

President Washington's Precedents

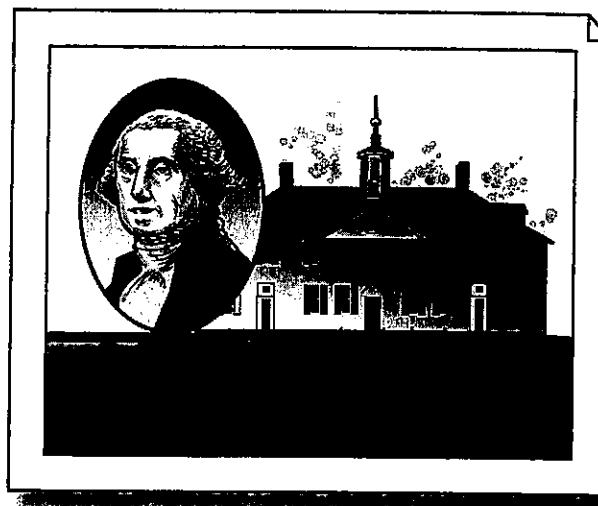
Station	
Presidential Cabinet	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="342 982 375 1566">1. Describe the job of the Presidential cabinet</li><li data-bbox="521 856 553 1566">2. Why do you think that Washington created a cabinet?</li></ol>
Executive Privilege	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="732 1178 764 1566">1. Describe executive privilege</li><li data-bbox="878 848 911 1566">2. What did Congress want from President Washington?</li><li data-bbox="1057 491 1089 1566">3. What were at least two reasons Washington gave for not agreeing to this request?</li><li data-bbox="1235 432 1268 1566">4. Do you believe that the president has the right of executive privilege? Why or Why not?</li></ol>

<p>Uphold the Laws of the United States</p>	<p>1. Describe how Washington enforced the laws of the United States</p> <p>2. Why do you think that Washington felt that he had the right to call out the militia?</p>
<p>Two Term Limit</p>	<p>1. Summarize the 22nd Amendment</p> <p>2. Why do you believe that the Washington's two-term precedent was not broken for over 140 years?</p> <p>3. Explain why or why not the 22nd Amendment is an important "check" on presidential power</p>

# AN AMERICAN HERO

George Washington is known as "the Father of Our Country." He was one of the men who helped build the government of the United States. These leaders are called the Founding Fathers.

When Washington was 22 years old, the French and Indian War was about to start. He led soldiers from Virginia against the French. Though his army lost its battles, Washington proved to be a good leader.



At the Second Continental Congress, Washington represented Virginia. The representatives met and decided to break away from England. They chose Washington to be the Commander in Chief of the army during the American Revolution. This meant that he was in charge of the whole army.

During the war, Washington had trouble getting supplies for his soldiers. It was also difficult to keep his soldiers in the army. Many wanted to go home and work on their farms. Washington tried hard to lift the spirits of his troops. Soon, they looked up to him. Washington's leadership was one of the main reasons the Americans won the war.

Washington went home to Mount Vernon, Virginia, when the war ended. A meeting was called in 1787 to build a government for the new country. The representatives asked Washington to be in charge of the meeting. Many days were spent planning the new government.

After the government was built, the United States needed a President. The people who were in charge of voting for President, the Electoral College, unanimously picked Washington. This means that every member of the Electoral College voted for him.

Following the rules of the Constitution was very important to Washington. He set an example for the Presidents who came after him. Washington decided to have a group of advisors to help him make decisions. This group is now called the Cabinet. Washington had four advisors. They were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General. Today, there are 15 Cabinet members.

In 1797, President Washington retired and went back to Mount Vernon. A national hero, Washington died in 1799. When the United States formed a new capital, it was named Washington, D.C., to honor him.

