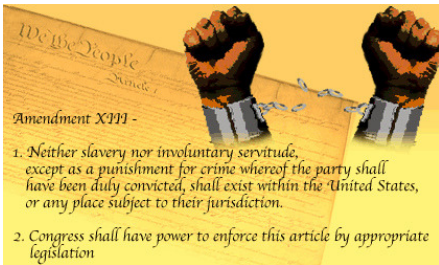
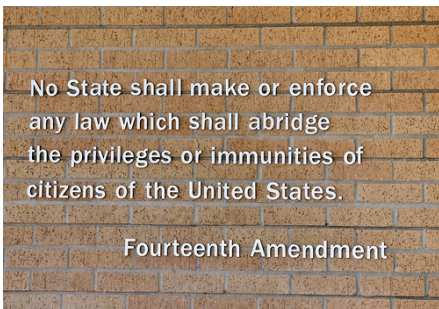


### 1. 13th Amendment:



Abolished Slavery

### 2. 14th Amendment:



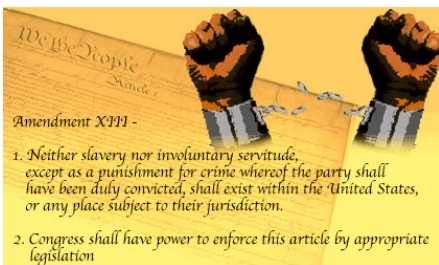
1) Citizenship for African Americans, 2) Repeal of 3/5 Compromise, 3) Denial of former confederate officials from holding national or state office, 4) Repudiate (reject) confederate debts

### 3. 15th Amendment:



States cannot deny any person the right to vote because of race. Third of three "Reconstruction Amendments" passed after Civil War. First Voting Rights Amendment (with 19, 24 & 26)

### 4. Amendment Process:



step 1: amendment proposed by 2/3 vote of both houses of congress OR a constitutional convention called by congress on petition of 2/3 out of 50 states. THEN amendment ratified by 3/4 of the 50 state legislatures OR 3/4 of special constitutional conventions called by 50 states THEN the new amendment!

### 5. Annapolis Convention:



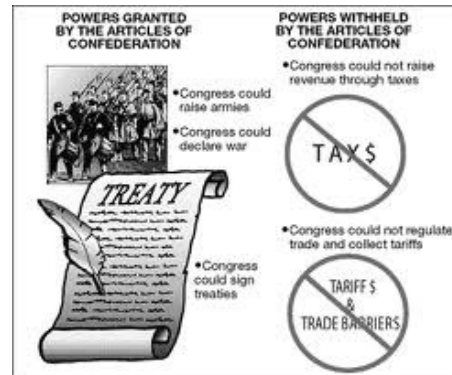
A convention held in September 1786 to consider problems of trade and navigation, attended by five states and important because it issued the call to Congress and the states for what became the Constitutional Convention

### 6. Anti-Federalist:



Anti-Federalists rose up as the opponents of the Constitution during the period of ratification. They opposed the Constitution's powerful centralized government, arguing that the Constitution gave too much political, economic, and military control. They instead advocated a decentralized governmental structure that granted most power to the states

### 7. Articles of Confederation:



1st Constitution of the U.S. 1781-1788 (weaknesses-no executive, no judicial, no power to tax, no power to regulate trade)

## 8. Constitution of the United States:



Written at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 and subsequently ratified by the original thirteen states, The foundation of our country's national government; was drafted in Philadelphia in 1787; the Constitution establishes a government with direct authority over all citizens, it defines the powers of the national government, and it establishes protection for the rights of states and of every individual.

## 9. Cotton Gin:



A machine for cleaning the seeds from cotton fibers, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793- Expanded Slavery in the South

## 10. Cumberland Road:



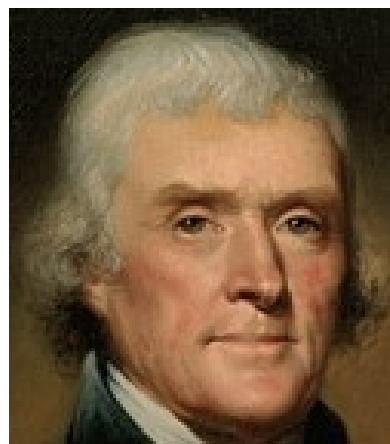
A national road that stretched from Maryland to Illinois. It was the first national/interstate highway, and it was a milestone for the eventual connection of all the states by highways, thus increasing trade.

