

Unit 3: The New Nation (1789–1825)**DBQ 5: Growth of Political Parties****Historical Context:**

Today, most of us associate the American political system with the ongoing conflict of political parties. Republican Party leaders and Democratic Party leaders carry on a seeming nonstop debate as they compete for the support and votes of the American public. But two hundred years ago, in the early days of the American Republic, political parties did not exist, and our early leaders were generally glad of it. Most of them, including President Washington, feared that the existence of political parties would split the young country into warring groups, undermine our fragile national unity, and weaken public support for the new Constitution. Yet, though Washington and others tried to resist them, political parties nonetheless began to form, and gradually developed into the party system we have today.

◆ **Directions:** The following question is based on the accompanying documents (1–7). As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of the document and the author's point of view. Be sure to:

1. Carefully read the document-based question. Consider what you already know about this topic. How would you answer the question if you had no documents to examine?
2. Now, read each document carefully, underlining key phrases and words that address the document-based question. You may also wish to use the margin to make brief notes. Answer the questions which follow each document.
3. Based on your own knowledge and on the information found in the documents, formulate a thesis that directly answers the question.
4. Organize supportive and relevant information into a brief outline.
5. Write a well-organized essay proving your thesis. The essay should be logically presented and should include information both from the documents and from your own knowledge outside of the documents.

Question: *What led to the rise of political parties in the 1790's?*

◆ **Part A:** The following documents deal with the rise of political parties during the 1790's. Examine each document carefully, and answer the question or questions that follow.

Document 1

This excerpt is from a memo written by Thomas Jefferson in 1790, but published years later.

... Hamilton was not only a monarchist, but [in support] of a monarchy [based upon] corruption.

What did Jefferson think of Hamilton? _____

DBQ 5: Growth of Political Parties *(continued)*

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? _____

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? _____

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? _____
From your viewpoint, two centuries later, do you agree with Washington's warning? Explain.

DBQ 5: Growth of Political Parties *(continued)*

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? _____

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? _____

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

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, or a supporter of Jefferson? What makes you believe this? _____

◆ Part B—Essay

What led to the rise of political parties in the 1790's?

4th 10/03/11

Growth Of Political Parties

Question: What led to the Rise of Political parties in the 1790s?

Thesis: The idea of creating a new type of government led to the rise of political parties in the 1790s. Thomas Jefferson believed that everyone in the nation are equal and have their rights. He believed that they are trustworthy to control the government.

Alexander Hamilton though, believed that power belongs to the hierarchy and the educated people. His views were to create a national bank and maintain a good federal government. Their ideas for a new government led to the forming of supporters, which eventually evolved into the two political parties we know as of today.

Here
Just this
is good!

Paragraph one: Document 4 will be discussed in this paragraph.

Document 4, which is George Washington's excerpt, claims that political parties are bad because the parties will distract public councils, enfeeble public administration, and agitates the community and forms rebellion. George Washington basically claimed that political parties would be this country's ruin. How does this tie to my thesis? It's due to the fact that George was indeed on point with his prediction. The Democrats and Republicans today create one huge lack of unity in our country in the white house and have almost had our government shut down at one point.

Paragraph two: Documents one, three, five, and seven will be discussed in the paragraph

Now in Thomas Jefferson claims that Alexander Hamilton's economical and political views were completely wrong in documents one and three especially stating that he supported having a monarchy based on corruption. In document three, Jefferson starts complaining on how the excise taxes worked, saying that it was unfair and would only benefit the rich. Jefferson in document five states that the Federalist Party was made of aristocrats, monocrats, and other rich people based names. Lastly, in paragraph seven, it shows that the people on the Republican side were against the sedition acts, in fact, a guy named George Hay basically said it was a violation of human rights and was against the constitution. Documents one, five, and three tie to my theory since they represent how Thomas Jefferson and other people like him thought of Federalists like Hamilton. Document seven shows how differently people like Jefferson wanted the government to run than Hamilton did by proving that they could disagree with a certain law or act such as the Sedition ones.

Paragraph three: The documents two and six will be discussed in this paragraph.

In document two, Alexander Hamilton stated why he distrusted Jefferson so much since he thought putting power in the hands of uneducated masses was a completely stupid idea. He also stated that Jefferson had a womanish love for France and a womanish hate for Britain also. In document six, John Allen states that the sedition acts were important for this country since it was to help with the fledgling nation's security.

Document two proves my ^{theory} since Alexander Hamilton wanted a government based on well-educated and rich people in contrast to Jefferson's view. Document six shows

how in the creation of new government, people could disagree or disagree with a law, such as the Federalists and John Allen did so with the Sedition Acts.

good

Conclusion: In conclusion to my essay, the construction of new governmental styles led to the uprising of political parties with constant feuds between people who wanted one style or another style as proven with Thomas Jefferson and his republican supporters and Alexander Hamilton and his federalist supporters disagreeing on not only just how the other one thought, but laws as well. George Washington was rather correct though that it would lead to a split of the country, although in our present days, the political parties have become somewhat more diplomatic than resorting to all out violence like Charles Brooks did a while back.

good

55 points

Paragraph 4 will be discussed in this paragraph.
Paragraph 4, which is George Washington's excerpt, claims that political parties will distract public councils, enfeeble public administration, and excite the passions and forms rebellion. George Washington basically claimed that political parties would be this country's ruin. How does this tie to my thesis? It's clear that George was indeed on point with his prediction. The Democrats and Republicans today create one huge lack of unity in our country in the white house and have almost had the government shut down at one point.
Paragraph two: Documents one, three, five, and seven will be discussed in the paragraph

DBQ Outline Rubric

-Thesis based on the 7 documents & research	10 points	10
-Appropriate grouping of ALL documents	5 points	5
-Explanation of how ALL documents support thesis – 7 documents with 7 explanations of how each ties to thesis	35 points	35
-Conclusion paragraph	5 points	5
TOTAL=	55 points	55

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DBQ Outline: Growth of Political Parties

Title: Growth of Political Parties

Question: What led to the rise of political parties in the 1790's?