# AN AMERICAN HERO

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. The group of people who built the government of the United States are called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Electoral College
- B. Cabinet
- C. Founding Fathers
- D. none of the above

2. George Washington was \_\_\_\_\_ years old when the French and Indian War started.

- A. 21
- B. 22
- C. 23
- D. 24

3. Mount Vernon, \_\_\_\_\_, was Washington's home.

- A. Pennsylvania
- B. Washington, D.C.
- C. Ohio
- D. Virginia

4. Washington had \_\_\_\_\_ advisors to help him make decisions.

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

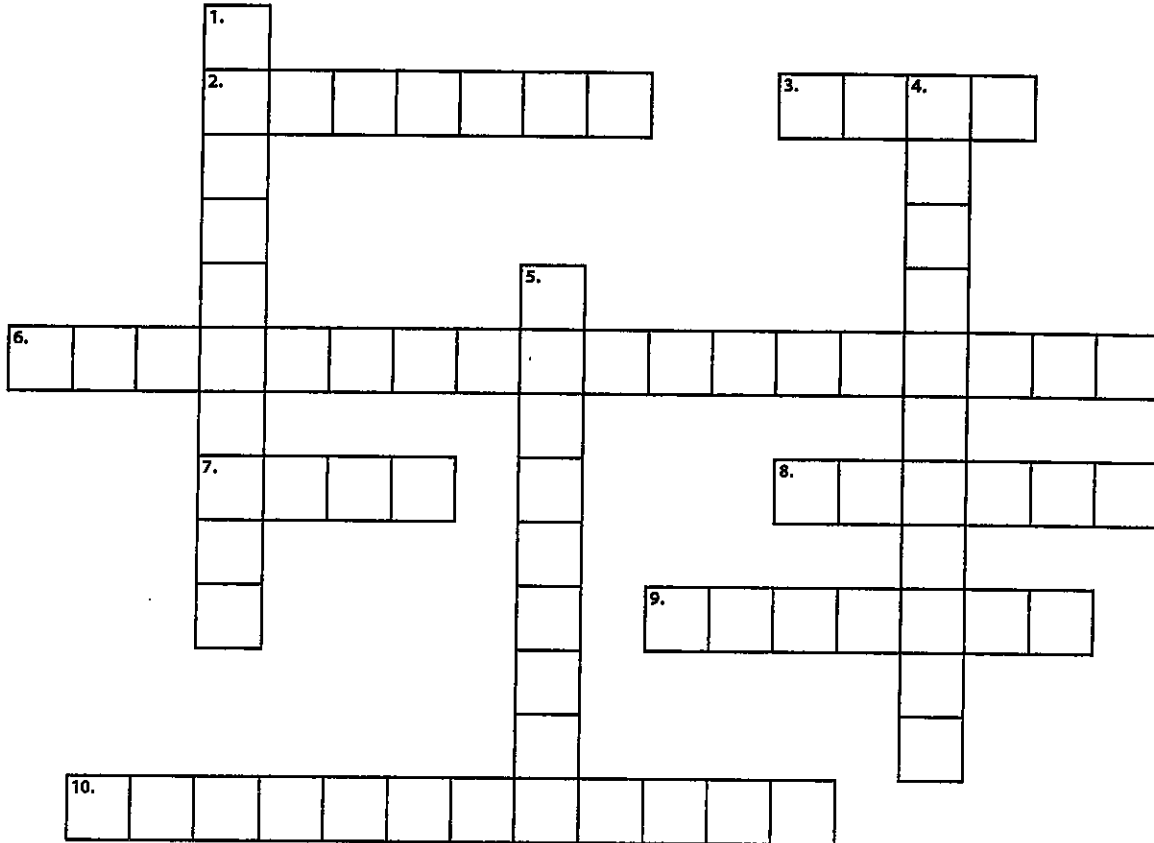
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is in charge of voting for President.

- A. Cabinet
- B. Electoral College
- C. Commander in Chief
- D. army

# AN AMERICAN HERO

## Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



**ACROSS**

2. George Washington set an \_\_\_\_\_ for the Presidents who came after him.
3. During the American Revolution, Washington was Commander in Chief of the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. After the \_\_\_\_\_ ended, Washington went home to Mount Vernon.
7. Because of his many accomplishments, Washington is considered a national \_\_\_\_\_.
8. When he was 22, Washington led troops against the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Washington had a group of advisors, now called the \_\_\_\_\_, to help him make decisions.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of the United States.

**DOWN**

1. Washington's \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the reasons the Americans won the war.
4. In 1797, Washington retired and went to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Electoral College unanimously voted for Washington to become \_\_\_\_\_.

