Choices and Consequences

Trace how Early Republic decisions shaped later conflicts.

SS24.US1.3 "Analyze the major policies and political developments of the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe. 3a Identify and explain factors leading to the development of political parties..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two policies and circle an effect of each. Number the pairs to show which effect followed which policy.

Building a Nation, Facing Conflicts

1. In the 1790s, Alexander Hamilton proposed federal assumption of state debts and a national bank to build public credit and support trade. Thomas Jefferson feared that a powerful federal government would favor merchants over farmers. Their dispute helped form the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans. President Washington warned in his 1796 Farewell Address that party rivalry could divide the nation, yet disagreements continued. In 1800, Jefferson defeated President John Adams, and power passed peacefully between rival parties.

2. Foreign disputes tested each administration. Washington sought neutrality when Britain and France went to war; his government also fought Native nations resisting settlement in the Ohio Country. Under Adams, tensions with France led to an undeclared naval conflict. Jefferson's 1807 embargo barred American ships from foreign trade to pressure Britain and France, but it hurt American merchants. Meanwhile, the Judiciary Act of 1789 organized federal courts. In Marbury v. Madison (1803), the Supreme Court asserted judicial review, the power to reject laws that violate the Constitution.

3. By 1812, British interference with American shipping and the forced service of U.S. sailors in Britain's navy fueled calls for war. Some Americans also blamed Britain for aiding Native resistance to westward expansion. President Madison asked Congress for war against Britain. Fighting disrupted trade and brought attacks on Native nations allied with Britain. After the war, U.S. expansion onto Native lands accelerated. Under President Monroe, greater political unity followed, while wartime trade disruptions helped spur American manufacturing and renewed debate over roads and canals.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did Hamilton and Jefferson's disagreement help form parties, and what did the election of 1800 show?

2. Why did Jefferson impose the embargo, and what effect did it have on American merchants?

3. How did the federal judiciary gain both a structure and a power to check laws?

4. Name one cause of the War of 1812 and explain one consequence for Native nations.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence note to President Monroe about whether to support new roads and canals. Use one detail from paragraph 1 and one from paragraph 3, including a concern about Native lands, then propose a way to reduce a risk.

ANSWER KEY

Choices and Consequences

GRADE 10 · SS24.US1.3

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two policies and circle an effect of each. Number the pairs to show which effect followed which policy. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Hamilton and Jefferson's disagreement help form parties, and what did the election of 1800 show?	**Their opposing views of federal economic power helped form rival parties. Jefferson's victory over Adams showed that power could pass peacefully between them.**
2	Why did Jefferson impose the embargo, and what effect did it have on American merchants?	**He wanted to pressure Britain and France. By stopping American ships from trading abroad, the embargo hurt American merchants.**
3	How did the federal judiciary gain both a structure and a power to check laws?	**The Judiciary Act of 1789 organized federal courts. In Marbury v. Madison, the Supreme Court asserted the power to reject unconstitutional laws.**
4	Name one cause of the War of 1812 and explain one consequence for Native nations.	**British interference with shipping helped cause the war. Afterward, U.S. expansion onto Native lands accelerated.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

President Monroe, new roads and canals could help American manufacturers move goods to customers. Hamilton's bank showed how national policies could support trade, but Jefferson warned that federal power might favor merchants over farmers. After the War of 1812, expansion onto Native lands accelerated, so new routes could also threaten Native communities. Seek agreements with Native nations before approving routes, and consider farmers' needs alongside merchants' plans.

Accept other passage-supported causes and consequences in question 4. For the note, look for a reasoned recommendation, accurate details from both specified paragraphs, a concern about Native lands, and a proposed safeguard.