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| ***#*** | *Word/ Definition* | *Key Words* | *Drawing* |
|  | **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. |  |  |