

Chapter 10: Launching the New Ship of State

- After main Revolution, revolutionary new government in place
- Bad economy
 - Worthless paper money and little hard currency
 - Low revenue and high debt
- Other revolutions in Europe (i.e., French Revolution) made American politics unsteady
- Some politicians (Jefferson, Madison) wanted smaller central government, some others (Hamilton, Washington) wanted larger central government; lead to controversy

Growing Pains

- Very fast rate of growth in the colonies
 - Population *doubling* every 25 years
 - 1789 population (census) was 4 million
 - Large cities forming with many thousands of inhabitants (e.g. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc.)
- Most of population was rural (90%) and east of the Appalachians (95%)
 - Most of the people west of the Appalachians were in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, some of the first states to be established besides to original
 - Many foreigners looked down on this kind of life, deeming it to lowly for them (a crude “ax-and-rifle pioneering rifle”)

Migration and Settlement: American society was becoming well-established as the population kept growing. The patterns of settlement were roughly the same after the Revolution as before, with many people becoming farmers and living in rural areas. There was, however, a slight movement towards the settlement of urban areas, with large cities such as New York and Philadelphia growing to many thousands of people and urban areas containing around 10% of the population; this is a trend that would continue even to the current day, in which the urban areas hold a great majority of the American population (~80%). The population was also roughly *doubling* every *quarter century* — this was an amazing rate of growth, and the increased population would grow the republic and make the idea of a republican democracy, in which the rights to all of these people are guaranteed but the government still has enough authority to rule so many people, more important. During this time period, three more states were soon created, which brought more land and states into the US. America was starting to grow with more people settling in the current states and as they migrated farther to the west, and it would continue to grow through the pioneers of the Westward Expansion for many years to come.

Washington for President

- Washington unanimously elected for president from Electoral College
- Washington had very imposing structure (tall and broad-shouldered)
- Washington did not try to become president, preferring previous life as farmer to this; very well-liked and well-celebrated
- Extraordinary moral values distinguished him
- Worked to establish a cabinet

- Article II, Section II of the Constitution says “president ‘may require’ written opinions of the heads of the executive branch departments” — which is what the cabinet is, a group of specialized advisors in the heads of the departments
- Was a long process that took a lot of modifying, especially as societal values changed and new departments were added or replaced older ones
 - For example, Secretary of Homeland Security was a position created in 2002, presumably a countermeasure to a new age of terrorism such as with 9/11
- Originally only three under Washington: Secretary of State was Jefferson, Secretary of Treasury was Hamilton, Secretary of War was (Henry Knox)

The Bill of Rights

- States expected a Bill of Rights to be explicitly added to the federal Constitution
 - Bill of Rights declared essential Enlightenment-age rights such as right to trial by jury and freedom of religion
 - Many states had this in their state constitution, only ratified federal Constitution on basis that a Bill of Rights be added
 - They were the first ten amendments, ratified in 1791
 - First eight amendments declared rights (“the protections for freedom of religion, speech, and the press; the right to bear arms and to be tried by a jury; and the right to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances. The Bill of Rights also prohibits cruel and unusual punishments and arbitrary government seizure of personal property”)
 - Ninth amendment states that the Constitutional rights are not all-inclusive and should not violate other rights of the people
 - Tenth amendment states that states have all the rest of the power not explicitly given to the federal government through the Constitution
- Ratification of new amendments required $\frac{2}{3}$ approval from both houses or by Constitutional Convention by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the states
 - Madison sought to avoid this, wrote much of the Bill of Rights by himself and guided them through the amendment process
- Judiciary Act of 1789 created Supreme Court and organized local courts
 - Originally only had chief justice and five “associates” (six total)
 - John Jay was first chief justice

Politics and Power: With Washington becoming elected as first President of the United States and the Bill of Rights being appended to the Constitution, two opposite views of the new American government were shown. The creation of the role of President showed the need for a stronger central government, and therefore a central figure to lead more efficiently. Washington, war hero and moral champion, rose to this role in government. On the other hand, the addition of the Bill of Rights was a form of power restriction in the government. Although it was written by Federalist James Madison, who usually supported the idea of a stronger central government, the Jeffersonian anti-federalists demanded the addition of the Bill of Rights to the federal Constitution. This gave people rights that the government could not take away, and it stated that rights not given to the government would be delegated to the

states. By doing this, the Constitution outlines a “limited government,” in which only the powers explicitly given to government in the Constitution are allowed by it; the rest go to the states and the people. The Bill of Rights was a political compromise that allowed for the ratification of the Constitution, and this balance of central governmental power (between strong like Britain’s monarch or weak like in popular democracy) allowed for the federalists and anti-federalists to agree, and it left a legacy of checked power that was a central ideal of American government (i.e., with separation of powers between the three branches of government)