# AN AMERICAN HERO

## Chart – Cabinet Members

Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

WASHINGTON'S CABINET MEMBERS	PRESENT-DAY CABINET MEMBERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretary of State</li> <li>• Secretary of War</li> <li>• Secretary of the Treasury</li> <li>• Attorney General</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretary of State</li> <li>• Secretary of Defense</li> <li>• Secretary of the Treasury</li> <li>• Attorney General</li> <li>• Secretary of the Interior</li> <li>• Secretary of Agriculture</li> <li>• Secretary of Commerce</li> <li>• Secretary of Labor</li> <li>• Secretary of Health and Human Services</li> <li>• Secretary of Housing and Urban Development</li> <li>• Secretary of Transportation</li> <li>• Secretary of Education</li> <li>• Secretary of Energy</li> <li>• Secretary of Veterans' Affairs</li> <li>• Secretary of Homeland Security</li> </ul>

1. How many Cabinet members advise the current President?

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2. What were the four original Cabinet positions?

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3. How many Cabinet members have been added since Washington was President?

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# QUIZ: AN AMERICAN HERO

## True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Founding Fathers built the government of the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Washington's home was Mount Vernon, Virginia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Washington did not have a Cabinet to advise him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Washington's leadership helped the Americans win the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The capital was named Mount Vernon in honor of Washington.

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. George Washington \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fought in the French and Indian War
  - B. led the colonists during the American Revolution
  - C. was the first President of the United States
  - D. all of the above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of the members of the Electoral College voted for Washington.
- A. All
  - B. Three-quarters
  - C. Two-thirds
  - D. Half

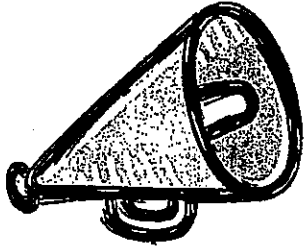
## Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. The Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and Attorney General were all part of what group?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Create a Public Service Announcement

*Public Service Announcements are messages broadcast free on radio and television that promote activities or services of the federal, state or local government. An example of a public service announcement would be the "This is your brain; this is your brain on drugs, Any Questions?" As George Washington was shaping the role of the American President, many people questioned his actions. Your group must choose one of Washington's precedents and create a brief public service announcement to show your support for this precedent.*

Your Public Service Announcement must include the following:

1. Show support for one of Washington's precedent
2. To support your position, use the Constitution ( Article II) or some of the primary source documents that you used in your foldable
3. Be between 12 minutes
4. All members of the group must participate in the announcement
5. A written script must be turn in.



## Public Awareness Campaign: Washington's Precedents

Students Name: \_\_\_\_\_

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
<b>Campaign/Product</b>	Students create an original, accurate and interesting product that adequately addresses the issue. The product was the correct length	Students create an accurate product that adequately addresses the issue. The product was the correct length	Students create an accurate product but it does not adequately address the issue. The product was 30 seconds under 1 minute minimum	The product is not accurate. Product was less than 30 seconds
<b>Research/Statistical Data</b>	Students include 3 or more high-quality examples or pieces of data to support their campaign.	Students include at least 2 high-quality examples or pieces of data to support their campaign.	Students include at least 1 high-quality examples or pieces of data to support their campaign.	Students include 0 high-quality examples or pieces of data to support their campaign.
<b>Historical Accuracy</b>	Public Service announcement was completely historically accurate	Public service announcement was mostly historically accurate	Public Service announcement had some accuracy problems	Public Service announcement had several accuracy problems
<b>Participation</b>	All group members participated at all times in project	Group members participated most of the time on the project	Some group members had to be redirected by the teacher	Group was off task most of the time
<b>Written script</b>	A high quality script was turned in very few grammatical errors	Script was turned in but had few errors	Script was turned in but has several errors	Script was turned in late with errors

# George Washington's Proclamation Calling Out The Militia To Occupy the Western Counties of Pennsylvania

## As It Appears In the August 11, 1794 issue of Claypoole's Daily Advertiser

Angered by an **excise tax imposed on whiskey** in 1791 by the federal government, farmers in the western counties of Pennsylvania engaged in a series of **attacks on excise agents**.

