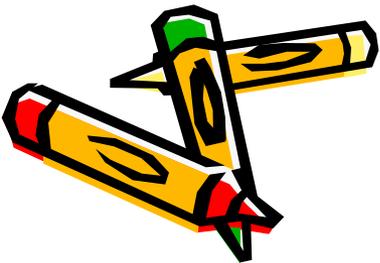
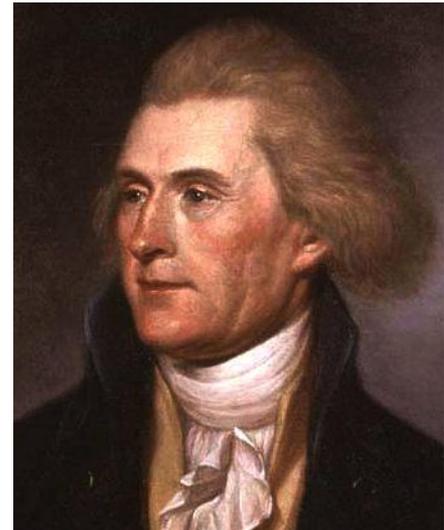
Vocab - Caucus



- Federalists - John Adams & Charles Pinckney
- Democratic-Republican - Thomas Jefferson & Aaron Burr

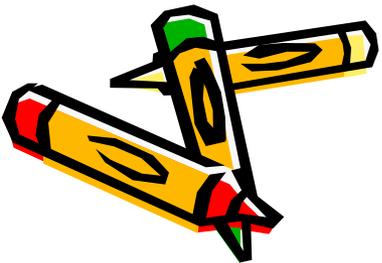
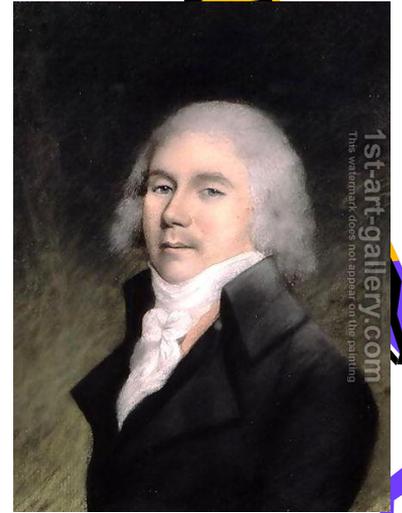
1796 Election Results

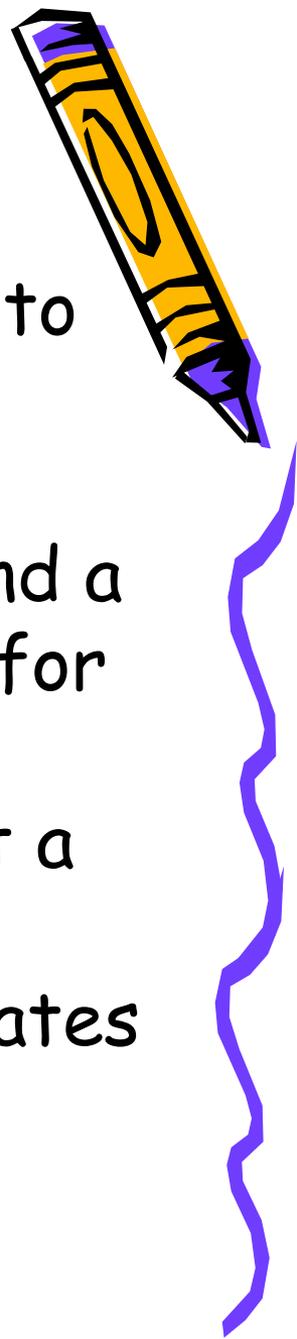
- President: John Adams received *71 Electoral College votes*
- Vice President: Thomas Jefferson received *68 Electoral College Votes*



3. Identify

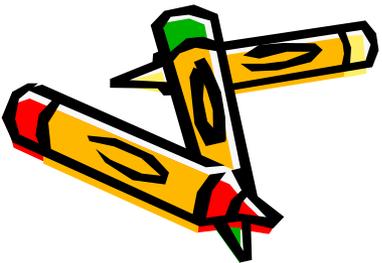
- Charles Maurice de Talleyrand
 - French foreign minister
- Napoleon Bonaparte-
 - French military general, later emperor of France





What was the XYZ Affair?