Hamilton Revives the Corpse of Public Credit

- Alexander Hamilton was key player in government
 - Was a genius but almost too loyal to his country — cared more about country ideals than about fellow citizens
 - He thought of himself as a very powerful player in government, intruded in other departments (e.g., in Jefferson’s Secretary of State position)
- Hamilton tried to fix the economic issues that came from the Articles of Confederation
 - Tried to create a form of trickle-down economy, in which the government’s economic policy appealed to the wealthier classes, who would then (“gratefully”) give back more to the government; this would allow the entire economic system to thrive and therefore allow wealth to “trickle down” to the rest of society
 - Asked government to fund at par, meaning that the government should pay off all debts and interest (\$51 million), and assume debts of the states (\$21 million)
 - Assumption was the idea that government is responsible for states’ debts, because they fought in the war for the American government
 - Assumption would also help increase loyalty to federal government because people owed money directly to the central government
 - Heavily indebted states (such as MA) wanted assumption, less indebted states (such as VA) didn’t
 - Virginia bargained that they would accept assumption if federal district (Washington, D.C., authorized by the Constitution) would be located in Virginia, thus increasing its economic gain; this compromise happened in 1790

Customs Duties and Excise Taxes

- Hamilton pushed for \$75 million of financial debt (didn’t avoid \$13 million of interest or \$21 million of state debt)
 - He was considered “Father of the National Debt” for large debt
 - He believed that large national debt was “national blessing” because a greater number of debtors meant a greater number of people indebted to government and necessary for its success (that have “a personal stake in the success” of this economic plan)
- Most money to pay back national debt from tariffs (customs duties)
 - First tariff established in 1789 (8% tax on imported goods)
 - Tariffs meant to get revenue for financial government and protect local industries from competition (by raising competitors’ prices)

- Hamilton also wanted industry to grow because he thought Industrial Revolution would soon reach the United States
 - Most Americans still saw agriculture as the main form of revenue and lifestyle
- Excise taxes (taxes on domestic goods) were also established by Hamilton, especially on whiskey (which was very abundant in the western US)

Hamilton Battles Jefferson for a Bank

- Hamilton suggested that a federal bank be erected, based on Bank of England
 - Federal bank would be private, have shareholders (largest would be government)
 - Excess governmental money would be deposited there
 - It could print money, which would become the national currency
 - Would be sound and stable as opposed to contemporary Continental dollar, which was worthless and unstable
 - He had a loose construction interpretation of the Constitution: because the Constitution did not explicitly say it couldn't
 - Loose constructionism usually leads to a more powerful central government because it allows ambiguous parts of the Constitution
- Jefferson strongly opposed the federal bank
 - Government not specifically authorized to make one according to Constitution
 - Followed strict construction interpretation of the Constitution: if not explicitly stated, then should be delegated to the states
 - Usually leads to limited government power because it restricts the ambiguous parts of the Constitution
- Bank of the United States established in 1791 in Philadelphia by Congress (Hamilton's view)
 - \$10 million capital
 - 1/5 owned by federal government
 - Open to public shareholding; sold out in under two hours

Work, Exchange, and Technology: Hamilton proposed a series of new laws that supported his economic theory. Being a strong supporter of Federalist supporter, these laws adhered to the role of a strong central government. For example, he made it the federal responsibility to pay off Revolutionary War tax, created ways to pay that debt, and creates a national bank to store federal funds. Despite Jeffersonian cries for a weaker government with less responsibility, Hamilton still pushed through and got these laws passed; as a result, the US economy was largely established by him. Now, the US had a system of collecting taxes, both internally and from trade (exchange) with other countries. Now, there is a national bank similar to that of England, which could print a national currency that would serve as the new, stable currency of the US (as opposed to the worthless Continental dollar). Hamilton hoped that in the future, with the possibility of the Industrial Revolution coming to America and technology greatly improving, that the government's stake in work and technology was necessary. From the amorphous set of idealistic goals that simply wanted to "stabilize the economy" and "pay off the financial debt," Hamilton created a solid framework for the systems of monetary exchange in the government that would allow the government to stabilize and fulfill its goals.

