



Name _____

Date: _____

Course: US History/Ms. Brown

Homeroom:



7th Grade US History
Standard # – Do Now – Day #84

Aims: SWBAT identify the reason that two political parties developed
 SWBAT explain how demographics affect political perspective

DO NOW

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete and historically accurate sentences. Use your notes and knowledge of history. You MUST annotate your answers, which means cross off the question stem, capitalize the first letter, and cross off the question mark. There should be absolutely no blank spaces. Be sure to provide examples and evidence to support your answers.

1. What is the Cabinet?

2. Complete the following chart (6.15)

<u>Job</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Person Who held The Job</u>
Secretary of State <i>(head of the State Department)</i>		
Secretary of Treasury <i>(head of the Department of the Treasury)</i>		
Secretary of War <i>(this is currently known as the Secretary of Defense)</i> <i>(head of the Department of Defense)</i>		



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I. VocabularyPolitical Party - _____

_____**II. Present Day Connections**1. Why isn't everybody a Republican or a Democrat?

_____2. Why does a country need political parties?

_____Class: Republicans vs. Democrats

Values:

III. Political Parties in 1792Political Parties developed in America because _____
_____The first two political parties in America were _____
_____The leaders of the two parties were _____ for _____
and _____ for _____.



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IV. Character Collage: Alexander Hamilton

Directions: Read the following passage to make a character collage for Alexander Hamilton. Record notes for each subhead. Then in the small box draw an icon representing an important point in your notes.

Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist Party

Washington's warnings did not stop the rise of political parties in the young nation. The Federalist Party appeared first during the debates over the ratification of the Constitution. Its most influential leader was Washington's energetic treasury secretary Alexander Hamilton.

View of Human Nature Hamilton's view of human nature was shaped by his wartime experiences. All too often, he had seen people put their own interests and personal profit above patriotism and the needs of the country. "Every man ought to be supposed a knave (scoundrel)," he concluded "and to have no other end [goal] in all his actions, but private interests."

Most Federalists shared Hamilton's view that people were basically selfish and out for themselves. For this reason, they distrusted any system of government that gave too much power to "the mob," or the common people. Such a system, said Hamilton could only lead to "error, confusion, and instability."



Hamilton rose from poverty to become a leader of the Federalist Party. His brilliant career was cut short when he was killed in a duel with Vice President Aaron Burr, whom he had accused of being a



Alexander Hamilton believed that to become strong, the United States needed to develop businesses such as this foundry (factory for melting and shaping metal) in Connecticut.

Best Form of Government

Federalists believed that the country should be ruled by "the best people" – educated, wealthy, public spirited men like themselves. Such people had the time, education, and background to run a country wisely. They could also be trusted to make decisions for the general good, not just for themselves. "Those who own the country," said Federalist John Jay bluntly, "ought to govern it."

Federalists favored a strong national government. They hoped to use the new government's powers under the Constitution to unite the quarreling states and keep order among the people. In their view, the rights of states were not nearly as important as national power and unity.

Hamilton agreed. Having grown up in the Caribbean, Hamilton had no deep loyalty to any state. His country was not New York, but the United States of America. And he hoped to see his adopted country become a great and powerful nation.



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Ideal Economy Hamilton's dream of national greatness depended on the United States developing a strong economy. In 1790, the nation's economy was still based mainly on agriculture. Hamilton wanted to expand the economy and increase the nation's wealth by using the power of the federal government to promote business, manufacturing and trade.

Before this could happen, the new nation needed to begin paying off the huge debts that Congress and the states had piled up during the Revolutionary War. In 1790, Hamilton presented Congress with a plan to pay off all war debts as quickly as possible. If the debts were not promptly paid, he warned the government would lose respect both at home and abroad.

Hamilton's plan for repaying the debts was opposed by many Americans, especially in the South. Most southern states had already paid their war debts. They saw little reason to help states in the North pay off what they still owed.

To save his plan, Hamilton linked it to another issue – the location of the nation's permanent capital. Both northerners and southerners wanted the capital to be located in their section of the country. Hamilton promised to support a location in the south if southerners would support his debt plan. The debt plan was passed, and the nation's new capital – called the District of Columbia – was located in the South on the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia. .

Relations with Britain and France When the French Revolution began, Hamilton hoped that it would lead to the "establishment of free and good government." But as he watched it lead instead to chaos and bloodshed, his enthusiasm for the revolution cooled.

When war broke out between France and England in 1793, most Federalists sided with Britain. Some were merchants and shippers whose business depended on trade with America's former enemy. Others simply felt more comfortable supporting orderly Britain against revolutionary France.

