

1. **1st Amendment**



Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, and Petition

2. **14th Amendment**



Citizenship for African Americans- Passed to combat Black Codes in the South after the Civil War

3. **15th Amendment**



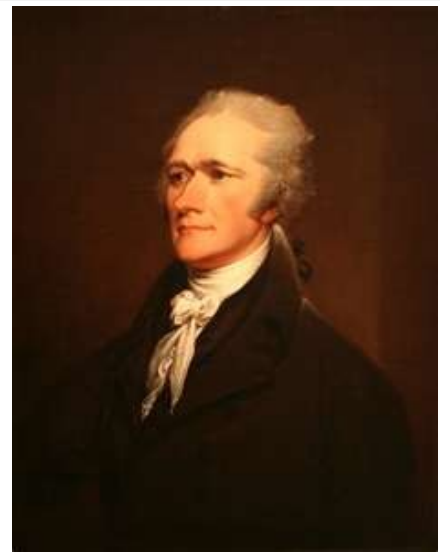
Protect voting rights of African American men  
Citizens cannot be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude

4. **Abolition movement**



the campaign against slavery and the slave trade- 13th Amendment in the end frees the former slaves

5. **Alexander Hamilton**



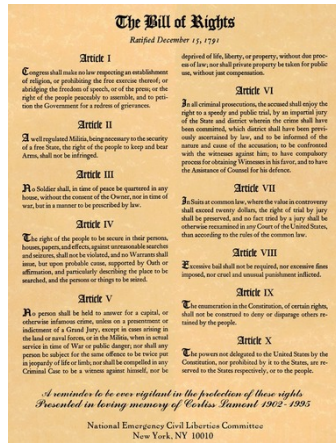
Established the first political party- the Federalist Party-Secretary of the Treasury  
First Secretary of the Treasury. He advocated creation of a national bank, assumption of state debts by the federal government, and a tariff system to pay off the national debt.

6. **Battle of Saratoga**



American victory over British troops in 1777 that was a turning point in the American Revolution.

## 7. Bill of Rights



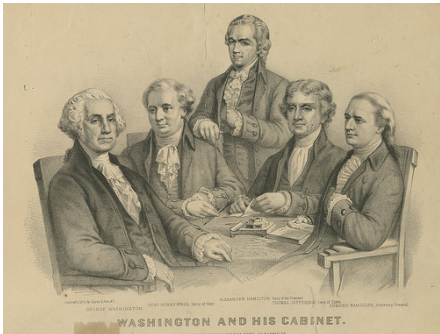
The listing of freedoms that all Americans enjoy- Although the Anti-Federalists failed to block the ratification of the Constitution, they did ensure that the Bill of Rights would be created to protect individuals from government interference and possible tyranny. The Bill of Rights, drafted by a group led by James Madison, consisted of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, which guaranteed the civil rights of American citizens.

## 8. Boston and New Orleans



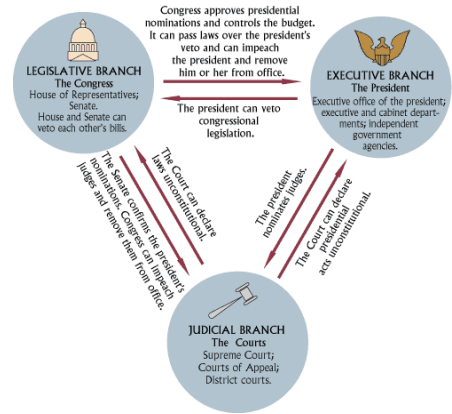
Important port cities

## 9. Cabinet



A Group of advisors for the President- Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary Treasury Composed of the most senior appointed officers of the executive branch of the United States, who are usually the heads of the federal executive departments

## 10. Checks and Balances



A system that allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the other branches in order to prevent abuse of power  
Veto, override veto, Approve Treaties with the advice and consent of the senate are examples