The tariff effectively eliminated any profit by the farmers from the sale or barter of an important cash crop, and became the lightning rod for a **wide variety of grievances** by the settlers of the region against the federal government.

While citizens in the east did not find it difficult to abide by the concept that individual states were "subservient to the country," people west of the mountains were less accepting of decisions made by the central government.

The rebel farmers continued their attacks, **rioting in river towns and roughing up tax collectors** until the so-called "insurrection" flared into the open in July of 1794 when a **federal marshal was attacked** in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Almost at the same time several hundred men attacked the residence of the regional inspector, burning his home, barn and several outbuildings. Pittsburgh was another scene of disorder by enraged mobs.

On August 7, 1794, President Washington issued a proclamation, **calling out the militia** and ordering the disaffected westerners to return to their homes. Washington's order mobilized an army of approximately 13,000 — as large as the one that had defeated the British — under the command of General Harry Lee, the then-Governor of Virginia and father of Robert E. Lee. Washington himself, in a show of presidential authority, set out at the head of the troops to suppress the uprising.

This was the **first use of the Militia Law of 1792** setting a precedent for the use of the militia to "execute the laws of the union, (and) suppress insurrections," asserting the right of the national government to enforce order in one state with troops raised in other states. Even more importantly, it was the **first test of power of the new federal government**, establishing its primacy in disputes with individual states. In the end, a dozen or so men were arrested, sent to Philadelphia to trial and released after pardons by Washington.

<http://www.earlyamerica.com/earlyamerica/milestones/whiskey/>

## [Letter from George Washington to Alexander Hamilton, September 7, 1792]

The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources, 1745-1799. John C. Fitzpatrick, Editor.--vol. 32

Mount Vernon, September 7, 1792.

Sir: The last post brought me your letter of the 1st instant, with the enclosures respecting the disorderly conduct of the Inhabitants of the Western Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, in opposing the execution of what is called the Excise Law; and of the insults which have been offered by some of them to the Officers who have been appointed to collect the duties on distilled spirits agreeably thereto.

Such conduct in any of the Citizens of the United States, under any circumstances that can well be conceived, would be exceedingly reprehensible; but when it comes from a part of the Community for whose protection the money arising from the Tax was principally designed, it is truly unaccountable, and the spirit of it much to be regretted.

The preliminary steps taken by you in ordering the Supervisor of the District to repair to the Survey where these disorders prevail, with a view to ascertain in person "the true state of the Survey; to collect evidences respecting the violences that have been committed, in order to a prosecution of the offenders; to ascertain the particulars as to the Meeting which appears to have been held at Pittsburg; to encourage the perseverance of the officers in their duty, and the well disposed inhabitants in discountenancing such violent proceedings &c. &c."<sup>46</sup> are prudent and proper, and I earnestly wish they may have the desired effect. But if, notwithstanding, opposition is still given to the due execution of the Law, I have no hesitation in declaring, if the evidence of it is clear and unequivocal, that I shall, however reluctantly I exercise them, exert all the legal powers with which the Executive is invested, to check so daring and unwarrantable a spirit. It is my duty to see the Laws executed: to permit them to be trampled upon with impunity would be repugnant to it; nor can the Government longer remain a passive spectator of the contempt with which they are treated. Forbearance, under a hope that the Inhabitants of that Survey would recover from the delirium and folly into which they were plunged, seems to have had no other effect than to increase the disorder.

Read Washington's letter to Alexander Hamilton and answer the questions below.

1. Why does Washington believe it is important for the government to act?
2. Why is Washington so surprised that the uprising came from Pennsylvanian farmers?
3. According to Washington, what are the consequences of taking no action?
4. When referring to the Whiskey Rebellion Washington said, "we may bid adieu to all government in this Country, except Mob and Club Govt." What do you think he meant by this statement?
5. In Washington's view, once a law is passed by the Congress what is the responsibility of citizens?

## President George Washington's Farewell Address

"... The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

the quality or state  
of being changeable

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

characterized by  
careful observation  
of what is morally  
right

inclined or eager to  
fight; hostile or  
aggressive

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

a sudden,  
unpredictable  
change, as of one's  
mind or the weather

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies..."