Hamilton leaned toward Great Britain for yet another reason. Great Britain was all that he hoped the United States would become one day: a powerful and respected nation that could defend itself against any enemy.



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I. Character Collage: Thomas Jefferson



Thomas Jefferson was one of America’s greatest patriots. His strongest support came from the middle class: farmers, laborers, artisans and shopkeepers.

Thomas Jefferson and the Republican Party

Hamilton’s success in getting his plans through Congress alarmed Thomas Jefferson and his fellow Republicans. In Jefferson’s view, almost everything Hamilton did to put the United States on the path to greatness was instead a step down the road to ruin. The two men held very different views on almost everything.

View of Human Nature Jefferson’s view of human nature was much more hopeful than Hamilton’s. He assumed that informed citizens could make good decisions for themselves and their country. “I have so much confidence in the good sense of men,” Jefferson wrote when revolution broke out in France, “that I am never afraid of the issue [outcome] where reason is left free to exert her force.

Jefferson had great faith in the goodness and wisdom of people who worked the soil – farmers and planters like himself. “State a problem to a

ploughman [farmer] and a professor,” he said, and “the former will decide it often better than the latter.”

Best Form of Government Republicans favored democracy over any other form of government. They had no patience with the Federalists’ view that only the “best people” should rule. To Republicans, this view came dangerously close to monarchy, or rule by a king.

Republicans believed that the best government was the one that governed the least. A small government with limited powers was most likely to leave the people alone to enjoy the blessings of liberty. To keep the national government small, they insisted on a strict construction, or interpretation, of the Constitution. The Constitution, they insisted, meant

exactly what it said, no more, no less. Any addition to the powers listed there, such as the creation of a national bank, was unconstitutional and dangerous.

Along with a weak national government, Republicans favored strong state governments. State governments they argued, were closer to the people, and the people could control them more easily. Strong state governments could also keep the national government from growing too powerful.

Ideal Economy Like most Americans in the 1790s, Jefferson was a country-man. He believed that the nation’s future lay not with Federalists bankers and merchants, but with plain, Republican farm folk. “Those who labor in the earth,” he wrote, “are the chosen people of God, if ever He had a chosen people.”

Republicans favored an economy based on agriculture. They opposed any measures, designed to encourage the growth of business and manufacturing



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Relations with Britain and France Another issue that sparked heated arguments between Republicans and Federalists was the French Revolution. Most Americans favored the revolution until it turned violent and led to war.

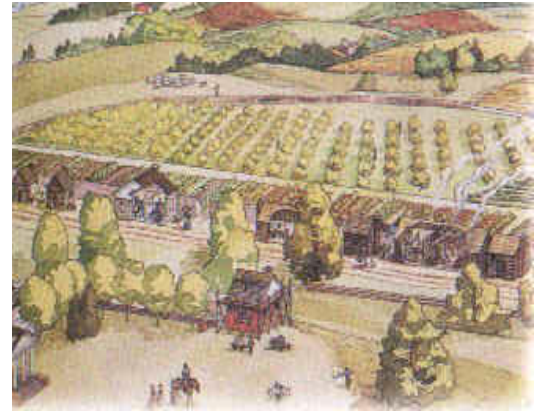
Despite the violence of the Revolution, most Republicans continued to support France. While regretting the bloodshed, they argued that a few thousand noble heads was a small price to pay for freedom. For their loyalty to France, Republicans were scorned in a Federalist newspaper as “frog-eating, man-eating, blood drinking cannibals.”

In 1793, the French government sent Edmond Genet to the United States as its new official representative. Genet preferred to be called “Citizen,” using the title adopted by French revolutionaries to emphasize the equality of all people. His mission was to convince Americans that they should join France in its war against Great Britain.

Citizen Genet was welcomed by Republicans as a conquering hero. As he traveled about the country preaching against kings and nobles, he was cheered by large crowds. In Philadelphia, the nation’s temporary capital, a great banquet was held in his honor. Throughout the city, people drank toasts to Citizen Genet and to France.

The cheering crowds quickly went to Genet’s head. When he formally presented himself to President Washington, he expected another warm and enthusiastic reception. Washington, however, did not want to be drawn into war with Britain. His response to Genet was cool and dignified. Genet began making speeches attacking the president. “I live in the midst of continual parties,” he crowed. “Old man Washington is jealous of my success, and of the enthusiasm with which the whole town flocks to my house.” These attacks on Washington brought thousands of Genet’s supporters into the streets of Philadelphia. “Day after day,” recalled Vice President Adams, the protesters “threatened to drag Washington out of his house, and effect [bring about] a revolution in the government, or compel it to declare war in favor of the French Revolution.”