## 11. Declaration of Independence:



The document approved by representatives of the American colonies in 1776 that stated their grievances against the British monarch and declared their independence.

## 12. Democratic Republicans:



Led by Thomas Jefferson, believed people should have political power, favored strong STATE governments, emphasized agriculture, strict interpretation of the Constitution, pro-French, opposed National Bank

## 13. Dred Scott v. Sandford:



1857 Supreme Court decision that stated that slaves were not citizens; that live in a free state or territory, even for many years, did not free slaves; and declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional



14. **English Bill of Rights:**

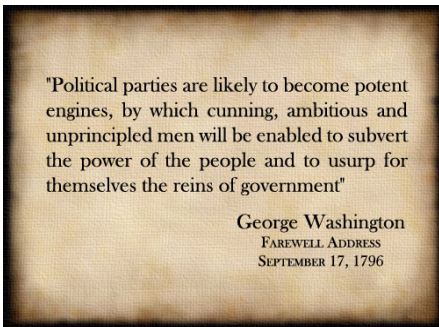


King William and Queen Mary accepted this document in 1689. It guaranteed certain rights to English citizens and declared that elections for Parliament would happen frequently. By accepting this document, they supported a limited monarchy, a system in which they shared their power with Parliament and the people.

15. **Erie Canal:**



16. **Farewell Address:**



1796 speech by Washington urging US to maintain neutrality and avoid permanent alliances with European nations

17. **Federalist Party:**



1792-1816. Formed by Alexander Hamilton. Controlled the government until 1801. Wanted strong nationalistic government. Opposed by Democratic Republicans.

18. **Free Enterprise:**



Economic system in which individuals and businesses are allowed to compete for profit with a minimum of government interference

19. **Fundamental Orders:**



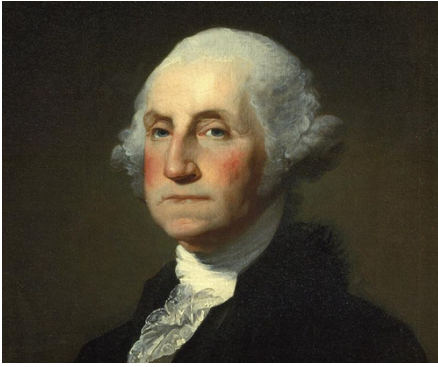
The first constitution written in North America; granted ALL adult males to vote not just church going land owners as was the policy in Massachutes

20. **George Mason:**



American Revolutionary leader from Virginia whose objections led to the drafting of the Bill of Rights (1725-1792)

21. **George Washington:**



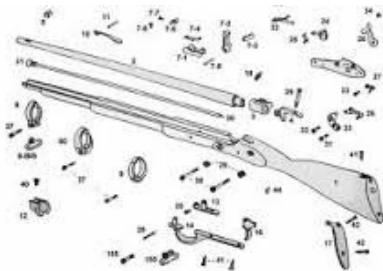
(1732-1799) no political party. Virginian who began as a commander and chief in the Revolutionary war. Had no desire to become president but the people wanted a strong national leader. Set prescient for many things, including the two terms rule. Warned US against being involved in foreign politics.

22. **Industrialization:**



Process of industrial development in which countries evolve economically, from producing basic, primary goods to using modern factories for mass-producing goods. At the highest levels of development, national economies are geared mainly toward the delivery of services and exchange of information.

23. **Interchangeable Parts:**



Identical components that can be used in place of one another in manufacturing

24. **Irish Famine:**



This event occurred from 1845-1852, and happened because of food shortage. Over a million people died in Ireland, and another million people emigrated to different countries because of this event.

