

What did Jefferson think of Hamilton?

As a wildly ambitious attack dog who would hammer his way into getting what he want

Document 2

These excerpts are from a letter written by Alexander Hamilton to a friend in 1792.

... Mr. Madison, co-operating with Mr. Jefferson, is at the head of a faction, decidedly hostile to me, and my administration; and actuated [motivated] by views ... subversive of the principles of good government, and dangerous to the Union. ... Mr. Jefferson ... [displays] his dislike of ... funding [the] debt. ... In respect to our foreign politics, the views of these gentlemen [Jefferson and his supporters] are ... unsound, and dangerous. They have a womanish attachment to France, and a womanish resentment against Great Britain.

Why did Hamilton distrust Madison, Jefferson, and their faction (party) and feel that they were dangerous to America's government?

Decidedly hostile to me subversive of the principles of good government to the Union Foreign politic gentlemen unsound and dangerous womanish attachment and a womanish resentment

Document 3

This excerpt is from a letter written by Thomas Jefferson in December of 1794.

The excise tax is an infernal [hellish] one ... [the public's] detestation [hatred] of the excise tax is universal, and has now associated to it a detestation of the government. ...

What did Jefferson think of Hamilton's excise tax?

Infernal and detestation

Document 4

These excerpts are from "The Farewell Address," which President Washington released to the newspapers in September of 1796, six months before his retirement from the presidency. The primary purpose of this "farewell" was to announce his decision not to run for a third term as president. But Washington also saw it as an opportunity to provide some valuable advice to the American people.

Let me . . . warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful [evil] effects of the spirit of party. . . . It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foment[s] [stirs up] . . . riot and insurrection [rebellion].

Why did Washington oppose political parties?

He thought political parties led to political division, conflict and divisiveness. He felt that political differences would weaken the nation.

From your viewpoint, do you agree with Washington's warning? Explain.

Document 5

This excerpt is from a letter from Vice President Thomas Jefferson to John Wise in 1798.

Two political Sects [parties] have arisen within the United States; the one . . . called Federalists, sometimes Aristocrats or monocrats & sometimes Tories . . . the [other] are . . . republicans, whigs . . .

What did Jefferson think of Hamilton's political sect?

He believed that the Federalist were the aristocrats and republicans.

Document 6

This excerpt is from a statement by Federalist Congressman John Allen, of Connecticut, in support of the Sedition Act of 1798. (From *Annals of Congress*, Fifth Congress, Second Session, July 5, 1798.)

If ever there was a nation which required a law of this kind, it is this. . . . look at certain papers printed in this city and elsewhere [which print] the most shameless falsehoods against the representatives of the people. . . . The freedom of the press and opinions was never understood to give the right of publishing falsehoods and slanders, nor of exciting sedition, insurrection, and slaughter. . . .

How did Congressman Allen defend the Sedition Act?

He bring up the fact that the press says a lot of shameless falsehoods against the representatives

How do you suppose Jefferson, Madison, and their supporters viewed this law?

Justified themselves

Document 7

This excerpt is from *An Essay on the Liberty of the Press*, by George Hay (Philadelphia, 1799). Hay was a member of the Virginia State Legislature.

The freedom of the press . . . means the total exemption of the press from any kind of legislative control, and consequently the Sedition Bill . . . is an abridgement [reduction] of its liberty, and expressly forbidden by the constitution.

Do you suppose that Hay was a Federalist (Hamilton's view), or a supporter of the Democratic-Republicans (Jefferson's view)? Explain your answer.

They supporting Hamilton view mostly because they are the press spreading a bunch of absurd rumors

3. Based on your prior knowledge and on the information from the documents, formulate a thesis that directly answers the question: **What led to the rise of political parties in the 1790's?**

Thesis:

The political parties of the 1790's were rising due to opposition of government, laws, & their viewpoints of liberty.

4. Organize an outline for your essay in the space below (and, on back, if needed). An outline is "a general description or plan giving the essential features of something but not the detail," essentially a list of what you plan to write about. Plan your essays to be at least 5 paragraphs.

Please organize your outline as follows.

- I. Introduction and Thesis
- II. Argument 1 + planned evidence (include Doc #'s as appropriate)
- III. Argument 2 + planned evidence (include Doc #'s as appropriate)
- IV. Argument 3 + planned evidence (include Doc #'s as appropriate)
- V. Conclusion

***Submit this on the Canvas assignment "DBQ Planning".**

****You may then begin writing your DBQ essay.** This needs to be a separate file (.doc, .docx, or .pdf) and will be submitted on the assignment "DBQ: The Growth of Political Parties."

Space for outline:

- 1) Political parties rose due to opposition of government, laws & perception of liberty.
 - 2) Government Opposition: 1, 2, 5
 - 3) Law Opposition: 3, 4
 - 4) Liberty opposition: 6, 7
 - 5) This has led to the parties of today.
- The End