

CHAPTER

9



Vocabulary Builder



A. Match each term at left with the correct definition at right. Then write the letter of the definition in the answer space.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. tariff | a. total sum of money that a government owes |
| _____ 2. bonds | b. acts or decisions that set an example for others to follow |
| _____ 3. speculators | c. tax on goods coming into the country |
| _____ 4. Cabinet | d. not permitted by the Constitution |
| _____ 5. national debt | e. persons who invest in a risky business venture in the hope of making a profit |
| _____ 6. precedents | f. group of officials who head government departments and advise the President |
| _____ 7. unconstitutional | g. certificates that promise to repay money loaned plus interest on a certain date |

B. Complete the paragraphs below by writing the correct terms from the list above in the spaces provided.

George Washington, the first President, had no (1) _____ to follow for the day-to-day governing of the nation. Washington chose able people to head the executive departments and serve in his (2) _____. His Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, devised a plan to improve the nation's finances. During the Revolution, the (3) _____ had grown because the government had to borrow money to pay the army and buy supplies. To raise money, the government had issued (4) _____. Hamilton wanted the government to repay all the money it owed. Some Americans opposed Hamilton's plan because they feared that it would allow (5) _____ to make large profits.

Hamilton had other ideas about strengthening the nation's finances. He asked Congress to approve several taxes, including a/an (6) _____ on all foreign goods brought into the country. He also wanted the United States to set up a national bank. Thomas Jefferson thought such a bank was (7) _____ because the Constitution did not say that Congress had the power to create a bank.

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Practice Your Skills



Managing Information *Outlining*

Jason Chin, a student in middle school, just finished reading the information in his textbook about the Whiskey Rebellion. He tried to outline it to help him organize the main ideas and remember what he read. Unfortunately, he is having trouble completing his outline. See if you can help him. The box contains his random notes about the Whiskey Rebellion. Use the notes to complete the outline below.

Rebellious farmers scatter
Farmers tar and feather officials
Government response to rebellion
Western farmers turn corn into whiskey to sell in the East
Farmers march through Pittsburgh in protest
Congress puts new tax on all liquor made and sold in the United States
Washington sends militia to Pennsylvania

THE WHISKEY REBELLION

I. Causes

- A. _____
- B. _____

II. Reaction to Whiskey Tax

- A. Many farmers refuse to pay
- B. _____
- C. _____

III. _____

- A. Washington calls up militia to end rebellion
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. Response shows government will be firm when necessary



Critical Thinking and Writing



Understanding Causes and Effects

Read the sentence pairs below. Then, based on your reading of Chapter 9, decide which sentence in each pair is the cause (C) and which is the effect (E). Write C or E in the space provided.

1. _____ a. George Washington set many precedents as President.
_____ b. The Constitution did not specify how the President should govern on a daily basis.
2. _____ a. Congress moved the nation's capital to an area outside Virginia and Maryland.
_____ b. Hamilton offered a compromise to the southern states to win support for his plan to pay off state debts.
3. _____ a. The new government had many expenses.
_____ b. Congress passed several taxes.
4. _____ a. President Washington called out the militia to put down the Whiskey Rebellion.
_____ b. Americans were convinced that the new government could act strongly and decisively.
5. _____ a. During a war between France and Britain in the late 1700s, the French wanted to use American ports to supply their ships.
_____ b. President Washington issued the Neutrality Proclamation.
6. _____ a. Many Americans protested Jay's Treaty.
_____ b. Jay's Treaty did not protect the rights of neutral American ships.
7. _____ a. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson had differing views about the future of the country.
_____ b. Two political parties developed during the 1790s.
8. _____ a. Kentucky and Virginia passed resolutions declaring a state's right to nullify a federal law.
_____ b. Several Republican editors and members of Congress were fined or jailed for expressing their opinions.
9. _____ a. In 1800, Jefferson and Burr each received 73 electoral votes.
_____ b. The Twelfth Amendment was ratified in 1804.

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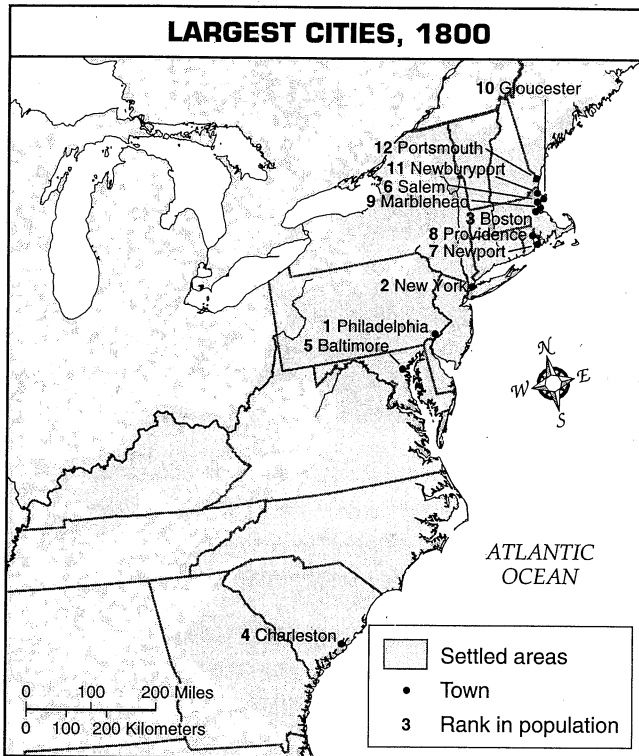
Map Mystery