## 11. Colonial Transatlantic Trade



The profitability of cash-crop agriculture

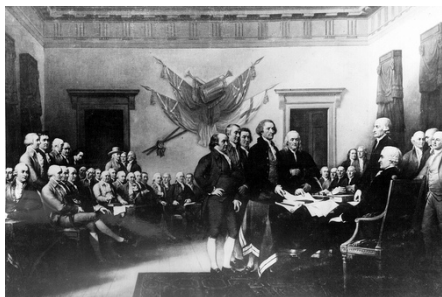
## 12. The Constitution



Replace the Articles of Confederation as the supreme law of the land. It includes the Amendments to the Constitution that change with the time- "the living document"



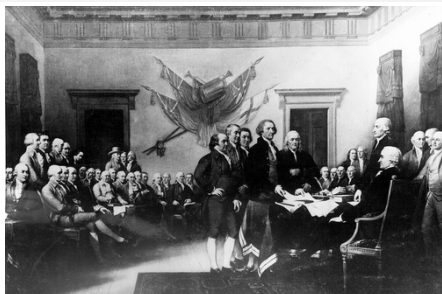
13. **Declaration of Independence**



The Continental Congress appoints a committee to prepare it-Thomas Jefferson is chosen to write it -

1776 statement, issued by the Second Continental Congress, explaining why the colonies wanted independence from Britain.

14. **Declaration of Independence**



1776 statement, issued by the Second Continental Congress, explaining why the colonies wanted independence from Britain. Imposing taxation without representation was one of the causes

15. **Dred Scott V. Sandford**



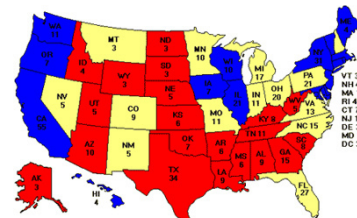
1857 Supreme Court decision that stated that slaves were not citizens; that living in a free state or territory, even for many years, did not free slaves; and declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional

16. **Eighth Amendment**



Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

17. **Electoral College**



- YOUR VOTE DOESN'T COUNT, HERE
- YOUR VOTE DOESN'T MATTER, HERE EITHER
- IF THE ELECTION IS CLOSE, YOUR VOTE MIGHT COUNT, HERE

If you are not in a swing state, your vote will have no impact on the election, thanks to the Electoral College.

New York will always be counted entirely for the Democrat, and Texas for the Republican, unless the other candidate is winning by a landslide, anyway

Representatives of each state who cast the final ballots that actually elect a president.

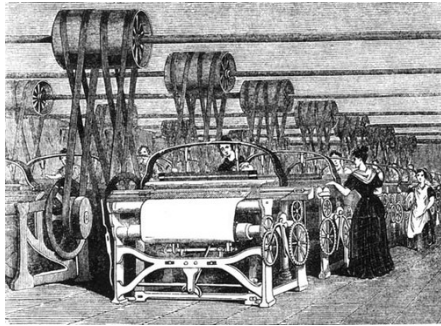
18. **Emancipation Proclamation**



Encouraged African Americans to fight, strengthened the Union military and politically, and shifted the focus of the war to freedom for all-

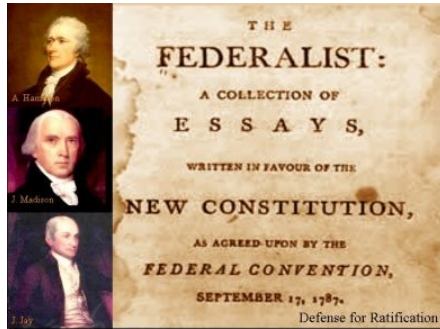
(1862) an order issued by President Abraham Lincoln freeing the slaves in areas rebelling against the Union; took effect January 1, 1863

19. **Factors that contributed to early industrialization in the United States**



An abundance of laborers, the availability of money or capital and new transportation systems

20. **Federalist**



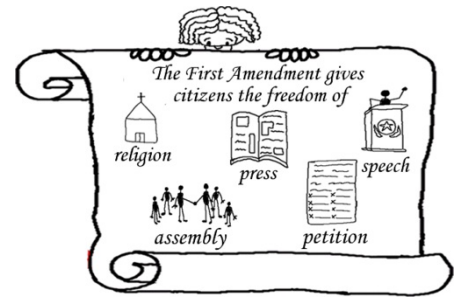
A term used to describe supporters of the Constitution during ratification debates in state legislatures. Wanted a stronger central government