Mutinous Moonshiners in Pennsylvania

- Whiskey Rebellion (western PA, 1794) was rebellion by simple people in the west against Hamilton's excise tax on whiskey
 - The rebels saw whiskey as not a luxury to tax, but the staple of their economics
 - Whiskey distillation was some people's way of life and also the currency in the frontier lands, being so abundant; the people felt unfairly misunderstood and targeted by these laws
 - Cried out "Liberty and No Excise"
 - Tarr'd and feathered collection officers until collection of taxes effectively stopped, similar to what Revolutionaries did to Stamp Act tax officials
- Washington summoned an army (~1300 men) to fight the rebellion
 - Rebellion already ended when men got there, turned home
 - Showed the strength of the central government
 - Some people saw the central government as being too strong: army against tiny

Culture and Society: The Whiskey Rebellion was, in many ways, like Shay's rebellion: it was the uprising of many poor commoners against the government, which they thought had taxed them unfairly. They even had a cry, "Liberty and No Excise," that was not much unlike the "No Taxation Without Representation" of the pre-Revolutionary era in diction or tone. This represents the societal "norm" of rebellion— in this tumultuous stage with the Revolution's ideals lingering with the people, it was not uncommon to revolt and get away with it. This Rebellion, however, dispersed quickly; even if it had not, it would have been quickly disbanded by Washington's army. This shows another societal shift: the movement towards a stronger respect to central authority. Although Washington's army in this case is often thought of as overpowered, it exaggerates the new kind of power the central government had, and how far it had gone from a rebel-led society to one that crushed rebellions to keep order. After this, rebellions would only become rarer and the government stronger until the government reaches a level of strong — but still checked — control that is similar to that of today.

The Emergence of Political Parties

- Hamilton was very successful with the financial policies that he created, but they greatly strengthened the government, enough to a worrying amount for some citizens
 - Jefferson (who wanted smaller government and yeoman farmer-based society) ↔ Hamilton (who wanted industrial society and a larger government) feud turned into a national issue; the first political party-like system
 - Later became the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans and the Hamiltonian Federalists
- At the time, political parties were transient, only necessary for short-lived issues and faded away when issues are solved
 - Opposing the government was also shown as weakness
 - When Jefferson and Madison began to oppose Hamilton's decisions, they meant to do so only in Congress and not for a lasting period of time— just enough to turn over his policies
- Party system seems to be a corrupt power play (people advertising their party and their ideals just to get their party into power) but the parties actually balance each other out

Politics and Power: The creation of these new political parties was something unlike the parties that had previously existed. Rather than existing for a certain cause, they existed to oppose another party. Although this was not the original intention of the political parties, it ended up being the case, and the parties actually ended up balancing themselves out and checking the other's power just like the systems of checks and balances limits each branch's power. If any party gets "out of touch" with the people, the other will become the more favorable; thus, the people have the choice to choose who their leader will be, and they still have the choice to choose the most popular and able leader, and from this stems a stronger sense of democracy. There was the concern that one party might become corrupt, but this is not a problem if the other party can step in. In this system, power will stay with the popular group, keeping up popular democracy, but the more well-liked party cannot corrupt itself for fear that it will lose power; this is an unprecedented political idea and this two-party system gets melded with American government (except in the brief "Era of Good Feelings").

The Impact of the French Revolution

- French Revolution began in 1789, shortly after Washington's inauguration
 - French Revolution lasted for 26 years and happened somewhat on a global scale: affected American politics as well
 - Revolution began with attempts to limit the powers of King Louis XVI — supported American ideals of anti-dictatorial structure, so they were supportive
 - Some conservatives thought of it as dangerous mobocracy; freer Jeffersonians were very happy
 - Revolution became war on Austria in 1792; France won and declared itself a republic
 - This was met with even more American approval and enthusiastic democratic flair (e.g., renaming streets to "Equality Lane" and "Liberty Street")
 - Revolution became Reign of Terror in 1793; many people were executed by guillotine
 - This disgusted the Federalists, who were afraid of mobocracy (and therefore became a little afraid of the Jeffersonians)
 - The Jeffersonians were taken aback, not as enthusiastic, but not totally disapproving; some thought it necessary to rid the nation of some of its aristocracy

Washington's Neutrality Proclamation

- Franco-American Alliance of 1778 said that Americans were to help defend the French West Indies islands
 - Britain about to attack these islands during the French and Indian War
 - Jeffersonians were very eager to fight against Britain again and help its ally the French; George Washington was more reluctant, wanting to avoid war at this tumultuous time; America wasn't strong enough to invite conflict
 - Hamilton/Washington and Jefferson both agreed on this, as well as most of the Founding Fathers
- Neutrality Proclamation (1793) was created by Washington that said Americans were to be impartial towards Great Britain and France during their conflict

