Exhibit 1

SCHOLASTIC
Current Event Magazine

Political Parties

What Do Parties Stand For?

Are you a Democrat or a Republican? If you can answer that question, you're ahead of the game. For many people, political parties are a puzzle. The U.S. Constitution doesn't even mention political parties. President George Washington warned about "the danger of parties." During the writing of the Constitution, Federalists and Anti Federalists argued about how controlling and strong the Federal government should be. This argument led to the creation of two political parties. The Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, would become one political party and the Anti Federalists, led by Thomas Jefferson, would soon become the Democratic Republicans, soon just called Republicans. Political parties change over time. Here's a description of the two main parties we have today.

The Democratic Party

The Democratic Party is the oldest existing political party in the U.S. Some scholars say that it began when Jefferson founded the Democratic-Republicans in 1792 (even though they were called Republicans back then). Jefferson opposed a strong central government.

The party later split. Some scholars say that the Democrat Party grew from a branch headed by Andrew Jackson. Jackson, elected President in 1828, believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution and a limitation of the government's powers.

Andrew Jackson's opponents rudely called him a stubborn donkey but instead of hating it, he loved it! Today, it represents Democrats

Today's Democratic Party takes a different stand. Democrats are sometimes referred to as "the Party of the People," attracting immigrants, blue-collar workers, women, and minorities. Democrats tend to take a more **liberal** stand on important issues. They believe that the federal government should take a more active role in people's lives, particularly those who are in need.

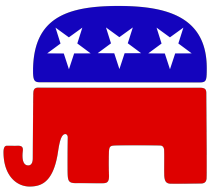
One example is Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency (1933–1945). To pull the U.S. out of an economic depression, Roosevelt started a slew of government programs to create jobs.

The Republican Party

The Republican Party was formed in 1854, when a man named Alvan E. Bovay brought together antislavery leaders. These leaders opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which would permit slavery in these new territories if the people voted for it.

The party's candidate lost in 1856. The Republicans realized they needed more than one issue to win. In 1860, they still opposed slavery in the territories, but also called for a transcontinental railroad and free land to settlers. The candidate that year, Abraham Lincoln, won.

The symbol for Republicans is an elephant due to the popular cartoonist, Thomas Nast, using it in the 1870s.



What do Republicans stand for today? In general, Republicans tend to take a more **conservative** stand on issues. They believe that the federal government should not play a big role in people's lives. Most Republicans favor lower taxes and less government spending on social programs. They believe in less government intervention in business and the economy.

Source: http://www.scholastic.com/browse/article.jsp?id=4706

Exhibit 2

Source: Video of Animation made to go along with the lyrics from Lin-Manuel Miranda's Broadway Musical *Hamilton* https://youtu.be/eRvPcvu9pJY

Exhibit 2

Lyrics to *Alexander Hamilton*
By Lin-Manuel Miranda

1 How does a bastard, orphan, son of a whore
And a Scotsman, dropped in the middle of a forgotten spot in the Caribbean by providence impoverished,
In squalor, grow up to be a hero and a scholar?
The ten-dollar founding father without a father
Got a lot farther by working a lot harder
By being a lot smarter By being a self-starter
By fourteen, they placed him in charge of a trading charter

2 And every day while slaves were being slaughtered and carted away
Across the waves, he struggled and kept his guard up
Inside, he was longing for something to be a part of
The brother was ready to beg, steal, borrow, or barter
Then a hurricane came, and devastation reigned
Our man saw his future drip, dripping down the drain
Put a pencil to his temple, connected it to his brain
And he wrote his first refrain, a testament to his pain

3 Well, the word got around, they said, this kid is insane, man
Took up a collection just to send him to the mainland
Get your education, don't forget from whence you came
And the world is gonna know your name
What's your name, man?
Alexander Hamilton
My name is Alexander Hamilton
And there's a million things I haven't done
But just you wait, just you wait

