**Chapter 8 ~ The Early Republic: Conflicts at Home and Abroad (1789 – 1800)**

Directions: As a group, use your notes to turn the Section Heading into a complete sentence (or two) that expresses the main idea of that section. The section heading must be included as part of the sentence. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Building a Workable Government
	* Political leaders in the early republic (including a Congress dominated by Federalists), tasked with building a workable government based on the newly ratified Constitution, established many enduring precedents for congressional, presidential and judicial action.
2. Domestic Policy under Washington and Hamilton
	* Under Pres. Washington and his Sec. of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, American domestic policy aimed to create national unity by creating the Bank of the United States to fix economic problems such as war debt and lack of currency. Despite these measures, regional and political factions developed over issues of taxation (Whiskey Rebellion) and the interpretation of the Constitution.
3. The French Revolution and the Development of Partisan Politics
	* The development of partisan politics (factions) within the republic emerged as Democratic Republicans rose in opposition to the Federalists, charging that Federalist beliefs favored the rich thus subverting republican principles. This political divided widened during the French Revolution as the government opted for a foreign policy of neutrality, Democratic Republicans urged support of the French Revolution and criticized the President’s decisions.
4. Partisan Politics and Relations with Great Britain
	* Treaties establishing relations with Great Britain (Jays’ and Pickney’s) furthered the domestic divide over partisan politics. This division was noted in Washington’s Farewell Address warned against foreign entanglements and the effects of political factions between the Federalists, who focused on the commercial goals of the young nation while Democratic Republicans looked towards expansion and agricultural development.
5. John Adams and Political Dissent
	* Political missteps by Federalist Pres. John Adams in dealing with foreign (XYZ Affair) and domestic issues (Alien and Sedition Acts) caused an increase in political dissent as Democratic Republicans argued that presidential actions violated 1st Amendment rights setting the stage for a combative Election in 1800.
6. Indians and African Americans at the End of the Century
	* At the end of the century as American culture became more prevalent minority groups, such as Indians and African Americans, faced increasing pressure to conform to the dominant white European culture. American policies looked to civilize the native populations and at the same time firmly entrench slavery as an economic institution and a way of life.