

## 1: PPT - Launching a New Republic, " PowerPoint Presentation - ID

*Start studying C7: Launching the New Republic, Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.*

Click on Comments to respond. Launching a New Republic " Section 1: The president and the Congress began to set up the new government. John Adams became vice-president. Washington faced a difficult task. He knew his actions as president would set an example for all future presidents. Congress passed the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789. With this act the Supreme Court was established to include a chief justice and five associate judges. Today, we have nine judges. The act also provided for other lower federal courts. John Jay was appointed Chief Justice. The Constitution gave Congress the power to create departments to help the president. The president appointed the department heads, who became his cabinet. Washington chose Henry Knox as secretary of war, Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state, Edmund Randolph as attorney general, and Alexander Hamilton as secretary of the treasury. First, the government needed to pay its debts. The following year, Hamilton proposed his financial plan to Congress: The issue of repayment of state war debts became controversial. The states eventually reached a compromise. To raise revenue Hamilton favored tariffs"taxes on imported foreign goods. Tariffs raised money for the government and encouraged the growth of American industry. The bank also would make loans to government and businesses, and issue bank notes. Madison and Jefferson argued that the Constitution did not give the government the power to set up a bank. They believed that the government has only those powers that the Constitution clearly says it has. Hamilton believed that the Constitution could be more loosely interpreted. Hamilton won the debate, and the Bank of the United States was set up in 1791. Securing the Northwest Territory Main Idea: Washington established central authority at home and avoided war with European powers. There was an interest in the land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. The Treaty of Paris tried to resolve land claims, but within a few years, Spain, Britain, the United States, and Native Americans each claimed parts of this area, known as the Trans-Appalachian West. New Orleans was key to trade for settlers in the West. The Spanish, however, threatened to close the port. The Native Americans hoped to form an independent nation bordered by the Ohio River to the south and Canada to the north. They fiercely resisted settlement of their land. By signing the Treaty of Greenville in 1794, they agreed to surrender much of present-day Ohio and Indiana. Farmers protested the tax. They could more easily carry whiskey than grain to market, where they traded it for other goods. In 1794, a group of farmers in western Pennsylvania rebelled against the tax. They wanted all people to have liberty and economic equality. Then, France declared war against Britain, Spain, and Holland. The war put the United States in an awkward position. A treaty bound France and the United States together. But many Americans thought that British trade was too important to the American economy to risk war. As a result, Washington decided that the United States would remain neutral and not take sides. Neutrality became difficult when Britain began seizing the cargoes of American ships in 1793. They also agreed to give up their forts on the Northwest frontier by 1795. Spain accepted the 31st parallel as the northern boundary of Florida and the southern boundary of the United States. The Federalists in Charge Main Idea: The split between Hamilton and Jefferson led to the growth of political parties. Alexander Hamilton favored the British government and opposed the French Revolution. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison thought the opposite. Hamilton also wanted a strong central government. Jefferson and Madison thought such a government would lead to tyranny. Finally, Hamilton wanted an America in which trade, manufacturing, and cities grew. Jefferson and Madison wanted an America of planters and farmers. These issues led to debate and led the nation to form two political parties. Jefferson and Madison founded the Democratic-Republican Party. Hamilton and his friends formed the Federalist Party. In 1796, the Federalists chose John Adams as their candidate for President. The Democratic-Republicans chose Jefferson. Adams won the electoral vote. Since the Constitution said the runner-up should become vice-president, Jefferson became vice-president. After Washington left office in 1797, the French began seizing American ships to prevent them from trading with the British. The minister also wanted a bribe. This incident became known as the XYZ Affair. In 1798, Congress canceled its treaty with France and

## LAUNCHING THE NEW REPUBLIC, 1789-1800 pdf

allowed U. The conflict with France made Adams and the Federalists popular with the American public. However, Democratic-Republicans criticized the Federalists. The acts largely targeted aliens and newspapers. One act made it unlawful to say or write anything false or harmful about the government. They believed states had the right to judge a federal law as being unconstitutional. Resolutions written by Jefferson and Madison passed the Kentucky and Virginia legislatures in and These declared that the Alien and Sedition Acts violated the Constitution. Congress repealed the Alien and Sedition Acts or let them expire. Adams opened talks with France and peace was made. The treaty, called the Convention of , cleared the way for American and French ships to sail the ocean in peace. Despite his success in establishing peace between the U. Posted by RKA at.

### 2: Launching the New Republic: by Iva-Cierra Reed Reed on Prezi

*Start studying Launching the New Republic, Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.*

### 3: Chapter 9 : Launching a New Republic : Chapter Quiz

*Launching the New Republic, CHAPTER 7 Early in a mysterious stranger from New Orleans named Andr  Fagot appeared in Nashville, Tennessee. Fagot was officially there to talk busi-*

### 4: Launching a New Republic - [PPTX Powerpoint]

*Launching a New Republic: Washington's Presidency Washington Becomes President Unanimously Elected Vice-President is John Adams April 30, Washington is.*

### 5: Chapter 9 : Launching a New Republic :

*Chapter Launching the New Ship of State, Chapter The Early Republic: Conflicts at Home and Abroad, Chapter Forging a National Republic,*

### 6: Chapter 10 - Launching the New Ship of State, | CourseNotes

*CHAPTER 7 Launching the New Republic, The fact that a future patriot and president such as Jackson was talking secession with the Spanish underscores the fragility of the United States in , the year.*

### 7: U. S. History Review: Chapter 9 A New Republic ( )

*Launching a New Republic Launching a New Republic Washington's Presidency Hamilton and the Banks { 1. To explain how the nation's court system was established. 2.*

### 8: Chapter 07 - Launching the New Republic, | CourseNotes

*Chapter 7   Launching the New Republic, fi rst elections under the Constitution, in fall , resulted in a Federalist sweep. Antifederalists won just two of twenty seats in the Senate and fi ve of.*

### 9: PPT - Launching a New Republic PowerPoint Presentation - ID

*Congress began in New York and chose the Cabinet. The Federal Judiciary and the Bill of Rights The Judiciary Act of allowed congress to establish a federal court in each state that operated according to local procedures to calm peoples'*

*fears that the federal courts would overwhelm their local courts' customs.*

*Despair and demonism Daily Life in Greece at the Time of Pericles Language, Truth, and Poetry Advertising on trial The primal blueprint cookbook The marshall plan fifty years later Afghanistans mental health system is inadequate to deal with the stresses of war IRIN Yoga mini-book for weight loss The Evangelical forfeit The day the bomb fell on America Contemporary Hooked Rugs The Cubs Win the Pennant! From word to image Merton as mystical (or sapiential theologian : reclaiming the whole person Potential Savings An appendix to the history of the Crown-Inn: with a key to the whole The Potts Factors Return (The Potts Factor Versus Murphys Law) Refrigeration and air conditioning theory Cancer in practice Politics and power: the movement for woman?s rights Cronstruccion De Sectores Financieros Incluyentes Para El Desarrollo Antioxidants and radicals The Issue of the Union of the Consummated Spirit of the Triune God and the Regenerated Spirit of the Beli Managing Time and Resources 127 Recreation programming The Little Book of Big Feared Truths Globalization and cross-border labor solidarity in the Guatemalan maquiladora industry Lets Get Creative! Learn object oriented java the hard way graham mitchell Be Sure Its Love A very adaptable dame. 15. Strengthening of the U.S. influence in Iran The Role of Speech Perception in Phonology Structural heart disease, syncope and risk of sudden death Kathy L. Lee, Hung-Fat Tse, Chu-Pak Lau Sequential mathematics, course 2 (Regents exam review workbook) Moving House (Tough Topics) Speech of the Hon, William Smith, delivered on Monday, August 1, 1931 From cover Volunteer mess song Myths of the Underworld Journey E.M. Bounds on Prayer (Hendrickson Christian Classics)*