## A Close Reading of George Washington's Farewell Address

### Section 1: Paragraphs 1-2

1. What does Washington mean when he says "the great rule of conduct for us" in regards to foreign nations?
2. After reading the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph what is Washington's goal in regards to our "political connexion" with foreign nations?
3. How does Washington believe represents our "commercial relations?"
4. What is Washington's position regarding our "previous commitments?"
5. Do the United States and Europe have similar "primary interests."
6. Why does Washington feel that the United States should not create "artificial ties" with European nations?
7. Paraphrase Washington's main points from the first two paragraphs.

### Section 2: Paragraphs 3-4

8. According to Washington what factors would allow for the United States to pursue a different course.
9. How does Washington believe that the United States can remain one people under an efficient government?
10. How does Washington believe that the United States remain peaceful and prosperous?

### Section 3: Paragraphs 5-6

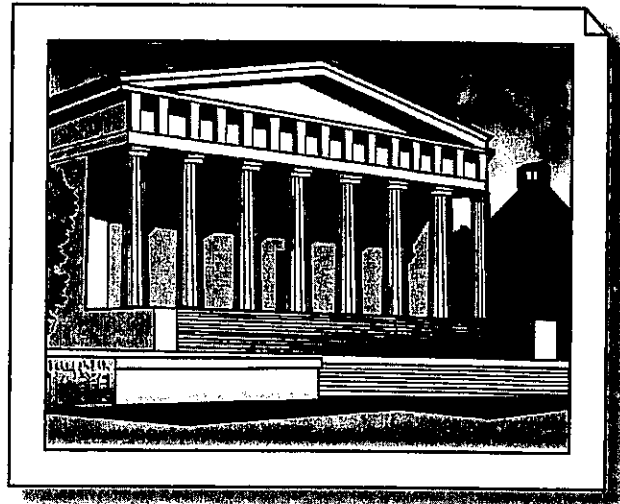
11. What does Washington believe should be our "true policy?"
12. According to Washington why is it unwise to extend entanglements?
13. When does Washington feel that temporary alliances are justified?
14. Paraphrase Washington's main points from paragraphs 3-6.



# A NEW BEGINNING

**A**fter the American Revolution, the United States needed to prove that the new government could work. One of the government's first tasks was to pay its war debts. The United States owed millions of dollars to other countries and to American citizens. The state governments had borrowed money, too.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton was the person in charge of the government's money. He wanted to solve the debt problem. He planned to combine all the debt into one large debt. It would be paid with money raised from taxes.



Thomas Jefferson, the Secretary of State, did not like this plan. Jefferson was from the South. He thought Hamilton's plan would be unfair to the Southern states. Some of the states had already paid back their debts. Jefferson thought those states should not have to help pay the money owed by other states.

Jefferson and Hamilton talked about the problem. Hamilton knew his plan would not be accepted if Jefferson did not agree. A compromise had to be made. Each person would have to give up something in order to come to an agreement. Hamilton thought of something Jefferson really wanted.

A new capital city was being planned. It had not yet been decided where the capital should be located. Jefferson wanted the city to be built in the South. He would allow the debts to be combined if Hamilton agreed on the capital's location. The two men compromised. The debts were combined, and Washington, D.C., was built in the South.

The next thing Hamilton wanted was to start a national bank. This would be a safe place for the government to keep its money. The bank could also loan money to American businesses.

The idea of a national bank did not sound good to Jefferson. He thought Hamilton's bank would help the Northern businessmen but not the Southern farmers. Because they could not agree, Jefferson and Hamilton asked President Washington to decide. Washington liked Hamilton's plan, and the Bank of the United States was started in 1791.

Even though Jefferson and Hamilton disagreed about things, they were often able to compromise. If the two Cabinet members could not agree, they asked the President to decide. The United States government worked the way the Founding Fathers had planned. The nation was off to a good start.



