The Elections of 1796 & 1800



The Peaceful Revolution
Washington to Adams to Jefferson

Washington's Farewell

1. What were the TWO main dangers that Washington spoke of in his farewell address?

Entering into permanent alliances with foreign countries and the formation of political parties

John Adams' Presidency

2. What was unique about the Presidential election of 1796?

More than one person ran for President

The Emergence of Two Parties....

3. What was the platform (or position) of the Federalist Party?

Wanted a strong national [central] government and supported growth of industry & trade (tended to be pro-British)

4. What was the platform (or position) of the Democratic-Republican Party?

Wanted to limit the power of the federal government, preserve the power of state governments, and promote the growth of agriculture; tended to be pro-France

The Adams Presidency

5. What was the XYZ Affair? (GLOSSARY)

An incident in which French agents attempted to get a bribe and loans from U.S, diplomats in exchange for an agreement that French privateers would no longer attack American ships; it led to an undeclared naval war between the 2 countries.

6.What were the TWO (2) requests Adams made of Congress in case of war with France?

Increase the size of the Navy and establish a permanent standing army

The Adams Presidency

7. What were the Alien & Sedition Acts and why were they passed (GLOSSARY & YELLOW HIGHLIGHTED)

Four laws passed by the Federalist controlled Congress that were aimed at protecting the government from treasonous ideas, actions, and people. In reality, they were intended to silence people who were critical of the Federalist position on France

8. What were the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions? (GLOSSARY)

Republican documents that argued that the Alien & Sedition Acts were unconstitutional

9. According to the Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions, what power did states have in relation to the national government?

States had the right to challenge the authority of the national government

10.Instead of campaigning, how did the Presidential candidates in the 1800 election inform voters about their ideas and platform?

Candidates' supporters published articles and letters in newspaper

11. What two candidates tied in the election and how was the tie finally broken?

Thomas Jefferson & Aaron Burr tied (73 electoral votes each). The House of Representatives voted 36 times to break the tie, with Jefferson winning**

**this will lead to the series of events that ultimately "kills" Alexander Hamilton

12. What important "First" took place as a result of the election of 1800?

One political party had peacefully replaced the previous party in office

14. What were the TWO (2) main ideas Jefferson spoke of in is inaugural address?

The need for a limited government & the protection of civil liberties

14. What happened to the Alien & Sedition Acts?

Congress allowed them to expire

15. What were some of the ways in which President Jefferson tried to lower the national debt?

- Lowered military spending;
- •cut the size of the army & navy
- •Reduced the size of the national government

16.According to Jefferson, what were the THREE (3) primary functions of the government?

- •Protect the nation from military threats
- Deliver the mail
- Collect customs duties (tariffs & taxes)

Jefferson's Presidency

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Marbury v. Madison

17. What was the purpose of the Judiciary Act of 1801?

Created 16 new federal judgeships, which Adams & the Federalist controlled Congress planned to fill with Federalist Judges just before Jefferson took office.

18. Who was William Marbury?

- *Named as justice of the peace by Adams.
- He did not receive his confirmation papers before Adams left office.
- •Argued that he should be entitled to his appointment, but Jefferson refused. Marbury sued

Marbury v. Madison

19. What was Marbury v. Madison?

A Supreme Court case that helped establish the Court's power to check the power of the other branches of government. Established the practice of <u>Judicial Review</u>.

20. What is Judicial Review? (GLOSSARY)

The Power of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional