

Battle of Concord

- Occurred on April 19, 1775, between British regulars and Massachusetts militiamen.
- More than 70 British soldiers died and another 174 were wounded.
- Because of this battle, a wider conflict between the colonies and the British became much more probable.

Chapter: 5

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Second Continental Congress

- Meeting of delegates from the American colonies that began in May 1775.
- Some delegates expressed the hopes that the differences between the colonies and Britain could be reconciled.
- Congress authorized the creation of a Continental Army led by George Washington.

Chapter: 5

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Common Sense

- A popular 1776 publication written by Thomas Paine, who had come to America in 1774.
- Paine repudiated the concept of government by monarchy.
- This publication encouraged the sentiment for independence in the colonies.

Chapter: 5

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Loyalists

- Colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution.
- Many, though not all, Loyalists came from the upper strata of society.
- Large numbers moved to Canada, the West Indies, or Great Britain during the war.

Chapter: 5

Card #: 66

Bunker Hill

- June 1775 – British attack on colonial forces at Breed's Hill outside of Boston.
- Despite frightful losses, the British emerged victorious in this battle, driving the Americans from the hill.
- The Americans were heartened by the damage they did to the British.

Chapter: 5

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Battle of Trenton

- December 16, 1776 – surprise attack launched by George Washington's army against Hessians at Trenton, New Jersey.
- 30 Hessians were killed and 950 captured, while only 3 Americans were wounded.
- The victory gave a great psychological boost to the American war effort.

Chapter: 5

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Hessians

- German troops who fought for Great Britain during the Revolutionary War.
- Mercenaries sold into British service by German princes who raised money by hiring out their regiments.

Chapter: 5

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Valley Forge

- Place where George Washington camped his army during the winter of 1777-1778.
- Soldiers suffered from hunger, cold, and disease, leading 1,300 to desert.
- Moral was raised by the drilling and discipline instilled by Baron Von Steuben, a former Prussian officer.

Chapter:

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Battle of Yorktown

- American and French forces commanded by George Washington trapped the army of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.
- A French fleet in Chesapeake bay prevented escape or rescue for the British.
- The British surrender on October 19, 1781, ended British hopes of victory in the war.

Chapter: 5

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Declaration of Independence

- On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia moved that the Second Continental Congress declare American independence.
- Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft of the Declaration.
- The Declaration was formally approved on July 2nd and was formally announced on July 4th.

Chapter: 5

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Battle of Saratoga

- On October 17, 1777, the British army of General John Burgoyne was forced to surrender near Saratoga, New York.
- This American victory persuaded the French government to sign a treaty of alliance with the United States and enter the war against Great Britain.

Chapter: 5

Card #: 80

Treaty of Paris (1783)

- Signed on September 3, 1783, formally ended the Revolutionary War.
- Britain recognized American independence.
- The U.S. received a western boundary at the Mississippi River.
- Spain received Florida, and France received territory in Africa and the West Indies.

Chapter: 5

Card #: 81

Benjamin Franklin

- An intellectual and scientist famous for his experiments with electricity.
- A distinguished politician and diplomat, he helped secure the French alliance in 1778 and negotiate the Treaty of Paris.
- Signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Chapter: 5

Card #: 102

George Washington

- Led troops in the French and Indian War as a young man.
- Led the Continental Army to victory in the Revolutionary War.
- Supporting strong national government, he presided over the Constitutional convention.
- Served as the first U.S. president.

Chapter: 5

Card #: 103

"Olive Branch Petition"

- On July 8, 1775, the colonies made a final offer of peace to Britain, agreeing to be loyal to the British government if it addressed their grievances (repealed the Coercive Acts, ended the taxation without representation policies).
- It was rejected by Parliament, which in December 1775 passed the American Prohibitory Act forbidding all further trade with the colonies.

Chapter: 5

Shays' Rebellion

- Occurred in the winter of 1786-7 under the Articles of Confederation.
- Poor, indebted landowners in Massachusetts blocked access to courts and prevented the government from arresting or repossessing the property of those in debt.
- The federal government was too weak to help Boston remove the rebels, a sign that the Articles of Confederation weren't working effectively.