4 When he was ten his father split, full of it, debt-ridden
Two years later, see Alex and his mother bed-ridden
Half-dead sittin' in their own sick, the scent thick
And Alex got better but his mother went quick
Moved in with a cousin, the cousin committed suicide
Left him with nothin' but ruined pride, something new inside a voice saying
Alex, you gotta fend for yourself
He started retreatin' and readin' every treatise on the shelf

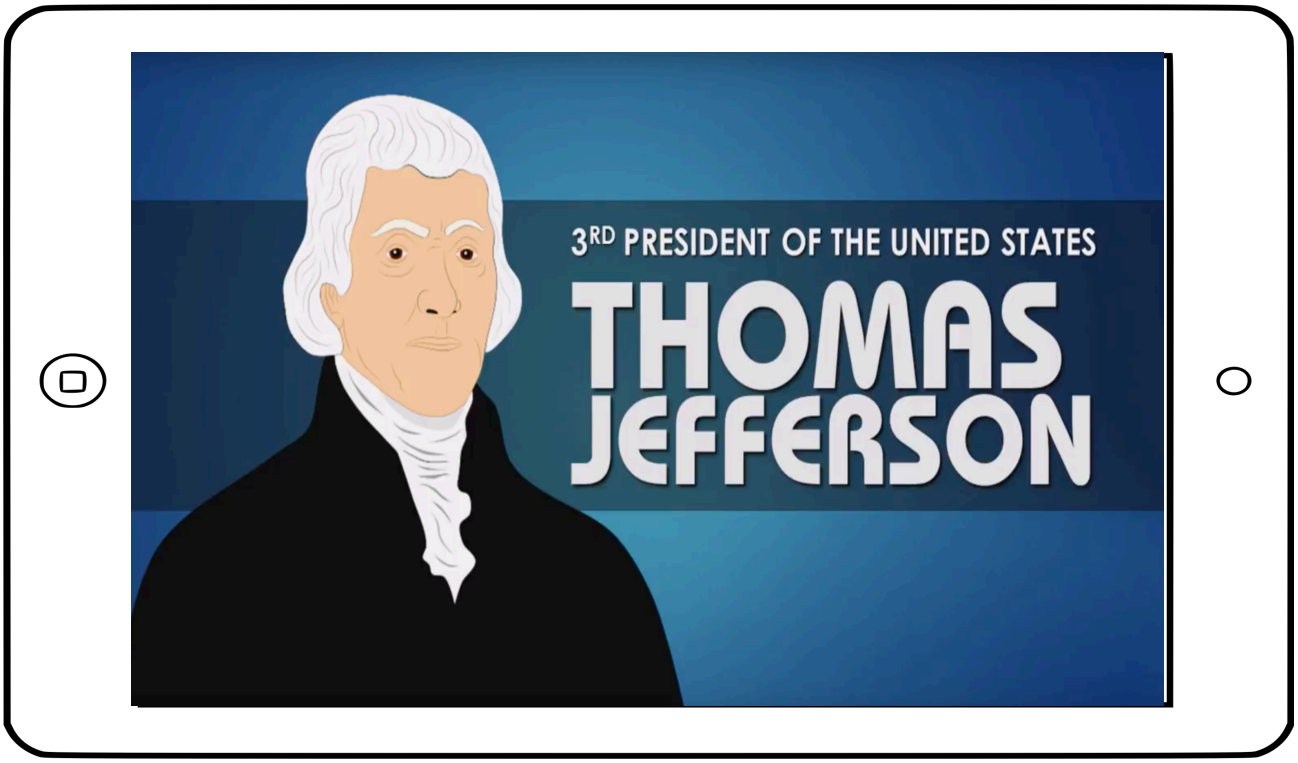
5 There would have been nothin' left to do for someone less astute
He woulda been dead or destitute without a cent of restitution
Started workin', clerkin' for his late mother's landlord
Tradin' sugar cane and rum and all the things he can't afford
Scammin' for every book he can get his hands on
Plannin' for the future see him now as he stands on the bow of a ship headed for a new land

