

# Example by StudyDriver

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## Critical Thinking Questions Example

Describe Alexander Hamilton's plans to address the nation's financial woes. Which aspects proved most controversial, and why? What elements of the foundation Hamilton laid can still be found in the system today?

In 1790, Hamilton proposed a money related arrangement to congress comprising of three stages to improve the country's funds. To start with, by 1789, the national obligation was more than \$52 million. Hamilton imagined that as another country, the U.S. must pick up the trust and regard of different countries and demonstrate to them that they are capable about cash. In the event that different countries saw that the U.S. didn't satisfy their obligation, no nation would loan it cash later on.

Numerous southern states effectively satisfied their obligations and disliked the sound of helping the Northern states pay of their obligations. Second, to raise incomes there were high taxes set on outside products, for example, shoes and materials which were purchased in incredible characteristics by Americans, to guarantee a relentless stream of pay to the administration. This fund-raised for the administration and empowered the development of the American business. In conclusion, Hamilton needed a national bank since it would help the economy of the country. It would make credits to organizations and issue certified receipts which were paper

cash that could be utilized as money.

Describe the growth of the first party system in the United States. How did these parties come to develop? How did they define themselves, both independently and in opposition to one another? Where did they find themselves in agreement?

Regardless of the way that President George Washington's advised the American individuals against the risk of ideological groups in his Farewell Address, his alerts went unnoticed. It was really amid his administration that the main ideological groups started and inside his own bureau.

## **Democratic-Republicans**

- Believed in right of normal man to have a voice
- Wanted solid state governments
- Encouraged agribusiness
- Strict Interpretation of the Constitution
- Opposed the national bank
- Opposed defensive duties

## **Federalists**

- Believed the Elite should manage government
- Wanted solid focal government
- Encouraged cultivating
- Loose Interpretation of the Constitution
- Favored the national bank
- Favored defensive taxes

The initial two ideological groups in the United States were the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists. The gatherings created out of the federalists and the counter federalists. The Federalists upheld the U.S. Constitution precisely as it was composed; in any case, the counter federalists needed a particular posting of their rights joined to the Constitution. Two individuals from Washington's bureau are credited with beginning these two ideological groups, Thomas Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican, and Alexander Hamilton, a Federalist. The main point that these two gatherings conceded to be the buy of the Louisiana Territory in 1803. The two sides considered it to be a decent advance for America.

## **What led to the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts? What made them so controversial?**

The Alien and Sedition Acts were a progression of four laws gone by the U.S. Congress in 1798 in the midst of across the board dread that war with France was fast approaching. The four laws – which stay disputable right up 'til the present time – confined the exercises of outside occupants in the nation and constrained the right to speak freely and of the press. The Federalists contended that the bills reinforced national security amid the Quasi-War, an undeclared maritime war with France from 1798 to 1800. Pundits contended that they were basically an endeavor to stifle voters who couldn't help contradicting the Federalist gathering and its lessons and damaged the privilege of the right to speak freely in the First Amendment.

The Naturalization Act expanded the residency necessity for American citizenship from five to fourteen years. At the time, most of workers bolstered Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans, the political adversaries of the Federalists. The Alien Friends Act enabled the president to detain or oust outsiders considered "perilous to the harmony and wellbeing of the United States" whenever, while the Alien Enemies Act approved the president to do likewise to any male native of an unfriendly country over the age of fourteen amid times of war. Ultimately, the dubious Sedition Act limited discourse that was incredulous of the national government. Under the Sedition Act, the Federalists permitted individuals who were blamed for disregarding the subversion laws to utilize truth as

a protection. The Sedition Act brought about the arraignment and conviction of numerous Jeffersonian paper proprietors who couldn't help contradicting the administration.

## **What was the most significant impact of the War of 1812?**

In spite of the fact that numerous American complaints were settled over the span of the war, the Treaty of Ghent, which formally finished the War of 1812, included no huge change in pre-war outskirts or limits. For Native Americans who had aligned with the British, the war crushed their physical land and political self-rule. Numerous Federalists trusted that the War of 1812 was battled to help Napoleon in his battle against Britain, and they contradicted the war by declining to settle government obligations, boycotting war credits, and declining to outfit troops. In result, the most noteworthy effect of the War of 1812 was an Economic effect.

In what ways did the events of this era pose challenges to the U.S. Constitution? What constitutional issues were raised, and how were they addressed?

This time presented numerous difficulties due to the contending dreams of the Federalists and Democratic Republicans, The New American Republic, Partisan Politics, and the United States returned to war.