- Enraged Jeffersonians, who were disappointed because Washington did this unilaterally (by himself only, without petitioning Congress) and because they wanted to support their ally the French
- Made British-supporting Federalists happier to avoid conflict, thought it the more practical solution
- French representative Citizen Edmond Genêt thought that Neutrality Proclamation was against America's best interests
 - He rallied up Jeffersonians to invade Spanish (Florida and Louisiana) and British (Canada)
 - He persuaded even Jefferson and Madison to his views, almost trying to usurp Washington before Washington took him out of power
- Showed self-interest of countries: Americans did not honor the 1778 alliance with France in order to protect themselves
 - Actually benefitted both countries, because an alliance with France would have blockaded American ports by the British, which would have harmed France and US alike

American and National Identity: The French Revolution was a test of the ideals that had been fostered during the American Revolution, and the colonists watched with anticipation to see if the later Revolution would have the same outcome as theirs. The Americans all cheered for the French as they fought under the same idealistic words as the Americans at first; however, as the bloody edge of the guillotine became more prominent, the Americans began seeing a disconnect between their ways and that of the French. Their relationship with France was further degraded when threats of British blockades made the adherence to the 1778 Alliance more difficult to follow; therefore, it was almost entirely neglected, with the Americans issuing the Neutrality Proclamation that denied their obligation to intervene in the war (and honor their agreement to protect the French West Indies). This shows the new self-interest that the Americans had: rather than following the norms of other people; that, intertwined into American identity was the new sense of nationalism and selfish nation-building if that was necessary for the new Union to grow. These events also showed the continued

Embroidments with Britain

- British still kept (fur) trading posts and provided weapons to Native Americans despite terms of 1783 peace treaty
- Miami Confederacy was a group of eight Native American tribes in the northwestern America territory, supported by the British and terrorizing the Americans
 - Led by Little Turtle, who saw American land as their land
 - Defeated two American armies and caused many casualties
 - General "Mad" Anthony Wayne won over the Miamis at the Battle of Fallen Timbers
 - Native Americans lost without British support, forced to sign the Treaty of Greenville
 - Much of the Old Northwest ceded to Americans
 - Native Americans got some money and received annual payments
 - Native Americans reserved right to hunt in lost lands

- Miamis were to be regarded as sovereign, Americans did not have all the power over them
- British struck out against American merchant ships despite neutrality
 - Captured ~300 American ships
 - Impressed (forced into their employment) many Americans to their ships
 - This enraged many Americans, Jeffersonians wanted to attack
 - Hamiltonians still resisted a rebellion for fear of losing trade with Britain, which would have to be friendly in order to keep up a strong industrial economic system

Jay's Treaty and Washington's Farewell

- Chief Justice John Jay was sent as representative to Britain to negotiate, made Jay's Treaty
 - Alarmed many Jeffersonians because he was under heavy influence by Hamilton, and followed the Federalist beliefs
 - British made redundant pledges to leave forts in America and pay for ships
 - Similar claims made in 1783 but were not fulfilled
 - British did not say anything about future ship seizures and forced Americans to pay Revolutionary War debt
 - Was very unliked by the Jeffersonians who had to pay most of debt while Federalists in the north could collect money from ship damages
- Spain was worried by Jay's Treaty and possible implication of a British-American alliance
 - Spain created Pinckney's Treaty (1795) that gave Americans almost anything they wanted in the Mississippi River Valley and Florida to appease them and avoid conflict
- George Washington ended his presidency with the Farewell Address (1796) (published, not orated)
 - Served two terms, set a precedent only broken by FDR (and after that, the 22nd Amendment only allowed two terms)
 - Urged to be wary of permanent relationships because of the changing nature of the nation's needs
 - Left a legacy of a strengthened central government, along with Hamilton
 - People were ungrateful with Washington as he left, especially the enemy Jeffersonian party

America in the World: These interactions mark more conflict between Great Britain and the now-sovereign states. It begins with the Native Americans and the British antagonizing the Americans again, and ends with another treaty between the British and the Americans, with similar terms to that of the treaty following the Revolutionary War — this ended up essentially giving up much to the British and enraging Americans as a result. The results of this agreement, Jay's Treaty, mostly benefitted the Federalists, who were in power and made the deal: they benefitted from damages repayments while the South had to pay most of the debt from the Revolution. This shows that the relationship between Great Britain and the US was still very shaky, this long after the Revolution. On the other hand, Spain, who was afraid of a Anglo-American alliance, became on good terms with the Americans, letting the Americans have free access to the Mississippi and Florida regions in the Pinckney Treaty. Therefore, the hard relationship

with Great Britain was two sided when considering the benefits of the Spanish treaty. Having two treaties with powerful European nations also probably prevented any immediate foreign conflicts with the Americans, which continued the peace that allowed the Americans to grow.