25. **James Madison:** (1809-1813) and (1813-1817) The War of 1812, the US declares war on Great Britain. In 1814, the British (technically the Canadians) set fire to the Capitol. The Treaty of Ghent ends the war in 1814., The fourth President of the United States (1809-1817). A member of the Continental Congress (1780-1783) and the Constitutional Convention (1787), he strongly supported ratification of the Constitution and was a contributor to The Federalist Papers (1787-1788), which argued the effectiveness of the proposed constitution. Favored strict interpretation of the Constitution.

26. **James Monroe:**



(1817-1821) and (1821-1825) The Missouri Compromise in 1821., the fifth President of the United States (1817-1825).His administration was marked by the acquisition of Florida (1819); the Missouri Compromise (1820), in which Missouri was declared a slave state; and the profession of the Monroe Doctrine (1823), declaring U.S. opposition to European interference in the Americas



27. **John Adams:**



He was responsible for passing the Alien and Sedition Acts. Prevented all out war with France after the XYZ Affair. His passing of the Alien and Sedition Acts severely hurt the popularity of the Federalist party and himself

28. **John Quincy Adams:**



(1767-1848) Son of President John Adams and the secretary of state to James Monroe, he largely formulated the Monroe Doctrine. He was the sixth president of the United States and later became a representative in Congress.

29. **Lexington and Concord:**



"The Shot Heard Round the World"- The first battle of the Revolution in which British general Thomas Gage went after the stockpiled weapons of the colonists in Concord, Massachusetts.

30. **Louisiana Purchase:**



1803 purchase of the Louisiana territory from France. Made by Jefferson, this doubled the size of the US.

31. **Marbury v. Madison:**



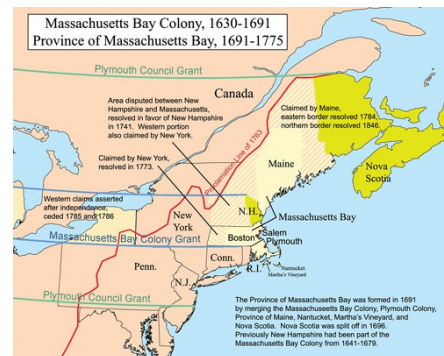
I wish for the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

Why waste a wish on something you can grant yourself?



Established judicial review

32. **Massachusetts Bay Colony:**



1629 - King Charles gave the Puritans a right to settle and govern a colony in the Massachusetts Bay area. The colony established political freedom and a representative government.

33. **McCulloch v. Maryland:**



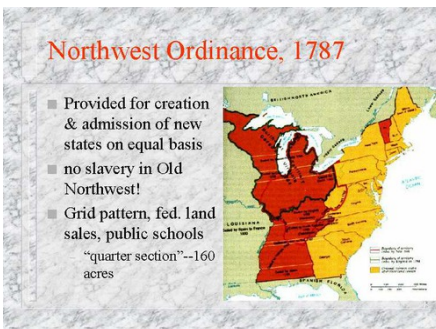
Federal gov is upheld as the supreme law of the land. National government always wins over states

34. **Monroe Doctrine:**



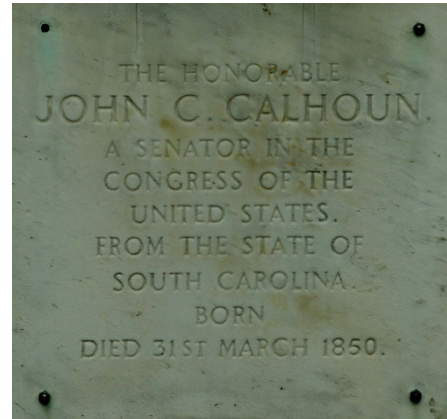
A statement of foreign policy which proclaimed that Europe should not interfere in affairs within the United States or in the development of other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

35. **Northwest Ordinance:**



Enacted in 1787, it is considered one of the most significant achievements of the Articles of Confederation. It established a system for setting up governments in the western territories so they could eventually join the Union on an equal footing with the original 13 states- Territories to States