# A NEW BEGINNING

## Multiple Choice

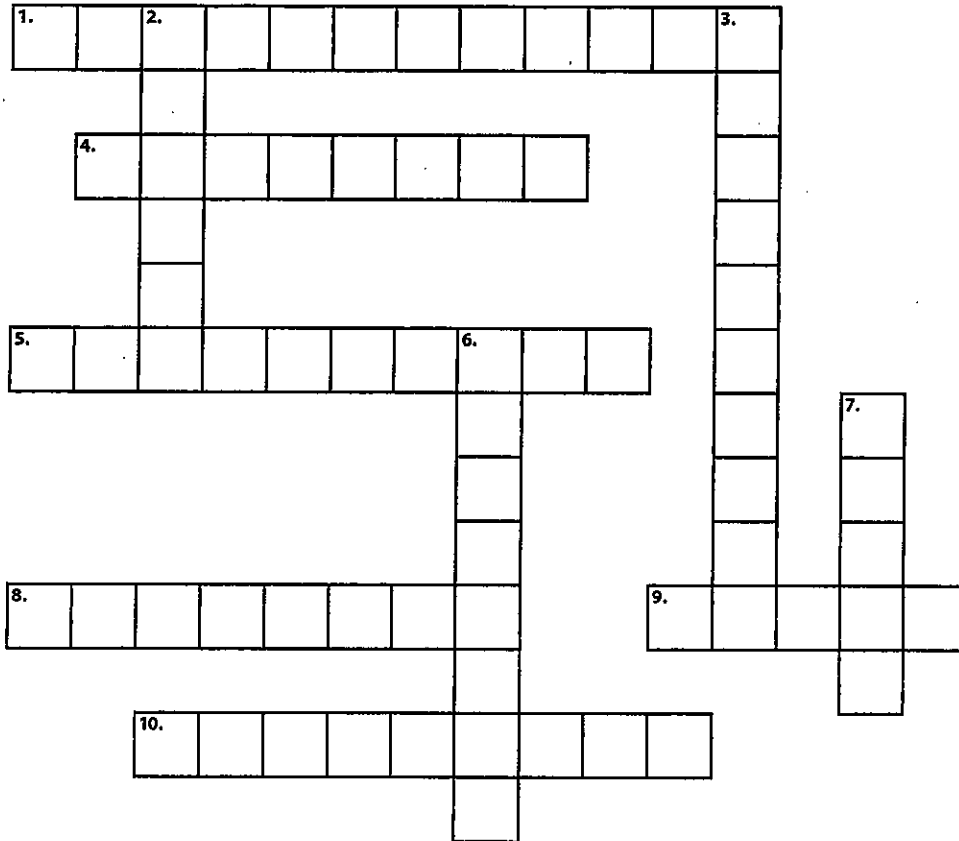
Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. Alexander Hamilton was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Secretary of State
  - B. Secretary of the Treasury
  - C. Secretary of War
  - D. Attorney General
2. Thomas Jefferson was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Secretary of State
  - B. Secretary of the Treasury
  - C. Secretary of War
  - D. Attorney General
3. Jefferson thought Hamilton's plan to repay the debt would be unfair to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. England
  - B. the Northern states
  - C. the Southern states
  - D. all the states
4. Jefferson wanted the new capital of the United States to be in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. North
  - B. South
  - C. East
  - D. West
5. If Jefferson and Hamilton could not agree, they asked \_\_\_\_\_ to decide.
- A. the House of Representatives
  - B. the Supreme Court
  - C. the Senate
  - D. the President

# A NEW BEGINNING

## Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



**ACROSS**

1. The new capital of the United States was called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to start a national bank.
5. When Jefferson and Hamilton could not agree, they asked President \_\_\_\_\_ to decide.
8. After the American Revolution, the United States owed \_\_\_\_\_ of dollars in war debts.
9. Eventually, the \_\_\_\_\_ were combined, and the new capital was built in the South.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ was from the South.

**DOWN**

2. Some of the Southern \_\_\_\_\_ had already paid back their debts.
3. Jefferson and Hamilton were often able to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Jefferson thought a national bank would not help the farmers in the \_\_\_\_\_.

