**The Antebellum Era (1789-1860): The New Nation of the USA Part 1**

**Part A: Important Terms**

**Instructions:** Explain why these terms were historically significant at the start of the Antebellum Era.

| 1. George Washington: |
| 2. Judiciary Act of 1789: |
| 3. The Federal Bank: |
| 4. James Madison: |
| 5. Federalist Party: |
| 6. Democratic-Republicans Party: |

**Part B: Short Answer**

**Instructions:** Answer the questions below


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2. Explain the difference between a **LOOSE** interpretation of the Constitution and a **STRICT** interpretation of the Constitution.

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3. Explain what the Whiskey Rebellion was and what it proved about the Federal government.

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Part A: Important Terms

Instructions: Explain why these terms were historically significant at the start of the Antebellum Era.

1. **George Washington**: He was the first president of the USA.

2. **Judiciary Act of 1789**: This Act created the Supreme Court.

3. **The Federal Bank**: Alexander Hamilton wanted this to benefit the superrich and pay off debts.

4. **James Madison**: He believed the Federal Bank was unconstitutional because the Constitution did not specifically say the country could have a federal bank.

5. **Federalist Party**: This party favored a strong federal government and wanted to benefit the rich.

6. **Democratic-Republicans Party**: This party favored strong state governments and benefited the common man, like farmers.

Part B: Short Answer

Instructions: Answer the questions below

1. **President Washington**

   * **Thomas Jefferson**
   * **Alexander Hamilton**
   * **Henry Knox**

   Why did Washington have a Cabinet? Explain the role that Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Henry Knox had in Washington’s Cabinet.

   Washington’s Cabinet consisted of men chosen as Secretaries to help him manage his responsibilities. Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State/Foreign Affairs. Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of Treasury. Henry Knox was Secretary War.

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2. Explain the difference between a **LOOSE** interpretation of the Constitution and a **STRICT** interpretation of the Constitution.

According to a **LOOSE** interpretation, as long as the Constitution does not prohibit something, you can do it. According to a **STRICT** interpretation you are only allowed to do what the Constitution specifically prescribes you can do.

3. Explain what the Whiskey Rebellion was and what it proved about the Federal government.

**Alexander Hamilton** placed a **tax on whisky**. In 1794, whiskey producers in western Pennsylvania attacked tax collectors and 13,000 troops were sent to force their rebellion to cease. While this **Whiskey Rebellion** was a setback for the country, the incident proved the federal government had the power to use the military to maintain order.