

### Unit 3 vocab 26-41

26. Committee of style was responsible for putting together the articles of confederation in a clear and presentable fashion.
27. The Federalists were originally those forces in favor of the ratification of the Constitution and were typified by a desire to establish a strong central government (unlike that which existed under the Articles of Confederation)
28. Alexander Hamilton- 1757-1804, American statesman and writer on government: the first Secretary of the Treasury 1789-97; mortally wounded by Aaron Burr in a duel.
29. George Mason 1725-1792. American Revolutionary politician from Virginia. A member of the Constitutional Convention (1787), he voiced criticism that resulted in the drafting of the Bill of Rights. His grandson James Murray Mason (1798-1871) was a Confederate diplomat to Great Britain and France.
30. Robert Morris 1734-1806. American Revolutionary politician and financier. A signer of the Declaration of Independence, he raised money for the Continental Army, attended the Constitutional Convention (1787), and was financially ruined by land speculation.
31. Gouverneur Morris, 1752-1816. American political leader and diplomat who led the committee that produced the final draft of the U.S. Constitution (1787).
32. James Otis, 1725-1783. American Revolutionary politician and publicist whose speeches and pamphlets influenced American sentiment against the British. "Taxation without representation"
33. Branches of government the division of government into executive, legislative, and judicial branches. In the case of the federal government, the three branches were established by the Constitution.
34. Mercy Otis Warren 1728-1814, U.S. historian and poet (sister of James Otis).
35. The Federalist- a series of 85 essays (1787-88) by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, written in support of the Constitution.
36. Anti Federalists- opposed ratification of the Constitution and were typified by a desire to establish a weak central government (as had been created by the Articles of Confederation)
37. Ratification- The approval from the legislative branch required to validate government agreements. In the United States, amendments to the Constitution require the ratification of state legislatures, and international treaties require the ratification of the Senate.

38. Bill of Rights- The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Among other provisions, they protect the freedoms of speech, religion, assembly, and the press (see First Amendment); restrict governmental rights of search and seizure; and list several rights of persons accused of crimes (see Fifth Amendment).

39. New York City- A city of southern New York on New York Bay at the mouth of the Hudson River. Founded by the Dutch as New Amsterdam, it was renamed by the English in honor of the Duke of York. It is the largest city in the country and a financial, cultural, trade, shipping, and communications center. Originally consisting only of Manhattan Island, it was rechartered in 1898 to include the five present-day boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. Population: 8,100,000.

40. Vice president- an officer next in rank to a president and usually empowered to serve as president in that officer's absence or discharge

41. Veto Power- the power or right vested in one branch of a government to cancel or postpone the decisions, enactments, etc., of another branch, esp. the right of a president, governor, or other chief executive to reject bills passed by the legislature.

#### Unit 4 Vocabulary 1-25

1. Judiciary act of 1789- An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States

2. John Jay- American diplomat and jurist who served in both Continental Congresses and helped negotiate peace with Great Britain (1782-1783). He was the first chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1789-1795) and negotiated a second agreement with Great Britain, Jay's Treaty (1794-1795).

3. Chisholm vs. Georgia- the court decided that such suits against foreign states by a citizen would lie against a state as against any other corporation.

4. Ware vs Hylton- Feb. 1796 Question of whether State Laws violating foreign treaties were valid. States attempted to confiscate debts due to British creditors or allow payment in depreciated currency (less than face value)

5. Hylton vs US- First time Supreme Court judged constitutionality of acts of Congress. Question over whether Federal tax on carriages was constitutional. Hylton protested unconstitutionality of tax (based on "direct tax" phrase in Constitution).

6. Eleventh Amendment- an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1795, that prohibited an individual from suing a state government in the federal courts.

7. Tariff Act of 1789- One of the major early actions of Congress was the passage of the Tariff Act of 1789, which was designed to raise revenues for the new government by placing a tariff on the importation of foreign goods (averaging more than 8 percent) and

encourage domestic production in such industries as glass and pottery by taxing the importation of those products from foreign sources.

8. Excise tax- a tax that is measured by the amount of business done (not on property or income from real estate)

9. National Capitolâ€™ printed money issued and backed by the government.

10. The First Bank of the United States- was needed because the government had a debt from the Revolutionary War, and each state had a different form of currency. It was built while Philadelphia was still the nation's capital. Alexander Hamilton conceived of the bank to handle the colossal war debt â€™ and to create a standard form of currency.

11. Strict constructionism- is a philosophy of judicial interpretation and legal philosophy that limits judicial interpretation to the meanings of the actual words and phrases used in law, and not on other sources or inferences. Adherents look strictly at the text in question rather than relying either on legislative intent (as gleaned from contemporaneous commentaries or legislative debate) or on metaphysical ideas such as natural law

12. Loose constructionistâ€™ one who holds true that the government can do anything not specifically forbidden in the Constitution

13. French Revolution- the revolution that began in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the Bourbons and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's overthrow of the Directory and seizure of power in 1799.

14. Franco-American Alliance- On February 6, 1778, America and France signed a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, in which France recognized America and offered trade concessions. They also signed a Treaty of Alliance, which stipulated that if France entered the war, neither country would lay down its arms until America won its independence, that neither would conclude peace with Britain without the consent of the other, and that each guaranteed the other's possessions in America.

15. Edmond Genet- 1763â€™1834, French diplomat, known as Citizen Genet. Sent as minister to the United States in 1793, Genetâ€™s efforts to raise troops to strike at Spanish Florida and to commission privateers to prey on British commerce were not approved by Washington.

16. Neutrality of 1793â€™ Washington declared that , â€™Whereas it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other; and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent Powers...â€™

17. Indian Intercourse Acts- several acts passed by the United States Congress regulating commerce between American Indians and non-Indians and restricting travel by non-Indians onto Indian land.

18. Little Turtleâ€™ a war chief of the Miami Indians. He was born circa 1752 twenty miles northwest of modern-day Fort Wayne, Indiana.

19. Arthur St. Clair (March 23, 1734/1736 â€™August 31, 1818) was the ninth President of the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation, holding office from February 2, 1787 to October 29, 1787.

20. Canada Act- the act of the British parliament of 1962 that transferred to the Canadian federal government complete control over the constitution of Canada.

21. Fort Miami- a fort built on the Maumee River at the eastern edge of the present-day city of Maumee, Ohio and southwest of the present-day city of Toledo, Ohio. It was built by the British on U.S. territory in defiance of the terms of the Treaty of Paris that ended the American Revolutionary War.

22. Anthony Wayne (January 1, 1745 - December 15, 1796), was a United States Army general and statesman. Wayne adopted a military career at the outset of the American Revolutionary War, where his military exploits and fiery personality quickly earned him a promotion to the rank of brigadier general and the sobriquet of Mad. We know for his victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers.

23. The Battle of Fallen Timbers (August 20, 1794)- the final battle of the Northwest Indian War, a struggle between American Indians and the United States for control of the Northwest Territory. The battle, which was a decisive victory for the United States, ended major hostilities in the region until "Tecumseh's War" and the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.

24. The Treaty of Greenvilleâ€™ signed at Fort Greenville (now Greenville, Ohio), on August 3, 1795, between a coalition of Native Americans ("Indians") and the United States following the Native American loss at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. It put an end to the Northwest Indian War.

25. Jayâ€™s treaty- On November 19, 1794 Jay's Treaty was signed, averting the threat of war. The Treaty eliminated British control of western posts within two years, established America's claim for damages from British ship seizures, and provided Jay's Treaty was signed, averting the threat of war. The Treaty eliminated British control of western posts within two years and established America's claim for damages from British ship seizures.