John Adams Becomes President

- Hamilton and Adams were most well-known members of the Federalist Party
 - Hamilton was too unpopular because of economic theories
 - Adams was “ungracious”
- Jefferson was the main leader of his own party (the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans)
- Adams won by a little bit in the electoral college, Jefferson became vice president
 - Trans-party elections were banned in 1804 by Amendment XII to avoid conflict
- Adams experienced and educated but didn’t appeal much to the people’s intent
 - Not very well liked as a result; people regarded him with “respectful irritation”
 - Hamilton didn’t like him either, despite being in the same party
 - Hamilton became part of the “High Federalists,” plotted against Adams and tried to turn cabinet against him
 - Adams had conflict with France on his hands from the start

Politics and Power: When it came to the time of the 1796 election, the great leaders of the Federalist and Jeffersonian parties were the most likely candidates— namely, Adams (not Hamilton, who had grown unpopular with his strict economic theories) and Jefferson. With Adams narrowly winning and Jefferson taking second, they became the new president and vice president of the United States, respectively. This represented a great change of power from the hands of charismatic George Washington to arrogant Adams and opponent Jefferson. Both Jefferson and Hamilton opposed Adams, and this infighting greatly annoyed Adams. From the leadership of George Washington, this new leadership was highly unfavorable because of the awkward combination of leaders, and it foreshadowed the easier win of the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans in the subsequent election of 1800.

Unofficial Fighting with France

- France was enraged with the United States allying with the French enemy Britain
 - Like Britain, they captured ~300 American merchant ships
 - They refused to receive American envoys
- When Adams sent three men to try and reconcile with France, they were asked to pay huge bribe simply to talk with foreign affairs minister
 - Had to go to three secret middlemen who asked for bribe, named X, Y, Z; whole affair named the XYZ Affair
 - They refused, were hailed as heroes by the Americans for not giving in to a bribe
 - Federalists, who disapproved of the French during the French Revolution, were happy that they did not have to fight the British
 - Jeffersonians, who were supportive of the French, were disappointed
- Americans started preparing for war
 - Navy and Marine Corps were established
 - An army of 10,000 men was “authorized” by government

- New navy captured 80 French ships and lost hundreds

Adams Puts Patriotism Above Party

- France, who knew that war with the Americans would only mean more trouble for itself (who was already fighting the British), wanted to stop the fighting
- Talleyrand, the first Prime Minister of France, decided to announce that if the Americans sent another envoy, they would be respected (i.e., not be asked for bribes and actually begin negotiations)
- John Adams had the choice to go to war against France or not
 - The former could bring him and the Federalist party great appraisal (but upset the Jeffersonians in the process), especially if they captured Spanish lands in the south (Florida, Louisiana) as well
 - The latter would adhere to Washington's ideals of isolationism and nation-building, and would work better to build the country up in the long run
 - Adams decided to send a minister to France and avoid war
 - People generally supported his call for peace and avoidance of war
- Napoleon received the envoys well, wanted to get rid of the conflict with the Americans in order to focus on Europe
 - Signed the Convention of 1800 that ended the 1778 Alliance
 - This peaceful document eased tensions and made the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 much easier

America in the World: Having made a treaty with Great Britain, the relationship between France and America became more strained. Like the British, the French began to sabotage American shipping, and this created a similar sending of envoys to France to create a treaty. When the envoys were asked to make a bribe, the Americans were infuriated, and the perspective of the French greatly declined in society, pushing some people to want to go to war with France for their rudeness. However, the relationship between America and France was restored when Napoleon accepted a second set of envoys and made a treaty that nullified the earlier 1778 Alliance that bound the two nations. Like the earlier treaties with the British and the French, this new treaty freed Americans from more tension with the French, thus liberating itself from most of its obligations in Europe and allowing themselves to focus on the building of a new nation without outside intervention (isolationism). This also eased tensions enough to allow for the purchase of Louisiana in the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, which was very important to help expand America and support Jefferson's view of land- and farmer-based society.

