

DBQ: Federalist Era

Directions: The following question is based on the documents provided. 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 that follow each document.
3. Based on your own knowledge and on the information found in the documents, develop 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 outside knowledge of the topic.

Essay question: To what extent did the Federalist Era leave the United States a stronger nation?

Document 1

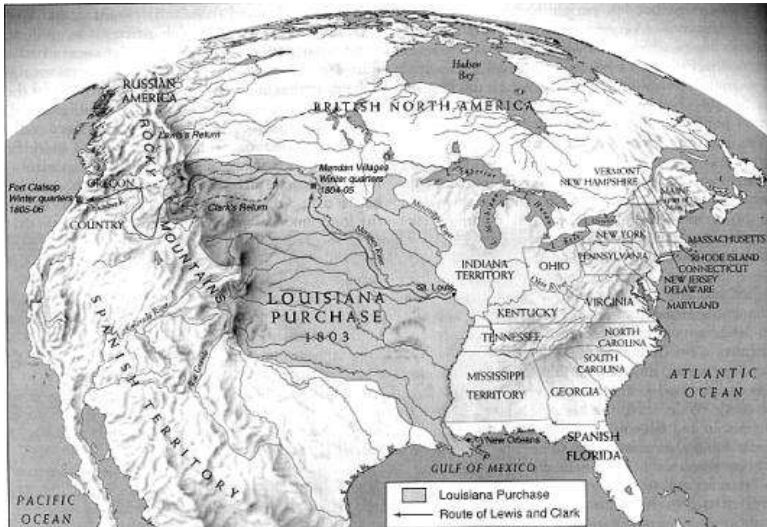
The document below is excerpted from the Naturalization Act, June 18, 1798

“Be it enacted . . . , That no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or of any state, unless . . . he shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, five years, at least, before his admission, and shall, . . . prove, . . . the he has resided within the United States fourteen years, at least . . .”

Why were some Americans critical of the Naturalization Act, as well as the other Alien and Sedition Acts?

Document 2

The United States, 1783-1812.



Why did some Democrat-Republicans argue against the expansion of United States territory shown above?

Document 3

The quotation below is from President Washington's Farewell Address, issued on September 17, 1796

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nation 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 . . . Our detachment and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. . . why forego [give up] the advantages of so peculiar a situation?"

What foreign policy was Washington advocating in his Farewell Address?

Why did he believe this was the best policy for the nation to follow

Document 4

THE WHISKEY REBELLION

BY AUTHORITY

By the president of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

And whereas, by a law of the United States entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections [rebellions], and repel invasions," it is enacted that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed . . . in any state by [groups] too powerful to be [put down] by the [state or local authorities], it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such state to [put down] such [groups] and to cause the laws to be [followed].

G. WASHINGTON, By the President, Edm. Randolph. **Source:** Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, August 11, 1794

Why did many Federalists support Washington's use of force to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion?

Document 5

The Virginia And Kentucky Resolutions, October, 1798

Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America; are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their [Federal] Government; but that, by an [agreement called the] Constitution for the United States, . . . , they [set up] a [Federal] Government for special purposes,--delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the [remaining rights] to their own self-government; and that whenever the [Federal] Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force.

What right do the authors claim for the states in the above resolution?

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