Chapter: 5

Bicameral Legislature

- A legislative structure consisting of two houses.
- Adopted by the U.S. Constitution.
- In the House of Representatives, membership is determined by population.
- In the Senate, all states have equal representation.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 73

Articles of Confederation

- Ratified in 1781, establishing the first official government of the United States.
- Allowed much power to remain with the states, with the federal government possessing only limited powers.
- Replaced by the Constitution in 1788.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 74

Unicameral Legislature

- A government structure with a one-house legislature.
- Under the Articles of Confederation, the U.S. had a unicameral legislature, with all the states having equal representation.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 75

Northwest Ordinances

- Bills passed in 1784, 1785, and 1787 that authorized the sale of lands in the Northwest Territory to raise money for the national government.
- Carefully laid out the procedures for eventual statehood for parts of these territories.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 78

Virginia Plan

- A plan for a stronger central government, drafted by James Madison and adopted by the Constitutional Convention.
- Proposed that the powers of the government be divided between the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the government.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 82

Proportional Representation

- The belief that representation in the legislature should be based on population, with more populous states having more representatives.
- At the constitutional Convention, this was an issue between large and small states, until a compromise created a two-house legislature.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 83

New Jersey Plan

- At the Constitutional Convention, New Jersey proposed this plan under which Congress would consist of one house with one representative from each state.
- Congress would also have considerable power to regulate trade.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 84

Great Compromise

- Plan drafted by Roger Sherman of Connecticut in which one house of Congress would be based on population (house of Representatives) while in the other all states would be represented equally (Senate).
- This plan speeded ratification of the Constitution.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 85

Electoral College

- Procedure outlined in the Constitution for the election of the president.
- Votes of electors from each state, and not the popular vote, determine who is elected president.
- Under this system, a person who does not win the popular vote can still be elected president.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 86

Three-Fifths Compromise

- During the constitutional debate, a dispute arose over how slaves should be counted in determining membership in the legislature.
- The South wanted slaves to count in full and the North did not.
- The compromise decided that each states would count as three-fifths of a free person.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 87

Ratifying Conventions

- In late 1787 and in 1788 these were held in all states for the purposes of ratifying the new constitution of the U.S.
- In man states approval of the Constitution was achieved by a small margin, and in Rhode island ratification was defeated.
- The Constitution was passed in July 1788.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 88

Federalists

- Term for supporters of the Constitution during the ratification process.
- Later the name for the party of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and John Adams.
- Commercial interests favored the Federalists.
- Federalist influence ended after 1816.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 89

Anti-Federalists

- This group opposed ratification of the Constitution in 1787 and 1788.
- Many feared that a strong central government would take political power "from the people" and behave as the British government had before the Revolution.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 90

Bill of Rights

- During the ratification process, many wanted a bill of rights added to the Constitution.
- James Madison proposed the first amendments and in 1791 ten were added that protected freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and other basic rights.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 91

Laissez-faire Economic Principles

- Economic theory derived from 18th-centural economist Adam Smith, who argued that an economy would run soundly if the government took a hands-off role in the economy.
- Supporters of laissez-faire oppose high tariffs and economic protectionism.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 94

Report on the Public Credit

- 1790 report by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, in which he proposed that the federal government assume the entire national debt and plan a greater role in the economy.
- Thomas Jefferson and James Madison opposed this expansion of federal economic power.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 95

National Bank

- Planned by Alexander Hamilton to be similar to the Bank of England, this bank was funded by government and private sources.
- Hamilton believed the bank would give economic security to the new nation.
- Thomas Jefferson and James Madison believed that the bank was unconstitutional.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 96

Declaration of Neutrality

- This was issued by President Washington in 1793 to announce American neutrality in the war between Britain and Revolutionary France.
- Neither great power showed much respect for American neutrality as Americans tried to trade with both sides.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 97

Whiskey Rebellion

- In the early 1790s, many western settlers questioned federal authority over them.
- In 1793 settlers in the Ohio territory refused to pay federal excise taxes on whiskey.
- When "whiskey rebels" threatened Pittsburgh, President Washington led an army that put down the rebellion.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 98

Jay's Treaty

- A 1794 treaty negotiated by John Jay, designed to ease tensions between the U.S. and Great Britain.
- The British agreed to abandon the forts they occupied on American territory in the west.
- The British refused to make concessions over the rights of American ships.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 99

Alien and Sedition Acts

- Proposed and supported by John Adams.
- Gave the president the power to expel aliens deemed "dangerous to the country's well-being."
- Outlawed publication and public pronouncement of "false, scandalous, and malicious" statement about the government.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 108

Kentucky and Virginia Resolves

- Resolutions passed by these states that declared that the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional, going beyond the powers belonging to the federal government.
- Predated later southern arguments that states could "nullify" federal laws.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 101

Alexander Hamilton

- Served with George Washington in the Revolutionary War.
- Supported the Constitution and helped write the Federalist Papers.
- As the first secretary of the treasury, he worked to strengthen the federal government.
- Was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 104

XYZ Affair

- American commissioners sent to France in 1797 to negotiate a treaty were approached by emissaries of the French foreign minister and asked for a bribe.
- The Americans refused, public opinion at home was outraged, and an undeclared naval war was France ran from 1798 to 1800.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 105

Judiciary Act

- 1801 bill passed by the Federalist Congress before Thomas Jefferson's inauguration, designed to maintain Federalist control of the judiciary by reducing the number of Supreme Court justices and increasing the number of federal judges that John Adams could appoint.
- Repealed by Congress in 1802.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 1007

"Midnight Appointments"

- Judicial or other appointments made by an outgoing president or governor in the last hours before leaving office.
- The most famous were the judicial appointments made by John Adams in the hours before Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 108

James Madison

- Author of the Virginia Plan and "Father of the Constitution."
- Proposed the amendments that became the Bill of Rights.
- Served as secretary of state, 1801-1809.
- As president from 1809 to 1817, he led the United States through the War of 1812.

Chapter: 6

Card #: 116

Checks and balances

- Each of the three branches of government "checks" (ie, blocks) the power of the other two, so no one branch can become too powerful.
 - The president (executive) can veto laws passed by Congress (legislative), and also chooses the judges in the Supreme Court (judiciary).
 - Congress can overturn a presidential veto in 2/3 of the members vote to do so.
 - The Supreme Court can declare laws passed by Congress and the president unconstitutional, and hence invalid.

Chapter: 6

Separation of powers

- A system of checks and balances among the three branches of government.

Chapter: 6

Federalism

- Federal government had broad powers (power to tax, regulate commerce, control currency, and pass "necessary and proper" laws). Constitution leaves important powers in states hands. 10th amendment – reserved powers for states.
- Leaders biggest fear was crating a tyrannical government...all states must have a republican form of government.

Chapter: 6

"Revolution of 1800"

- The two Democratic-Republicans Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr defeated Federalist John Adams, but tied with each other.
- The final decision went to the House of Representatives, where there was another tie. After a long series of ties in the House, Jefferson was finally chosen as president.
- Burr became vice-president. This led to the 12th Amendment, which required the president and vice-president of the same party to run on the same ticket.
- Jefferson's election changed the direction of the government from Federalist to Democratic-Republican, so it was called a "revolution."

Chapter: 6

Free Trade

- The philosophy that trade barriers and protective tariffs inhabit economic growth.
- Thomas Jefferson opposed Alexander Hamilton's protectionism and proposed a policy of free trade that would have the effect of keeping prices low for farmers and planters.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 92

Democratic-Republicans

- The party of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.
- Supported limited government and the values of the yeoman farmer.
- Opposed the Federalists, who supported a strong national state and commercial interests.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 93

12th Amendment

- Ratified in 1804 and established separate balloting in the Electoral College for president and vice president.
- Was a result of the 1800 deadlock when Thomas Jefferson and his running mate, Aaron Burr, tied in electoral votes, forcing the House to decide the election for Jefferson.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 106

Marbury v. Madison

- The 1803 decision of this case, written by Chief Justice John Marshall, established the principle of judicial review.
- Judicial review means that the Supreme Court has the ultimate power to decide if any federal or state law is unconstitutional.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 109

