Vocab 1: Due on Quiz Day 2/3 (A) & 2/4 (B)

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| **Word** | **Definition** |
| Whiskey Rebellion | Rebellion of farmers against the excise tax on whiskey; proved the federal government was strong |
| Jay’s Treaty | Treaty that allowed the British to continue their fur trade on the American Side of the US-Canadian border; many Americans were unhappy |
| Pinckney’s Treaty | Treaty between the USA and Spain; Spain gave up all claims to land east of the Mississippi River (except Florida) and recognized the 31st parallel as the southern boundary of the United States and the northern boundary of Florida |
| Alien & Sedition Acts | Due to anti-foreign sentiments, the residence requirement for US citizenship was raised to 14 years, the president could deport or jail any alien considered undesirable and set fines and jail time for people conspiring against the government |
| VA & KY Resolutions | Opposed the Alien & Sedition Acts; Demonstrated the practice of nullification (that the states could consider void any act of Congress they deemed unconstitutional) |
| Embargo Act of 1807 | A ban on exporting products to other countries; ended up hurting the United States more than Britain and was lifted in 1809 |
| XYZ Affair | Adams sent 3 US government representatives to meet with the French government to try to avoid war; The US government representatives were met by 3 low level French officials and demanded a $250,000 bribe to see the French government officials-this episode of insult was titled the “XYZ affair” |
| Lewis & Clark Expedition | Lewis and Clark were commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the West |
| LA Purchase | Purchase of much of the western United States from Napoleon Bonaparte for $15 million (under Thomas Jefferson) |
| Adams-Onis Treaty | Treaty between Spain and the USA; Spain gives up territory in Florida and Oregon Territory |
| Judiciary Act of 1789 | created a judicial structure for the United States; provided for a Supreme Court consisting of a chief justice and 5 associate justices; set up federal circuit courts and federal district courts; allowed state decisions to be appealed to a federal court when constitutional issues were raised |

Vocab 2: Due 2/18 (A) & 2/19 (B)

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| **Word** | **Definition** |
| Nationalism | a devotion to the interests and culture of one’s nation |
| War Hawks | one of the members of Congress who favored war with Britain in the early years of the 19th century |
| Hartford Convention | series of meeting from 1814-1815 where the Federalist party met to discuss their grievances concerning the ongoing War of 1812 and the federal government increasing in power |
| Impressment | the forcible seizure of men for military service |
| War of 1812 | President Madison declared war against Great Britain because he believed Britain was trying to strangle American trade and cripple the American economy |
| Marbury v. Madison | case in which the Supreme Court ruled that it had the power to abolish legislative acts by declaring them unconstitutional; this power came to be known as judicial review |
| John Marshall | was a Federalist and became chief justice of the Supreme Court; ultimately his decisions would strengthen the power of the Supreme Court and the federal government |

Vocab 3: Due 2/24 (A) & 2/25 (B)

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| **Word** | **Definition** |
| Spoils System | practiced under Andrew Jackson’s administration; when incoming officials throw out former appointees and replace them with their own friends |
| Trail of Tears | The forced removal of the Cherokee people; it was an 800 mile trip mostly on foot; the Cherokee buried more than a quarter of their people |
| Indian Removal Act | Passed in 1830, the federal government provided funds to negotiate treaties that would force the Native Americans to move west |
| Tariff of Abominations | John C. Calhoun’s name for an 1828 tariff increase that seemed to Southerners to be enriching the North at their expense |
| American System | pre-Civil War set of measure designed to unify the nation and strengthen its economy by means of protective tariffs, a national bank and such internal improvements as the development of a transportation system |
| Monroe Doctrine | a policy of US opposition to an European interference in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, announced by President Monroe 1823 |
| Missouri Compromise | a series of agreements passed by Congress in 1820-1821 to maintain the balance of power between slave states and free states |