

Political Developments In The Early Republic Answer Key

Name _____ Date _____

Assessment: Political Developments in the Early Republic

- What is an excise tax?
A. a tax on property
B. a tax on income earned
C. a tax on the production or sale of a product
D. a tax on money inherited or received as a gift
- All of these were part of President Washington's cabinet except the
A. Department of War
B. Department of State
C. Treasury Department
D. Education Department

Mastering the Content
Circle the letter next to the best answer.

- What was the cause of the Whiskey Rebellion?
A. Farmers refused to pay taxes on whiskey.
B. Farmers refused to use grain to produce whiskey.
C. The government would not allow the trade of whiskey.
D. The government made the production of whiskey illegal.
- Why did President Washington order the army to end the Whiskey Rebellion?
A. He feared the citizens would start another revolution.
B. He felt it was his responsibility to protect tax collectors.
C. He saw the rebellion as a threat to the new government's authority.
D. He was more comfortable as a military leader than a political leader.
- What advice did President Washington give to Americans in his Farewell Address?
A. Pay taxes without complaint.
B. Support the revolution in France.
C. Do not address the president with royal titles.
D. Do not let political party loyalty divide the nation.
- All of these occurred in President Washington's administration except
A. the nation was at peace.
B. the country grew in size.
C. political parties were eliminated.
D. cabinet members were selected.
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Political developments in the early republic answer key provide a comprehensive understanding of the formative years of the United States after the adoption of the Constitution. This period, spanning from the late 18th century to the early 19th century, was marked by significant political, social, and economic changes that laid the groundwork for the nation's future. Understanding these developments is essential for grasping how the early republic shaped American identity, governance, and policy.

The Formation of Political Parties

One of the most significant political developments during the early republic was the emergence of political parties. This was a pivotal shift from the earlier consensus politics that characterized the immediate aftermath of the American Revolution.

The Federalists vs. the Democratic-Republicans

1. Federalists: Led by figures like Alexander Hamilton and John Adams, the Federalists advocated for a strong central government. They supported:

- A robust financial system, including the establishment of a national bank.
- The assumption of state debts by the federal government.
- A loose interpretation of the Constitution, allowing for implied powers.

2. Democratic-Republicans: Founded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, this party championed states' rights and agrarian interests. Their key beliefs included:

- A strict interpretation of the Constitution.
- Opposition to a centralized banking system.
- Advocacy for the interests of farmers and the rural population.

The rivalry between these two parties defined the political landscape of the early republic and set the stage for future electoral contests.

The Role of the Constitution and Bill of Rights

The adoption of the Constitution in 1787 was a monumental event, as it provided a framework for the federal government. However, the initial version faced opposition and skepticism from various quarters.