

STAAR Review Cards
Chapter 10 The Early
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George Washington

Military commander of the American Revolution. He was the first elected president of the United States (1789-1799).

Cabinet

group of officials who head government departments and advise the President

Alexander Hamilton

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. Killed in a duel with vice president Aaron Burr

Political Parties

a group of people who organize to help elect government officials and influence government policies, Washington warned against them

Hamilton's Financial Plan

Designed to pay off the U.S.'s war debts and stabilize the economy; included the creation of the National Bank, increased tariffs, and an excise tax on whiskey. Also, the federal government would assume debts incurred by the states during the war.

Democratic-Republicans

led by Thomas Jefferson, they were characterized as the party of the "common man." They believed in a more limited role of the central government

Protective Tariff

A tax on imported goods that raises the price of imports so people will buy domestic goods

French Revolution

a conflict for liberty and equality in France

Proclamation of Neutrality

issued by George Washington to stay out of war between France and Britain

Whiskey Rebellion

Rebellion in 1794 by farmers in western Pennsylvania against the tax on whiskey

Washington's Farewell Address

The address was Washington's farewell letter that was written by Hamilton and published in newspapers It warned against permanent alliances and political parties.

Samuel Slater

He memorized the way that the British made machines and he brought the idea to America. He made our first cotton spinning machine.

Factories

place in which workers and machines are brought together to produce large quantities of goods

Industrial Revolution

the shift, beginning in England during the 18th century, from making goods by hand to making them by machine, the transformation from an agricultural to an industrial nation

National Road

A federally funded road, stretching from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois

Thomas Jefferson

3rd President of the United States, chief drafter of the Declaration of Independence; made the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and sent out the Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore it (1743-1826)

John Adams

Patriot leader during the American Revolution and Second President of the United States.

Louisiana Purchase

A territory in the west central United States purchased from France in 1803; extended from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and the gulf of Mexico to Canada. , doubled the size of the United States

Lewis and Clark

Sent on an expedition by Jefferson to gather information on the United States' new land and map a route to the Pacific.

Marbury v. Madison

Supreme Court case in which John Marshall declared that a law passed by Congress was unconstitutional, thereby establishing the principle of Judicial review

John Marshall

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appointed by John Adams, created the precedent of judicial review; ruled on many early decisions that gave the federal government more power, especially the Supreme Court

Embargo Act

In response to impressment, this bill halted all foreign (England & France) trade, and created disastrous economic consequences

War of 1812

Resulted from Britain's support of Indian hostilities along the frontier, interference with American trade, and impressments of American sailors into the British army (1812 - 1815)

Lowell System

Dormitories for young women where they were cared for, fed, and sheltered in return for cheap labor, mill towns, homes for workers to live in around the mills.

Era of Good Feelings

name for President Monroe's two terms: period of strong nationalism, economic growth, territorial expansion, and fewer partisan conflicts

Erie Canal

Canal built connecting Lake Erie to the Hudson River. This canal helped transform NYC into the most important port city on the East Coast. Promoted by NY Governor DeWitt Clinton. "Clinton's Big Ditch."

Robert Fulton

American inventor who designed the first commercially successful steamboat and the first steam warship (1765-1815)

Missouri Compromise

Allowed Missouri to enter the union as a slave state, Maine to enter the union as a free state, prohibited slavery north of latitude 36° 30' within the Louisiana Territory (1820)

Monroe Doctrine

President James Monroe's statement forbidding further colonization in the Americas (Latin America) and declaring that any attempt by a foreign country to colonize would be considered an act of hostility.