Unit IV Flashcards

Chapters 7 and 8
Act passed by Congress in 1798 that authorized the President to imprison or deport suspected aliens during wartime.
Conference of state delegates at Annapolis, Maryland, that issued a call in September 1786 for a convention to meet at Philadelphia to consider fundamental changes.
Anti-Federalists

Opponents of the Constitution in the debate over its ratification.
Written document setting up the loose confederation of states that comprised the first national government of the United States.
#5 Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom

A bill authored by Thomas Jefferson establishing religious freedom in Virginia.
Bill of Rights

A written summary of inalienable rights and liberties.
The written document providing for a new central government of the United States.
Convention of delegates from the colonies that first met to organize resistance to the Intolerable Acts.
The regular or professional army authorized by the Second Continental Congress and commanded by General George Washington during the Revolutionary War.
Supporters of the Constitution who favored its ratification.
Plan proposed at the 1787 Constitutional Convention for creating a national bicameral legislature in which all states would be equally represented in the Senate and proportionally represented in the House.
Passed in 1790, this law regulated trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and declared public treaties between the U.S. and Indian nations the only means of obtaining Indian lands.
Jay’s Treaty

Treaty with Britain negotiated in 1794 in which the United States made major concessions to avert a war over the British seizure of American ships.
A power implied in the Constitution that gives federal courts the right to review and determine the constitutionality of acts passed by Congress and state legislatures.
Act of Congress that implemented the judiciary clause of the Constitution by establishing the Supreme Court and a system of lower federal courts.
Land Ordinance of 1785

Act passed by Congress under the Articles of Confederation that created the grid system of surveys by which all subsequent public land was made available for sale.
British colonists who opposed independence from Britain.
Proposal of the New Jersey delegation for a strengthened national government in which all states would have an equal representation in a unicameral legislature.
Legislation that prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territories and provided the model for the incorporation of future territories into the union as co-equal states.
British colonists who favored independence from Britain.
Quasi-War

Undeclared naval war of 1797 to 1800 between the United States and France.
An act passed by Congress in 1798 that provided fines for anyone convicted writing, publishing, or speaking out against the government or its officers.
Favoring the rights of individual states over rights claimed by the national government.
Suffrage

The right to vote in a political election.
A derisive term applied to Loyalists in America who supported the king and Parliament just before and during the American Revolution.
Treaty of Greenville

Treaty of 1795 in which Native Americans in the Old Northwest were forced to cede most of the present state of Ohio to the United States.
Proposal calling for a national legislature in which the states would be represented according to population.
Armed uprising in 1794 by farmers in western Pennsylvania who attempted to prevent the collection of the excise tax on whiskey.
Diplomatic incidents in 1798 in which Americans were outraged by the demand of the French for a bribe as a condition for negotiating with American diplomats.
Reference