Judicial Review

- In the 1803 *Marbury v. Madison* decision, Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that the Supreme Court had the power to decide the constitutionality of any federal or state law.
- Many had argued that the individual states should have this power.
- This decision increased federal power.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 110

Louisiana Purchase

- The 1803 purchase of the huge Louisiana territory from Napoleon of France for \$15 million.
- The purchased territory ran from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains.
- Made eventual westward movement possible for vast numbers of Americans.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 111

Lewis and Clark Expedition

- An 1803 to 1806 mission sent by Thomas Jefferson to explore and map the Louisiana territory and established good relations with the Native Americans living there.
- Lewis and Clark reported that settlement was possible in much of the region, which was well worth the purchase price.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 112

Essex Junto

- A group of Massachusetts Federalists who met to voice their displeasure with the policies of Thomas Jefferson during his second term.
- Proposed that the New England states and New York secede from the Union.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 113

Impressment

- British policy of forcing ex-sailors and civilians into naval service.
- During the Napoleonic Wars, the British seized nearly 7,500 sailors from American ships, including some American citizens.
- This practice increased tensions and was one of the causes of the War of 1812.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 114

Embargo of 1807

- Declaration by President Thomas Jefferson that banned all American trade with Europe.
- Because of the Napoleonic Wars, American sea rights as a neutral power were threatened.
- Jefferson hoped the embargo would force Britain and France to respect American neutrality.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 115

Non-Intercourse Act

- President Madison supported this 1809 legislation, which is authorized trade with all countries except Britain and France.
- It stated that trade would resume with these countries when they respected America's neutral rights.
- Britain and France ignored this act.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 116

Treaty of Ghent

- 1814 treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain ending the War of 1812.
- Restored diplomatic relations between the two countries but did nothing to address the issues that had initially caused the war.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 117

Hartford Convention

- Meeting of New England Federalists in the closing months of the War of 1812.
- They threatened that New England would secede unless trade restrictions imposed by President Madison were lifted.
- American victory in the war made their protests seem pointless.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 118

Thomas Jefferson

- Wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence.
- Opposed Federalist Alexander Hamilton's plans to create a strong federal government, and created the Democratic-Republican Party with James Madison.
- President from 1801 to 1809, he purchased the Louisiana territory, expanding the U.S.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 125

Tecumseh

- Was a Shawnee soldier and statesman.
- With his brother, Tenskwatawa ("the Prophet"), he tried to form a Native American confederacy to resist further white expansion.
- Was killed at the Battle of the Thames, fighting for the British in the War of 1812.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 127

"War Hawks"

- A group of younger Democratic-Republican congressmen, including Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, who believed that British policy by 1812 threatened American sovereignty.
- Called for a war to redeem American honor, and also hoped to acquire more territory in the west to spur economic growth.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 130

Second Great Awakening

- Religious revival movement that began at the beginning of the 19th century.
- Revivalist ministers asked thousands of worshippers at revival meetings to save their own souls.
- Reflected the move away from predestination in American Protestantism.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 135

Revival Meetings

- Religious meetings consisting of soul-searching, preaching, and prayer that took place during the Second Great Awakening at the beginning of the 19th century.
- Some revival meetings lasted more than a week.

Chapter: 7

Card #: 136

Noah Webster

- Wrote some of the first dictionaries and spellers in the U.S. His books, which became the standard for the U.S., promoted American spellings and pronunciations, rather than British.

Chapter: 7

John Marshall

- Justice Marshall was a Federalist whose decisions on the U.S. Supreme Court promoted federal power over state power and established the judiciary as a branch of government equal to the legislative and executive.
- In *Marbury v. Madison* he established the Supreme Court's power of judicial review, which allows the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional.

Chapter: 7

Eli Whitney

- 1798 - He developed the cotton gin, a machine which could separate cotton from its seeds.
- This invention made cotton a profitable crop of great value to the Southern economy.
- It also reinforced the importance of slavery in the economy of the South.

Chapter: 7

Interchangeable parts

- 1799-1800 - Eli Whitney developed a manufacturing system which uses standardized parts which are all identical and thus, interchangeable.
- With standardized parts, it was easy to get a replacement part from the manufacturer.
- Whitney first put used standardized parts to make muskets for the U.S. government.

Chapter: 7

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