6 In New York you can be a new man
In New York you can be a new man
In New York you can be a new man
In New York you can be a new man
In New York you can be a new man
Just you wait

7 Alexander Hamilton
We are waiting in the wings for you
You could never back down
You never learned to take your time
Oh, Alexander Hamilton
When America sings for you
Will they know what you overcame?
Will they know you rewrote your game?
The world will never be the same, oh

8 The ship is in the harbor now
See if you can spot him
Another immigrant comin' up from the bottom
His enemies destroyed his rep America forgot him
We fought with him
Me, I died for him
Me, I trusted him
Me, I loved him
And me, I'm the damn fool that shot him
There's a million things I haven't done
But just you wait
What's your name, man?
Alexander Hamilton

Exhibit 3



Source: https://youtu.be/noGl8h2wwbU

Exhibit 4

Register-Star

Editorial

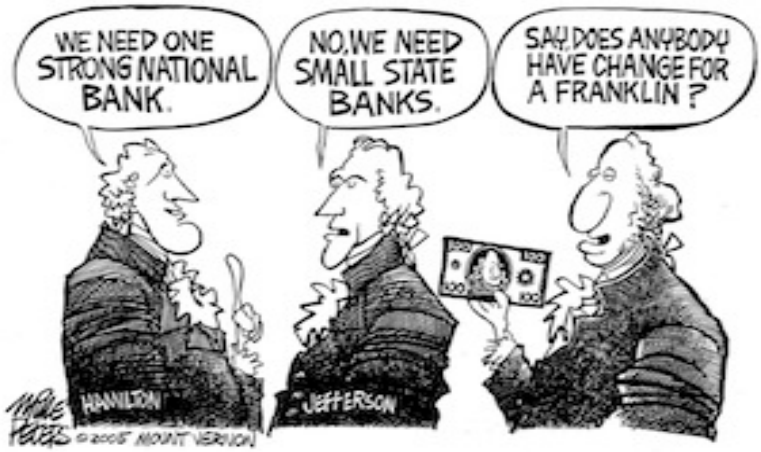
STRONG GOVERNMENT MEANS STRONG COUNTRY

Alexander Hamilton

It is my opinion that the United States needs a strong central government to rule over the states. We can't have states making some decisions on their own. Jefferson thinks I'm trying to get rid of the Constitution and that's simply untrue. He's the one that wants to be president – not me.

Take money for example. States cannot each create their own money. That would be so difficult for states to work together and for the entire country to conduct business with other countries. We need to be unified on somethings and having a strong capable US government that can make treaties, establish banks, regulate trade, maintain an army and coin money are just some of the things our government needs to take care of.

Furthermore, I think that the government should be run by the most educated and wealthy who also would benefit from the success of the nation. Common people who don't have the time or education to really dedicate to politics should not have too much power. This would lead to instability, confusion and errors.



"It's not tyranny we desire, it's a just, limited federal government."

I think our country should invest in agriculture but should also promote US businesses, manufacturing and trade. A successful and flourishing economy based on manufacturing and trade will provide opportunities for all. Cities will produce giving, educated, and enterprising people.

Hopefully, the new Federalist Party will protect the Constitution, our economy, our government and our country.

Exhibit 5

The National Gazette

Opinion

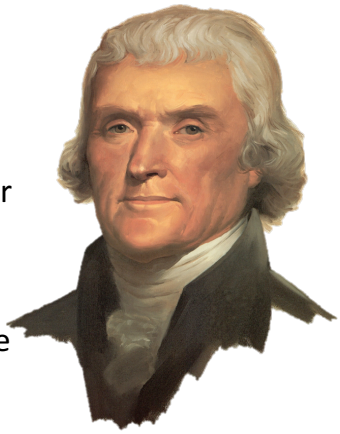
WE JUST GOT RID OF A KING, WHY WOULD WE WANT ANOTHER?

Thomas Jefferson

It is my opinion that the United States needs a small government with limited powers to leave people alone to enjoy the blessings of liberty. A large central government is tyranny waiting to happen. I believe that we need to strictly follow the Constitution and do nothing more.