The Federalist Witch Hunt

- Federalists wanted to minimize opposition, created laws to diminish the Jeffersonians
 - Alien Laws said that in peacetime the president had the power to deport "dangerous" immigrants, and in war do that or imprison them.
 - Sedition Act said that people who tried to stop government policies or debase officials would be fined and/or imprisoned
 - Both of these violated fundamental Constitutional rights, but the Supreme Court was ruled by the Federalists

- They were still popular because of anti-French-mania was common after the crazed mobocracy of the French Revolution

The Virginia (Madison) and Kentucky (Jefferson) Resolutions

- Jefferson worried that other Constitutional rights (besides freedom of speech and press) would be wiped out, along with his own party, if the Alien Laws and the Sedition Act were permitted to continue
- Jefferson and Madison created secret resolutions in their respective states (Kentucky and Virginia), known as the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, which were approved by state government in 1798
 - Both supported the compact theory, that a federal government was created by the states when they entered a “compact” together, and therefore the federal government should not become greater than the states; the states, being the creators of the federal government, should be the ones to check its power
 - Decided not to follow, or nullify, laws such as the Sedition Act and the Alien Laws
 - In the future, Southern states used this logic to secede from the Union by saying that they didn’t have to follow the laws if they were unconstitutional
 - No other states supported these resolutions, because Federalists argued that the people gave the government its power, not the states
 - They argued that only Supreme Court had ability to nullify laws

Politics in the World: The Alien Laws and the Sedition Act, along with the countering Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, were opposing efforts by the two political parties (the Federalists and the Republicans, respectively) to preserve their own existence and debase the other. The laws in and of themselves were unconstitutional, but there was little the Jeffersonians could do because they specifically prevented the speaking out against policies like itself. Thus politics became a game of cat-and-mouse, with the Jeffersonians trying to catch the sneaky mouse of the Federalists that meant to eradicate Republicans, while the Federalists protected themselves with new, impenetrable laws. In this case, the Federalists won, being the ones already in power and using their power to keep power over the Republicans; this was to change, however, after the election of 1800 and Jefferson’s rise to power, in which the opposite would become true: Jefferson would try to undo the Federalist powers and eradicate them instead.

Federalists Versus Democratic-Republicans

- Federalists and Jeffersonians were very strongly opposed to each other by the time of the election of 1800
- Federalists were generally:
 - The federalist supporters of the Constitution before it was ratified
 - Supporters of the rule by the best educated and afraid of a mobocracy from a total democracy
 - Supporters of a strong central government
 - Supporters of the idea that the government should support industry and business but not interfere

- Living on the Eastern seaboard
- Wanted strong trade, especially with England
- Democratic-Republicans generally:
 - Followed Thomas Jefferson, who was less of a passionate support-raiser than a political strategist and appeal to the common people
 - He was a wealthy man, strange that he supported the masses of poorer people; swore to protect people from tyranny
 - Wanted a weak central government to prevent a dictatorship
 - Strictly followed the Constitution (strict construction)
 - Wanted to pay off the national debt
 - Wanted yeoman farmers to be the basis of society (and industry to remain in Europe); believed that farming the land was humble and moral
 - Believed that landlessness means losing popular democracy; therefore, if slavery was kept, then people could more easily run their own farms and not be subject to rule under a master: *supported slavery*
 - Wanted government *for* everyone, but only *by* literate people
 - Thought that only educated people should vote
 - “Universal education would have to precede universal suffrage” — educate, then let vote
 - Believed strongly in people’s rights
 - Wanted to support ideals of French Revolution rather than support Federalist actions with the British that ended relations with French
- Both parties vied for victory in 1800 election

American and National Identity: Like with the federalists and anti-federalists under the Articles of Confederation trying to debate the ratification of the Constitution, the Federalists and the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans vie for control over the ruling of the new government. The creation of these two political parties again divides American identity; there is no national identity, but rather two, which is split between the agricultural societies of the South with Jefferson and the industrial North with Hamilton. The sharp divide in most things political between these two groups lead to a great disunity and infighting in the US, with each party trying to smother each other out. However, this also creates balance, because both groups don’t allow the other to become too powerful and lead the American government. So while there is unity, the disunity that is also created leads to powerful resentment between different-minded colonists — those that believe in a stronger central government with the Federalists and those that want a weaker central government with the Jeffersonians — that leads to internal conflict such as the American Civil War.