Thesis: The differentiating ideas between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson

ultimately led to the rise of political parties in the 1790's and George Washington

predicted the split of the country between two major political parties.

Paragraph 1: Document 4 will be discussed

Explanation: This document supports the thesis because George Washington did not support the idea of political parties and he wanted the country be united as a whole without differences that will make the country disagree upon itself. Essentially, he stated a prophecy where the "evil effects of the spirit of party" will affect the country. This is the current standing of the United States where the democratic and republican party divides us.

Paragraph 2: Documents 1, 3, 5 and 7 will be discussed.

Explanation:

~Doc 1: In document one, Jefferson obviously insults Hamilton and openly accuses Hamilton as being a monarchist, a statement that obviously shows Jefferson's dislike for Hamilton.

~Doc 3: Jefferson expresses his disgust for the excise tax, an idea of Hamilton's. This strongly suggests their polar opposite views of politics.

~Doc 5: Jefferson acknowledges the rise of two political parties and calls one party Federalists, which in his opinion, are supporters for the monarchy and he accuses

Hamilton of belonging in this aristocratic party and boasts of belonging the people party or republicans and Whigs.

~Doc 7: This document is not written by Thomas Jefferson but by a supporter of Jefferson by the name of George Hay. He expresses his views on the sedition bill as an "abridgement of...liberty and expressly forbidden by the constitution", similar to Jefferson's views of the importance of protecting people's liberties.

Paragraph 3: Documents 2 and 6 will be discussed.

Explanation

~Doc 2: Written by Hamilton to a friend, he tells his friend of how Jefferson and his supporters are incapable of making good decisions that lead to a good government and Jefferson's decisions are "unsound and dangerous" to the union. He also insults Jefferson and his supporters by saying they have a "womanish attachment to France, and a womanish resentment against Great Britain".

~Doc 6: John Allen, a federalist and a supporter for Hamilton's Sedition Bill contradicts the first amendment by essentially stating people are not allowed to talk about their government. This restricts the peoples' rights, which Jefferson is in opposition of.

Conclusion: The differing views of these two very influential people inspired others to be their followers and supporters of their own individually unique opinions of government and this created a political divide in the United States' government as an unintended result. George Washington's warning about political parties did come true because today's two parties, the Democratic and Republican, remain involved in heated disputes.

say more about how it ties together here

good

DBQ Outline Rubric

-Thesis based on the 7 documents & research	10 points	10
-Appropriate grouping of ALL documents	5 points	5
-Explanation of how ALL documents support thesis – 7 documents with 7 explanations of how each ties to thesis	35 points	35
-Conclusion paragraph	5 points	5
TOTAL=	55 points	55 (11)

DBQ Outline

Title: The Growth of Political Parties in the 1790's

Question: What led to the rise of political parties in the 1790's?

Thesis: Hamilton's plans for a strong central government and economy based on industrialization led to many agreements and disagreements. Some people disagree from a strong central government because they think it causes a weak local government such as a state government, especially with Thomas Jefferson. Most of the southern states' economy is mostly based on agriculture, not industrialization like the northern states. So there's definitely some yays and nays.

← they could have combined it.

Paragraph 1: What documents will be discussed? Doc.# 1,3,5,7

Explanation: this document is from a memo written from Thomas Jefferson in 1790. He stated that Hamilton is not only a monarchist, but a supporter of monarchy. Thomas believes that Hamilton is a supporter of the monarch and he believes that Hamilton can change the U.S into another monarch country similar to the United Kingdom. He also believes that the parties were full of rich monarch supporters and also that the excise tax is a ridiculous idea because it would make a wealthy person even richer and a common person even poorer.

Use is explanation of docs 5777

Paragraph 2: What document will be discussed? Doc.#4

Explanation: President George Washington stated in his "Farewell Address", that he opposes political parties because it distracts the public and forms riots and rebellions. In other words Washington is against the political parties because they would end up in endless argument and the public may dislike an idea and might form a strike/rebellion against the government. And what do you know? It's happening right now!

Paragraph 3: what documents will be discussed? Doc.# 2,6

Explanation: Alexander Hamilton stated in his letter to a friend in 1792 that he distrusts Thomas Jefferson and his part of the party because the French at that time were dangerous and Jefferson and his part of the party were excessively attached to the French during their French revolution. The middle class French people is trying to overthrow their government at that time, so they

Use doc explanation, explain more how it ties together?

were dangerous to the U.S. Hamilton believes that now wasn't a time to have a connection with the French because they may bring all the fighting to the U.S.

Conclusion: The political party raised in the 1790's because of many disagreements on how would their new government and economy should be based on. Especially because Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton had a lot of arguments in whether the government should have a strong central government or a strong local government, and also whether the economy should be based on industrialization or agriculture. But on top of that, the U.S is better off without the political party because right now no one agrees with each other in almost anything.

End

DBQ Outline Rubric

7°

-Thesis based on the 7 documents & research	10 points	10
-Appropriate grouping of ALL documents	5 points	5
-Explanation of how ALL documents support thesis – 7 documents with 7 explanations of how each ties to thesis	35 points	20
-Conclusion paragraph	5 points	5
TOTAL=	55 points	40