1. In 1797 Adams sent a delegation to Paris to stop attacks on U.S. ships
2. Tallyrand refused to meet
3. Tallyrand sends 3 agents (XYZ) to demand a bribe (\$250,000) and a loan (\$10,000,000) for the privilege to meet
4. Adams refuses: "Millions for defense, not a sixpence for tribute"
5. Adams builds up the navy by building frigates



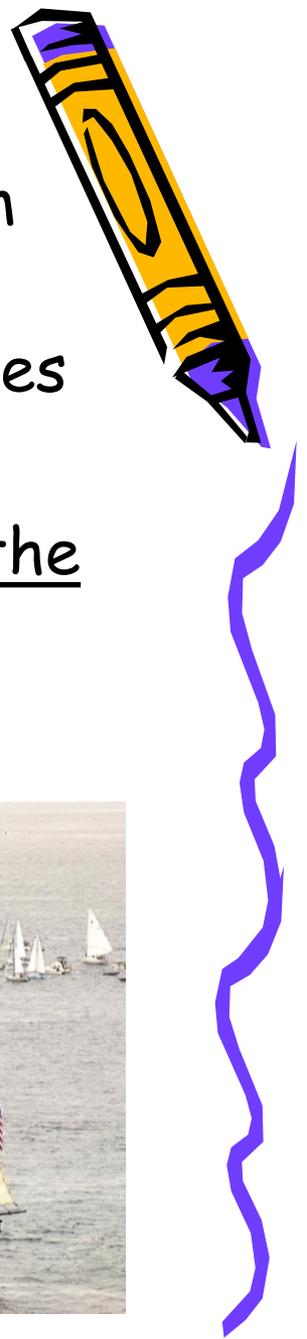
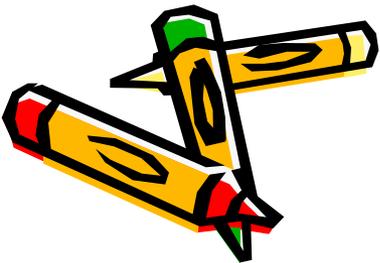
Why was this event important?

- President Adams had inherited Jay's Treat from Washington
- The French looked to the U.S. as playing favorites
- Adams, like Washington, wanted neutrality
- However, Adams/Federalist Party warned that the U.S. would be willing to stand up for themselves and go to war if necessary

1794 - 0 warships

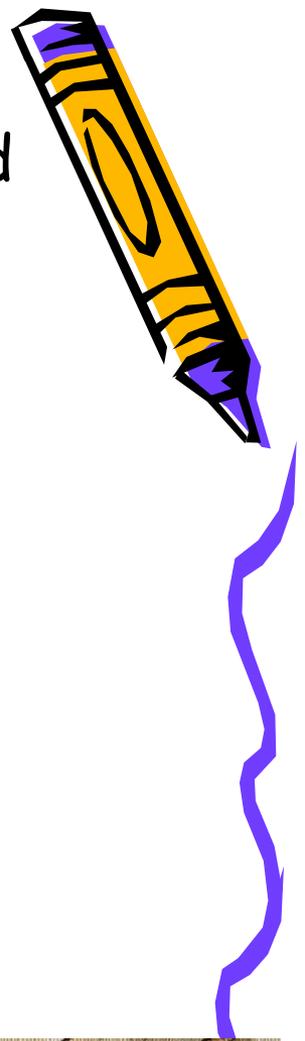
1800 - 50 warships

Adams was stuck... he had made this statement... the Federalist Party wanted war... he didn't.



Vocab: aliens, sedition

After XYZ Affair - the Federalist Congress passed acts to deal with French immigration/rebellion concerns



- Naturalization Act

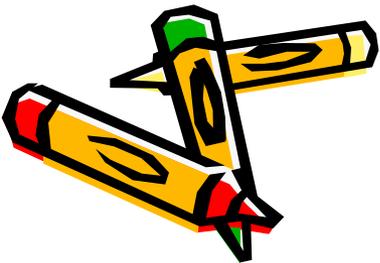
- Required an alien be a resident for 14 years before he/she could become a citizen