Population Hot Spots in 1790–1800

In 1750, the British colonies had hugged the Atlantic coast of North America. By 1800, the United States had begun to push in new directions. In the North, settlers had filled the original New England states and moved north into Vermont. In the middle states, they began to settle western New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Some crossed the Appalachian Mountains to build new communities in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the South, settlers spread west to the mountains and to the western regions of the Carolinas.

New cities—including Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky—sprouted on the frontier. The most densely settled areas, though, remained in the east. The twelve largest cities and towns were all on the Atlantic coast.



Answer the following questions on another sheet of paper.

A. Gathering Clues

- Clue 1** Which region—New England, the middle states, or the South—had the two largest cities?
- Clue 2** Which region had the most cities and towns in the top 12?
- Clue 3** Which region had the fewest cities and towns in the top 12?

B. Solving the Mystery Geographers use the term *population density* to describe how thickly settled a region is. The more people per square mile of space, the greater the population density of that area. Based on what you have learned from these clues, which region of the United States do you think had the greatest population density in 1800? Explain your answer.

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Connecting History and Literature



Letter to Her Daughter From the New White House

Abigail Smith Adams (1744–1818)

In 1800, the federal government moved to the new capital city being built on the Potomac River. The second President, John Adams, and his wife, Abigail Smith Adams, became the first couple to live in the building now called the White House. In this letter, Abigail Adams describes what she found when she moved into the unfinished house.

As you read, think about the questions below. **When you finish reading**, answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Describe one positive and one negative statement that Adams makes about her new home.
2. **CRITICAL THINKING AND WRITING Recognizing Points of View** Reread the sentence that begins, “If the twelve years. . . .” What does this sentence reveal about Adams’s view of New Englanders?

Washington, 21 November, 1800

My Dear Child:

I arrived here on Sunday last. . . . [W]oods are all you see from Baltimore until you reach the city, which is only so in name. . . . In the city there are buildings enough, if they were compact and finished, to accommodate Congress and those attached to it; but as they are, and scattered as they are, I see no great comfort for them. . . .

You must keep all this to yourself, and, when asked how I like it, say that I write you that the situation is beautiful, which is true. The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished, and all withinside, except plastering, had been done since Briesler came. We have not the least fence . . . or other convenience, without, and the great unfinished audience room I make a drying room of, to hang up the clothes in. The principal stairs are not up, and will not be this winter. Six chambers are made comfortable. . . . If the twelve years, in which this place had been considered the future seat of government, had been improved, as they would have been as if in New England, very many of the present inconveniences would have been removed. It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement, and, the more I view it, the more I am delighted with it.

Affectionately, your mother,

Abigail Adams

Source: Abigail Smith Adams, *Letters*, 2 volumes. New York: Somerset Publishers, 1840.

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Biography Flashcard



Who Am I?

Use this space to answer questions on the biography below.

1. Born _____ Died _____
2. The field I am known for is _____
3. Why did I leave France? _____

4. Why did I build my factory on the Brandywine River? _____

5. How did workers react to my idea for factory buildings? _____

6. Tell me one other thing you know about me. _____

Fold Here



Eleuthère Irénée du Pont

Early one morning in 1797, two worried men hurried along the streets of Paris, France. Pierre Samuel du Pont and his son Eleuthère had just spent the night in jail. They had been charged with being enemies of the French Revolution. Concerned for their safety, they knew that the family had to flee France.

The du Ponts needed two years to settle their affairs. On New Year's Day 1800, they finally landed in the United States—ready to start their new lives. Eleuthère, born in 1771, was not yet 29. He wondered what to do.

Later that year, he found his answer. While hunting with a friend, du Pont ran out of gunpowder and had to buy more. What he found was of poor quality—and expensive! Du Pont had learned how to make gunpowder in France. He decided that making better gunpowder would make his fortune.

He chose northern Delaware for his factory. He bought land along the Brandywine River, hoping to use its current to turn the water wheels that would power his machines.

Du Pont had difficulties with his workers at first. Making gunpowder is dangerous work. Explosions can destroy factories and kill workers. Du Pont wanted to build several small factories instead of one big one. He wanted to give each building thin, sloping roofs. These steps would reduce the danger, he said. His workers told him the plans were ridiculous.

Du Pont overcame these objections. High sales to the army and navy during the War of 1812 secured his company's future. In 1833, the company was officially named after its founder. He died the following year. Today, the company remains one of the biggest corporations in the United States.