21. **The Federalist**



One of the first political parties; the best and riches should rule; businessmen, the well-educated, those who own the country should rule the country- Alexander Hamilton was their leader

22. **First Amendment**



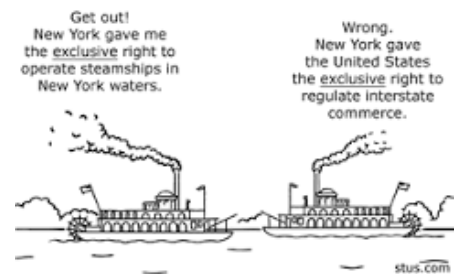
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

23. **George Washington**



Became the first President in 1789; he established the first Cabinet (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.

24. **Gibbons v. Ogden**



Regulating interstate commerce is a power reserved to the federal government



25. **The Great Irish Famine**



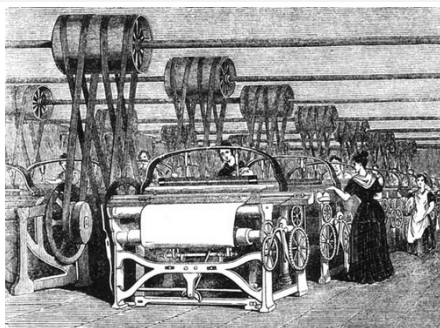
1845-6 Ireland. Potato crop fails, leading to a severe famine, disease, and starvation, killing a million people. Led to immigration to US and Britain

26. **Growth of Representative government**



Distance from Great Britain, Mayflower Compact, Town hall meetings

27. **Industrialization**



Job opportunities in cities increase, agriculture becomes more mechanized, prices of consumer goods decrease

28. **Intolerable Acts**



**The Intolerable Acts**

- 1) The **port** of **Boston** was closed until the colonists **paid** for the destroyed **tea**.
- 2) The royal governor could **ban** town **meetings**.
- 3) **British** officials accused of **crimes** would stand **trial** in Britain instead of in Massachusetts.
- 4) A new **Quartering** Act was passed allowing British **troops** to be quartered in unoccupied colonial **buildings** and homes.

series of laws passed in 1774 to punish Boston for the Tea Party

29. **Jacksonian Democracy**



All white men should have the right to vote; they don't have to own property

30. **Jamestown**



Founded for economic reasons in 1607  
First permanent English settlement; located in Virginia. Founded by London Company

31. **Judiciary Act of 1789**





**Supreme Court**

- Highest court in the federal system
- Nine Justices, meeting in Washington, D.C.
- Appeals jurisdiction through *certiorari* process
- Limited original jurisdiction over some cases

**Courts of Appeal**

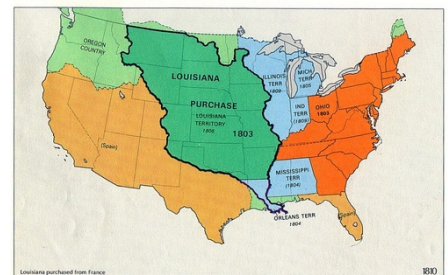
- Intermediate level in the federal system
- 12 regional "circuit" courts, including D.C. Circuit
- No original jurisdiction; strictly appellate

**District Courts**

- Lowest level in the federal system
- 94 judicial districts in 50 states & territories
- No appellate jurisdiction
- Original jurisdiction over most cases

In 1789 Congress passed this Act which created the federal-court system. The act managed to quiet popular apprehensions by establishing in each state a federal district court that operated according to local procedures.

32. **Louisiana Purchase**



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

33. **Manifest  
Destiny**



Movement West by Treaty, Purchase, Settlement, or War- Rapid population growth, Economic depression, inexpensive land and foreign trade opportunities all lead to the movement west

34. **Marbury  
vs  
Madison**



Judicial review

35. **McCulloch  
v.  
Maryland**



National government has power over states; implied powers

36. **Middle  
Colonies**



Variety-  
Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania-  
Moderate climate

37. **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.

38. **Mr.  
Neeley**

A good looking guy

39. **the  
National  
road**



Image provided by Indiana National Road Association

Also called the Cumberland Road The first highway built by the federal government. Constructed during 1825-1850, it stretched from Pennsylvania to Illinois. It was a major overland shipping route and an important connection between the North and the West.