- Alien Act

- The President could imprison or deport aliens he considered dangerous

- Sedition Act

- It made it a crime to speak, write, or publish "false, scandalous, or malicious" criticisms of the government

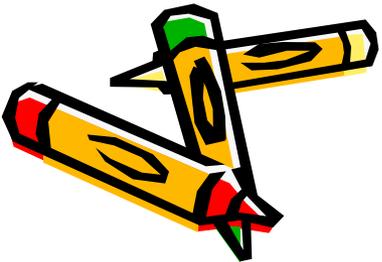
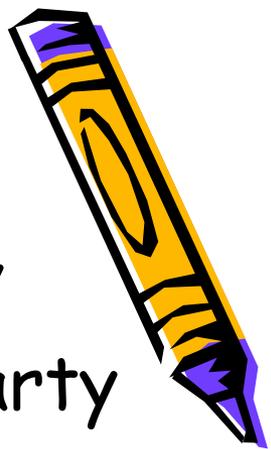


Why did the Federalists pass these acts?

- a. To stop criticism of the Federalist Party
- b. To weaken the Democratic-Republican Party
- c. They said "to protect the nation's security"

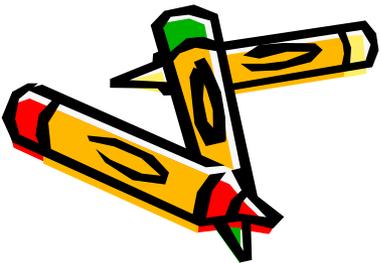
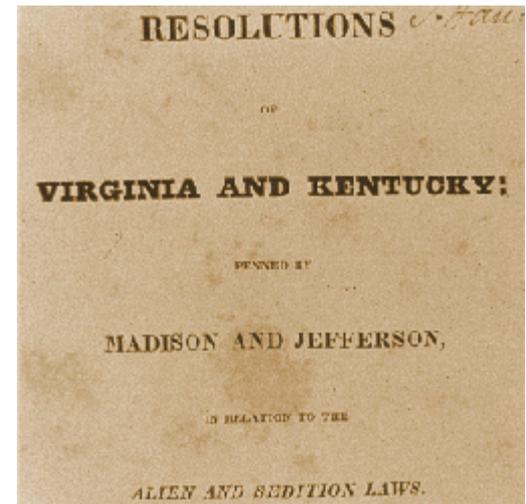
Results/Reactions

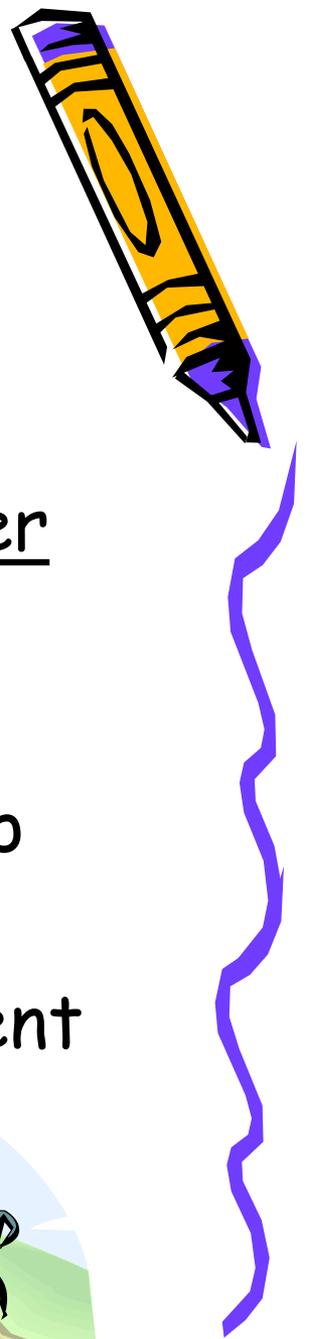
- Nationwide Protests
- Opposition to the Federalist party grows
- Led to the belief that state's should be able to overturn Federal Laws
- The U.S. needed to work out what the 1st Amendment meant



The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

- They claimed the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional and that states could nullify them- they supported states rights.





What caused the split in the Federalist Party?

- Some Federalists (Hamilton) wanted to declare war on France. Adams and other Federalists refused.
- This put a split in the party
- At the same time France agreed to stop attacking U.S. ships
- John Adams became a one term President