Name:

Date:

# A NEW BEGINNING

## Venn Diagram – Jefferson and Hamilton

Use the words in the word bank to fill in the Venn diagram. Use the completed Venn diagram to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secretary of State</li><li>• wanted combined debt</li><li>• wanted capital in South</li><li>• Cabinet member(s)</li><li>• no combined debt</li><li>• started a national bank</li><li>• Secretary of the Treasury</li><li>• Founding Father(s)</li><li>• wanted the U.S. government to work</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jefferson</b>                      <b>Hamilton</b></p>
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1. Who was Secretary of State?

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2. Who started a national bank?

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3. What did Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton have in common?

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# QUIZ: A NEW BEGINNING

## True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Washington's Secretary of State was Alexander Hamilton.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. After the war, the United States owed millions of dollars.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Jefferson thought Hamilton's plan was unfair to the South.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jefferson and Hamilton were never able to compromise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Washington, D.C., was built in the South.

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. Thomas Jefferson was from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. North
  - B. South
  - C. East
  - D. West
7. Alexander Hamilton was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Secretary of State
  - B. Secretary of War
  - C. Secretary of the Treasury
  - D. Attorney General

## Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. Why did Thomas Jefferson dislike the idea of a national bank?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# THE FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES

**P**olitical parties are groups of citizens who have the same ideas about government. The Constitution does not mention political parties, and the first President did not join one. Many Founding Fathers, including George Washington, thought political parties were bad for the government.

However, two members of Washington's cabinet had different ideas about how the government should run. Against the President's wishes, these men started the nation's first political parties. Thomas Jefferson led a group called the Democratic-Republicans. Alexander Hamilton headed the group known as the Federalists.



The Democratic-Republicans spoke for the small farmers and craft workers. People in the South and West joined this party. They thought the federal government was too powerful and that taxes should be kept low.

On the other hand, the Federalists believed in a strong central government. They thought a powerful government would be best for the country. Northern lawyers and businessmen and Southern plantation owners joined the Federalists.

Each party supported a candidate for President in the election of 1796. The Democratic-Republicans picked Thomas Jefferson for President and Aaron Burr for Vice President. The Federalists chose John Adams for President and Thomas Pinckney for Vice President.

The two parties used newspapers to reach the voters. The newspapers took sides with the parties they liked. Each paper said bad things about the other party and its candidates. If a newspaper liked the Democratic-Republicans, it printed rumors and negative opinions about the Federalists.

Election time arrived, and the Electoral College voted. According to the Constitution, the candidate who got the most votes would be President. The person who had the second-highest number of votes would be Vice President.

Nobody expected the election to turn out the way it did. When the votes were counted, Adams had 71 and Jefferson had 68. Adams became President, and Jefferson became Vice President. The election ended with a President and a Vice President from different parties. Though the men had different opinions, they would have to run the country together.

# THE FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ thought political parties were bad for the government.

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. John Adams
- C. Alexander Hamilton
- D. George Washington

2. Thomas Jefferson was the leader of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Democratic-Republicans
- B. Federalists
- C. Whigs
- D. Unionists

3. The Federalists were led by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Aaron Burr
- B. John Adams
- C. Thomas Pinckney
- D. Alexander Hamilton

4. The farmers and craft workers in the South and West joined the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Whigs
- B. Federalists
- C. Democratic-Republicans
- D. Unionists

