

Identifies Period 3: 1754-1800

AMSCO Chapter 5, [American Yawp](#) Chapter 6

1. Representation: Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Great Compromise. House of Representatives, Senate
2. Slavery: Three-Fifths Compromise
3. Trade: Commercial Compromise
4. Federalists and Anti-Federalists: The Federalist Papers
5. *Primary Source: Federalist 51 (excerpt)*
6. *Primary Source: Brutus II (excerpt)*
7. Arguments for a Bill of Rights; Arguments Against a Bill of Rights
8. Hamilton's Financial Program: Debt, Tariffs and excise taxes, National bank
9. *Primary Source: On the Subject of Manufactures (excerpt)*
10. The French Revolution, Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), Citizen Genet
11. Jay Treaty
12. Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
13. Political Parties: Differences Between the Parties
14. Washington's Farewell Address
15. *Primary Source: Farewell Address (excerpt)*
16. XYZ Affair
17. *Primary Source: Cinque-tetes, or the Paris Monster*
18. Alien and Sedition Acts
19. *Primary Source: Congressional Pugilists*
20. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
21. *Primary Source: Virginia and Kentucky Resolution (excerpt)*
22. Revolution of 1800

Primary Sources

Excerpt from *Hfggt c h w'73*, James Madison, 1788

Source: James Madison in *The Federalist*, number 51, 1788.

Ambition must be made to counteract ambition. . . . It may be a reflection on human nature that such devices should be necessary to control the abuses of government. But what is government itself, but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary. . . . In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself.

Excerpt from *Dt wwwu'KK*, 1787

This principle, which seems so evidently founded in the reason and nature of things, is confirmed by universal experience. Those who have governed, have been found in all ages ever active to enlarge their powers and abridge the public liberty. This has induced the people in all countries, where any sense of freedom remained, to fix barriers against the encroachments of their rulers. The country from which we have derived our origin, is an eminent example of this. Their magna charta and bill of rights have long been the boast, as well as the security, of that nation. I need say no more, I presume, to an American, than, that this principle is a fundamental one, in all the constitutions of our own states; there is not one of them but what is either founded on a declaration or bill of rights, or has certain express reservation of rights interwoven in the body of them. From this it appears, that at a time when the pulse of liberty beat high and when an appeal was made to the people to form constitutions for the government of themselves, it was their universal sense, that such declarations should make a part of their frames of government. It is therefore the more astonishing, that this grand security, to the rights of the people, is not to be found in this constitution.

Excerpt from *õQp 'y g'Uwdlgev'qhO cpwlc ewt guö*, Alexander Hamilton, 1791

“The expediency of encouraging manufactures in the United States, which was not long since deemed very questionable, appears at this time to be pretty generally admitted. . . . but it is nevertheless a maxim well established by experience, and generally acknowledged, where there has been sufficient experience, that the aggregate prosperity of manufactures, and the aggregate prosperity of agriculture are intimately connected.”

Farewell Address, George Washington, 1796

“[H]istory and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. . . . Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. . . . The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.”

George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

Elps wgv/vgvu 'qt 'yj g'Rctki'O qpugt. '1798

Source: “Cinque-tetes [five heads], or the Paris Monster,” an American cartoon representing the XYZ Affair (c. 1798)

This cartoon is reproduced by permission of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California



Note: The French words spoken in the middle of the cartoon mean “Money is required, much money.”

Note: During early 1798, President John Adams denounced the French for their demands and refused to apologize for anti-French remarks he had made.