36. **Nullification Crisis:**



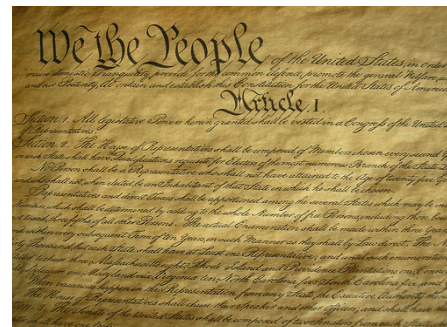
Southerners favored freedom of trade & believed in the authority of states over the fed. gov.--> declared federal protective tariffs null and void; South believed individual state cannot defy fed. gov. alone; led to increased sense among Southerners as "minority" & threat of secession rather than nullification was the South's ultimate weapon

37. **Plessy v. Ferguson:**



a 1896 Supreme Court decision which legalized state ordered segregation so long as the facilities for blacks and whites were equal

38. **Preamble of the Constitution:**



This is the introduction of the US Constitution. It explains the need for a constitution and why a constitution is being implemented. It also describes the need for government. Popular Sovereignty



39. **Puritans:**



A religious group who wanted to purify the Church of England. They came to America for religious freedom and settled in Massachusetts Bay to form their own representative government

40. **Separation of Powers:**



Constitutional division of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with the legislative branch making law, the executive applying and enforcing the law, and the judiciary interpreting the law

41. **Shays Rebellion:**



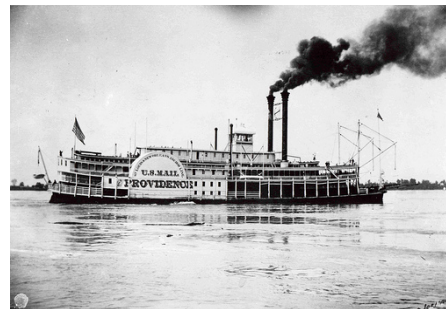
Rebellion led by Daniel Shays of farmers in western Massachusetts in 1786-1787, protesting mortgage foreclosures. It highlighted the need for a strong national government just as the call for the Constitutional Convention went out.

42. **Spoil System:**



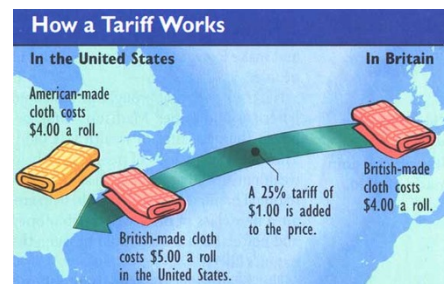
The practice of giving a pointed positions in government to people loyal to the party and power

43. **Steamboats:**



Spurred the growth of cities, shipping became cheaper, and River cities grew. First created by James Ramsey and John Fitch built first steam powered boat but Robert Fulton built the first powerful enough to carry cargo + people.

44. **Tariffs:**



A tax or duty to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports. The North love it because it protected manufacturing, but the South thought it raised the price of goods they wanted.

45. **Telegraph:**



A wire communication system which used Morse code to send messages over long distances.

46. **Thomas Jefferson:**



..., Virginian, architect, author, governor, and president. Lived at Monticello. Wrote the Declaration of Independence. Second governor of Virginia. Third president of the United States. Designed the buildings of the University of Virginia.

47. **Three fifths Compromise:**



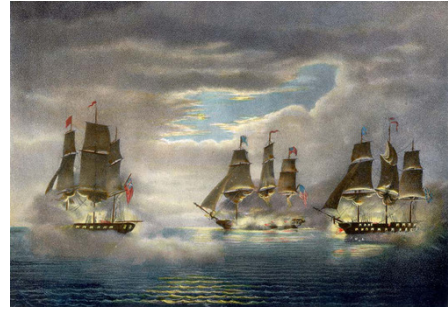
the agreement by which the number of each state's representatives in Congress would be based on a count of all the free people plus three-fifths of the slaves

48. **Treaty of Paris 1783:**



This treaty ended the Revolutionary War, recognized the independence of the American colonies, and granted the colonies the territory from the southern border of Canada to the northern border of Florida, and from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River

49. **War of 1812:**



A war (1812-1814) between the United States and England which was trying to interfere with American trade with France.

50. **Worcester v. Georgia:**



Supreme Court Decision - Cherokee Indians were entitled to federal protection from the actions of state governments which would infringe on the tribe's sovereignty - Jackson ignored it