The Constitution meant exactly what it said, no more and no less. Any addition to the powers listed there was unconstitutional and dangerous.

Having been raised in agrarian Virginia, I also believe that America is best if the future of the country is in the hands of the farmer. Property owning farmers who control their own destiny is the type of self sufficiency that the government should support. Bankers and merchants depend on working with foreign countries and we don't want our country to rely on other countries. We want to be self reliant. I believe that informed citizens can make good decisions for themselves and their country.



I believe that if you put a problem to a ploughman and a professor, the ploughman will decide it often better than the professor.

Alexander Hamilton is a loud mouth, over bearing man whose ideas will lead us to the exact same place that we started.

I'm so fearful about what we will soon have yet another monarchy running this country. We will have a class system that will lead to massive poverty. I have started this newspaper and created the Republican party - to help preserve our Constitution, a document that Hamilton refers to as a "shilly shally thing" destined to be replaced by something better.

Exhibit 6

The Alien and Sedition Acts, Modified

The 1798 Alien and Sedition Acts were written and passed by the Federalist dominated Congress (including Alexander Hamilton) who wanted a strong central government. It was passed into law by President John Adams in 1789. This law made it harder for an immigrant to become a citizen, allowed the president to imprison and deport non citizens who were considered dangerous or from a hostile nation and made it illegal to criticize the government.

Section 1. It shall be lawful for the president of the United States at any time, to order all aliens he judges dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or suspects any treasonable or secret plots against the government, to leave the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order. Deportation orders shall be served on such alien by delivering him a copy thereof, or leaving the same at his house.

Section 2. If any person writes, prints, utters, or shall cause something to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, with intent to **defame** the said government, or either house of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, then such person, being thereof convicted before any United States court, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Source: https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=16&page=transcript

Exhibit 7

The Virginia Resolutions - Modified

December 24, 1798

The Alien and Sedition Acts which was written and passed by the Federalist dominated Congress (including Alexander Hamilton) who wanted a strong central government. It was passed into law by President John Adams in 1789. This law made it harder for an immigrant to become a citizen, allowed the president to imprison and deport non citizens who were considered dangerous or from a hostile nation and made it illegal to criticize the government.

Thomas Jefferson secretly wrote the Virginia Resolutions as an angry response to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

1 "We PROTEST against the palpable and alarming infractions of the constitution. The "Alien and Sedition Acts" passed at the last session of Congress exercises a power nowhere delegated to the Federal Government, and which, by uniting legislative, judicial and executive powers undermines the general principles of free government.

2 Also, the law exercises a power not delegated by the Constitution. According to the Constitution, it is actually and positively forbidden by the first amendment. This, more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm! It is against the right of freely examining politicians and proposed ideas, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effective guardian of every other right."

Source: https://billofrightsinstitute.org/founding-documents/primary-source-documents/virginia-and-kentucky-resolutions/

Exhibit 8

HAMILTON'S SNAPCHAT ON NATIONAL BANKS

To: Logical Americans **From:** A. Hamilton

Constitution
Article 1, Section 8

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

Source: https://constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution/articles/article-i

TEXT:

The only question must be: Does the institution being created by the government have a connection to the operation and function of the government? One may be created in relation to the collection of taxes, or to trade with foreign countries, or to trade between the states, or with Indian tribes; because it is the province of the federal government to regulate those objects, and because it is a legislative power to regulate a thing, to employ all the means which relate to its regulation to the best and greatest advantage. Just read the Constitution, Article 1, Section 8!!

Exhibit 9

JEFFERSON'S SNAPCHAT ON NATIONAL BANKS

To: Truth Seekers **From:** T. Jefferson

TEXT:

I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground: That "all powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people." To take a single step beyond this is to take possession of all power. The creation of a bank, has not, in my opinion, been delegated to the United States, by the Constitution. The government should not be creating agencies that are not permitted by the Constitution. That's something a king would do.