This was too much, even for Jefferson. Washington’s cabinet agreed that Genet had to go. Calling him “hotheaded...disrespectful, and even indecent toward the President,” Secretary of State Jefferson asked the French government to recall its troublesome representative.



Agriculture, according to Jefferson, was the most important part of the economy. He believed farming was the best occupation because it kept people out of corrupt cities.



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Directions: After reading the text about Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson respond to questions 1 – 6 from the perspective of Alexander Hamilton and the perspective of Thomas Jefferson.

1. What is your view of human nature?

I believe that most people are basically selfish and ...



Alexander Hamilton



Thomas Jefferson

2. Who should lead our country?

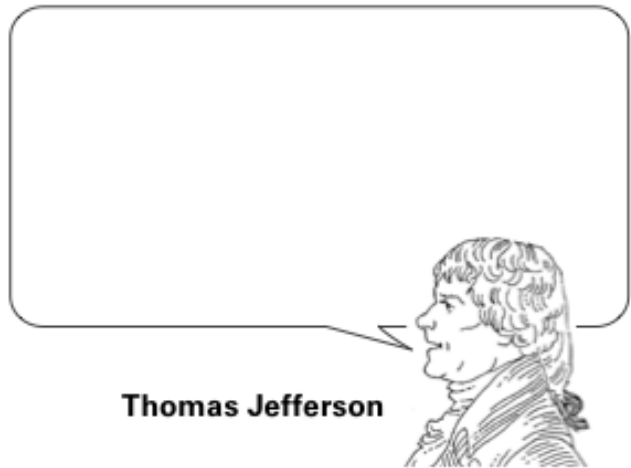
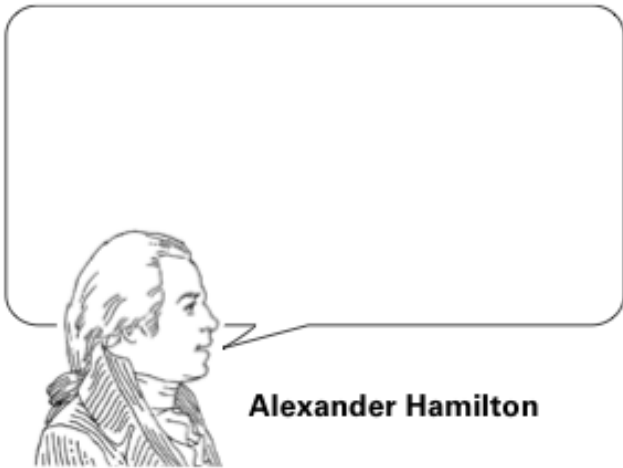


Alexander Hamilton

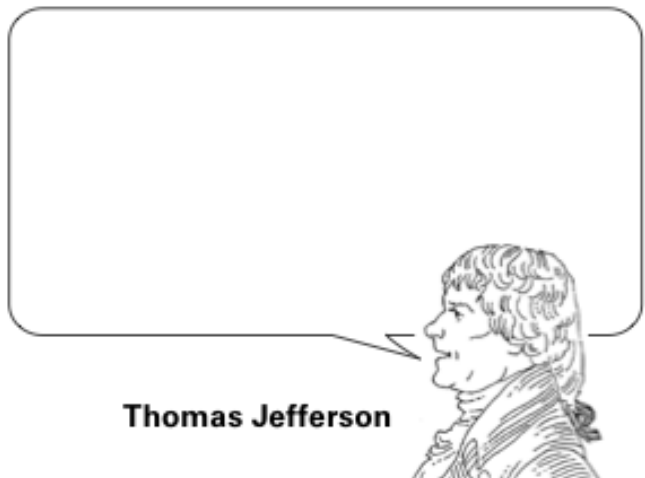
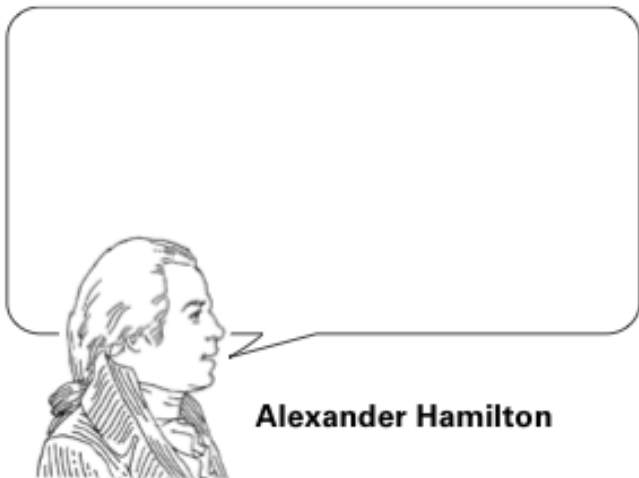