40. **New  
England  
Colonies  
or  
Northern  
Colonies**



colonies with long, cold winters and a strict focus on religion-Deep harbors, Rocky soil



41. **The New Republic in the United States**



Period of time in the United States that include the Whiskey Rebellion, the Bank of the United States, the Alien Sedition Act, and Marbury v. Madison

42. **Northern Economy**



More diverse than the southern economy- mix of industry and farming. Young women, immigrants, poor whites could find work in factories

43. **Oregon Territory**



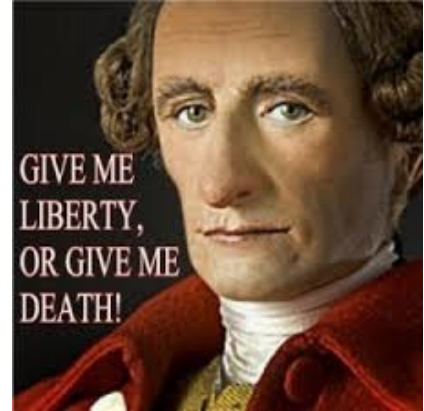
The territory comprised what are now the states of Oregon and Washington; and portions of what became British Columbia; Canada. This land was claimed by both the U.S. and Britain and was held jointly under the Convention of 1818.

44. **Pacific Railway Act**



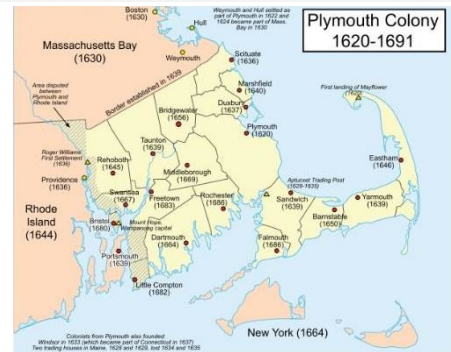
1862 legislation to encourage the construction of a transcontinental railroad, connecting the West to industries in the Northeast (Union Pacific and Central Pacific RR)

45. **Patrick Henry**



"Give me liberty or give me death" The head of the Anti federalist who believed the federal government would become too strong

46. **Plymouth**



Founded for religious reasons by the pilgrims-Colony settled by the Pilgrims. It eventually merged with Massachusetts Bay colony.

47. **Puritans**

A religious group who wanted to purify the Church of England. They came to America for religious freedom and settled Massachusetts Bay. develop a form of representative government with the Mayflower Compact

48. **Quakers**



First group of people who called for an end to slavery- Pennsylvania- Protestant reformers who believe in the equality of all people-

49. **Quartering Act**

## The Quartering Act 1765



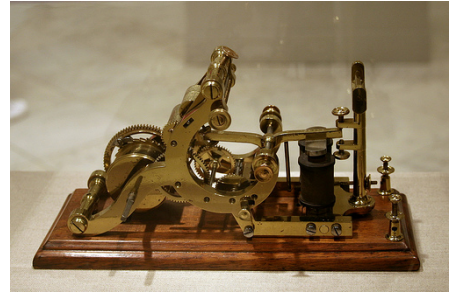
Angered colonists who believed that their civil liberties had been violated-1765 - Required the colonials to provide food, lodging, and supplies for the British troops in the colonies.

50. **Ralph Waldo Emerson**



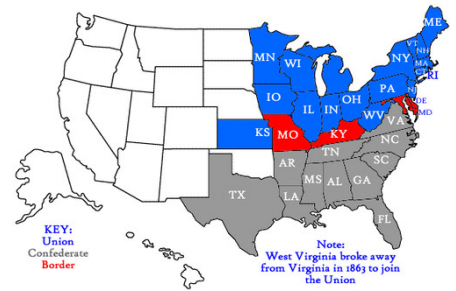
American transcendentalist who was against slavery and stressed self-reliance, optimism, self-improvement, self-confidence, and freedom. He was a prime example of a transcendentalist and helped further the movement.