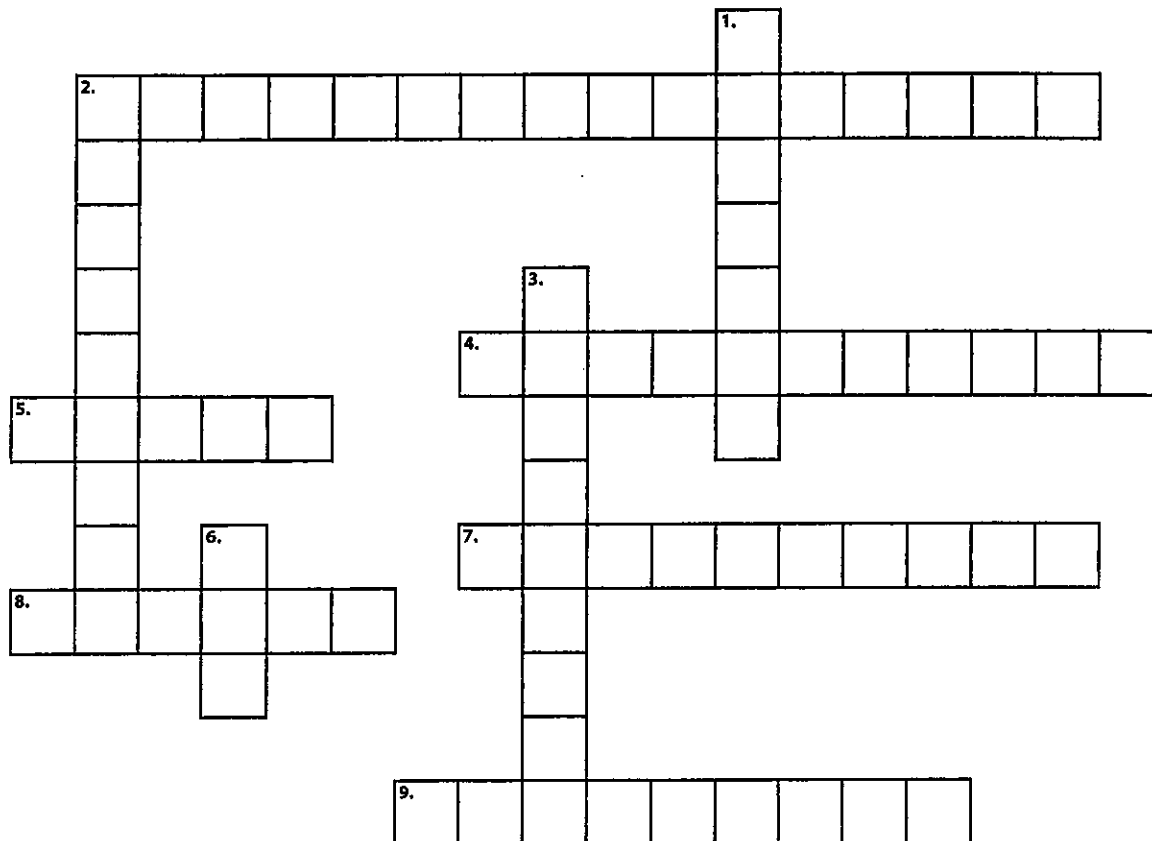
5. When the votes were counted, \_\_\_\_\_ had the highest number.

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. Thomas Pinckney
- C. Aaron Burr
- D. John Adams

# THE FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES

## Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are groups of citizens who have the same ideas about government.
4. Lawyers, businessmen, and plantation owners joined the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ won the election of 1796.
7. The two political parties used \_\_\_\_\_ to reach the voters.
8. The Federalists believed in a \_\_\_\_\_ central government.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ who got the most votes would be President.

DOWN

1. The Democratic-Republicans spoke for the small \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The election of 1796 ended with a \_\_\_\_\_ and Vice President from two different parties.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ got the second-highest amount of votes, so he became Vice President.
6. The Democratic-Republicans wanted taxes to stay \_\_\_\_\_.

# THE FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES

## Chart – Democratic-Republicans vs. Federalists

Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS	FEDERALISTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wanted a weak central government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wanted a strong central government</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly made up of people from the South and West</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly made up of people from the North</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represented farmers and craft workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represented lawyers and businessmen</li> </ul>

1. Who did the Democratic-Republicans represent?

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2. What part of the country were the Federalists mostly from?

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3. Which political party wanted a strong central government?

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Name:

Date:

## QUIZ: THE FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES

### True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Jefferson thought political parties were bad for government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Democratic-Republicans spoke for the farmers and craft workers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The two parties used newspapers to reach the voters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Political parties are groups with the same ideas about government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Aaron Burr won the election of 1796.

### Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. Alexander Hamilton was the leader of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Democratic-Republicans
  - B. Federalists
  - C. Whigs
  - D. Unionists
7. The Federalists wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ central government.
- A. weak
  - B. small
  - C. strong
  - D. powerless

### Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. Since Jefferson got the second-highest number of votes, which office was he elected to?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_