Thomas Jefferson

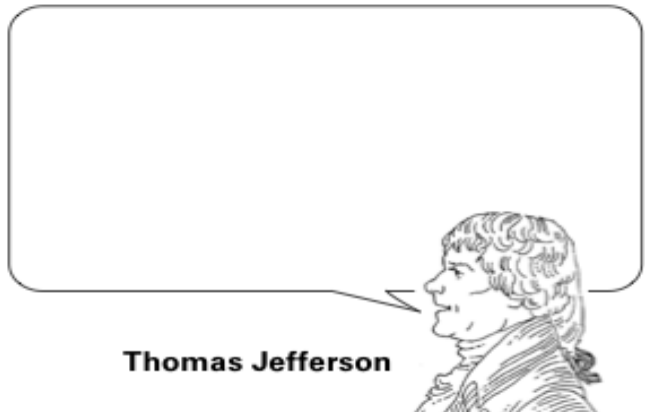
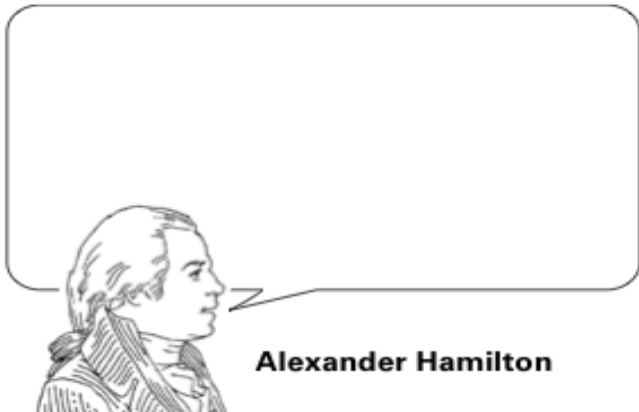
3. How strong should our national government be?



4. What is the ideal economy?



5. Should the United States ally itself with Great Britain or France? Why or why not?





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**Political Parties
HOMEWORK**

_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

Directions: Based on your knowledge of each party, briefly describe the type of person you would expect to be a member of each of these political parties. Use the chart as a guide, but include at least one additional characteristic that distinguishes a person in that party. Make sure you convey your ideas clearly

Characteristic	Federalist	Republican
Farmer		
Believes the wealthy should rule		
Supports the French Revolution		
Believes in a strong national government		

Description of a typical Federalist:

Description of a typical Republican:





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**Political Parties
EXIT TICKET**

_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

Directions: Determine whether the characteristic listed in the chart was typical of a Federalist or a Republican. Place a check in the appropriate column.

1. “All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and well born, the other the mass of the people...The people are turbulent and changing...Give therefore to the first class a distinct permanent share in the government. They will check the unsteadiness of the second.”
- Alexander Hamilton

The author of this quotation suggests that

- a. the will of the majority should guide the public policy
 - b. wealthy people are too preoccupied to rule well
 - c. the common people cannot be trusted to run a stable government
 - d. poorer people must work harder to gain access to economic and political power
2. One factor that led to the formation of the first two political parties in the United States in the 1790s was the conflict over the
 - a. Distribution of power between the federal and state governments
 - b. Spread of slavery into the western territories
 - c. Control of interstate commerce
 - d. Acquisition of lands from France and Spain
 3. Which of these was a major issue dividing the Federalist and Republican Parties?
 - a. How to divide the nation’s wealth equally
 - b. How many terms a president should be in office
 - c. How large and powerful the military should be
 - d. How large and powerful the national government should be
 4. What did Alexander Hamilton believe was important for the United States to become a great nation?
 - a. A strong economy
 - b. Agricultural growth
 - c. A partnership with France
 - d. Powerful state governments
 5. I support the French Revolution because democracy is worth fighting for _____
 6. I believe in the good of the common man _____
 7. I believe that farming is the best way to grow the American economy _____
 8. I support the British because they are what America should aspire to be _____



9. I believe that government should be in the hands of the wealthy, the poor cannot be trusted