51. **Samuel Morse**



Telegraph-it enabled instantaneous long distance transmission of information

52. **Secede-**



To leave or withdraw- The legal ability of states to secede- Lincoln said states did not have this right

53. **Second Great Awakening**



helped influence reform movements (abolitionism, women's rights, temperance, etc.)

54. **Sharecropping System**



Is a system of agriculture in which a landowner allows a former slave to use the land in return for a share of the crop produced on the land (e.g., 50% of the crop). Former Slaves were caught in a cycle of debt



55. **Sixth Amendment**



A constitutional amendment designed to protect individuals accused of crimes. It includes the right to counsel, the right to confront witnesses, and the right to a speedy and public trial.

56. **Southern colonies**



Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia-Warm, Slaves, Long growing season, Indigo, tobacco, cotton etc.

57. **Southern Economy**



Agriculture, cash crops, cotton

58. **Stamp Act**

1765; law that taxed printed goods, including: playing cards, documents, newspapers, etc. Angered colonists who believed that their civil liberties had been violated

59. **Steamboat**



Robert Fulton-

A boat that moves by the power of a steam engine, made it easier and quicker to travel goods

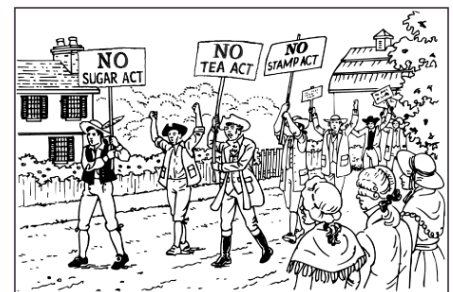
Because of improved steamboat technology, the price of fares decrease, the tourist industry developed, the cost to transport goods decreased

60. **Stonewall Jackson**



Brave commander of the Confederate Army that led troops at Bull Run and Fredericksburg. He died in the confusion at the Battle of Chancellorsville.

61. **Sugar Act**



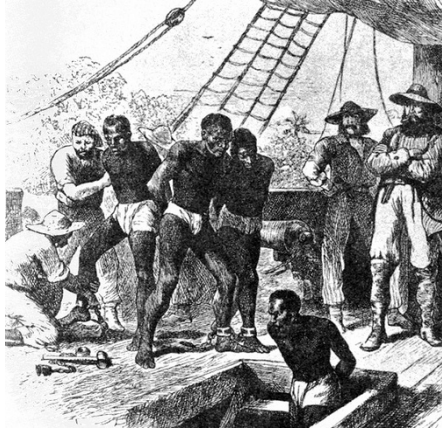
Tax on sugar-Angered colonists who believed that their civil liberties had been violated

62. **Third Amendment**



The government may not house soldiers in private homes without consent of the owner

63. **three fifths  
Compromise**



African American would be counted as part of person for legislative representation

64. **Trail of  
Tears-  
Relocation  
of American  
Indians**



Indians were move to acquire valuable land and resources. The Cherokee Indians were forced to leave their lands. They traveled from North Carolina and Georgia through Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas-more than 800 miles (1,287 km)-to the Indian Territory. More than 4,000 Cherokees died of cold, disease, and lack of food during the 116-day journey.

65. **The Treaty of  
Guadalupe  
Hidalgo**



the treaty where Mexico ceded 525,000 square miles of its territory to the U.S. in exchange for \$15 million dollars.

66. **Ulysses  
Grant**

final leader of the union forces during the Civil War

67. **War of  
1812**



fought over impressment of American sailors 1812-1815, Resulted from Britain's support of Indian hostilities along the frontier, interference with American trade, and impressments of American sailors into the British army. One consequence of the war was the decrease trade with England

68. **Western  
Economy**



Mining, Metal ores and minerals

69. **Whiskey  
Rebellion**



Western farmers rebelled against the whiskey tax In 1794, farmers in Pennsylvania rebelled against Hamilton's excise tax on whiskey, and several federal officers were killed in the riots caused by their attempts to serve arrest warrants on the offenders. In October, 1794, the army, led by Washington, put down the rebellion. The incident showed that the new government under the Constitution could react swiftly and effectively to such a problem, in contrast to the inability of the government under the Articles of Confederation to deal with Shay's Rebellion.



70. **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

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