* **Northwest Ordinance (1787)** – (1) gave citizens a voice, (2) promised that the Northwest Territory could eventually join the union as several states, (3) protected basic rights of people living there, and (4) only free, adult men could vote \*\*\*women COULD NOT vote
* **Proclamation of 1763** \*\*\**NOT* citizen-made (Common Sense, Federalist Papers, and U.S. Constitution ARE citizen-made)
* **Monroe Doctrine** – “Leave the Americas to the Americans” and “Stay out, Europe!”
* **Washington’s Farewell Address** – foreign policy should be *isolationism* and *neutrality* (no alliances)
* **Federalists** – (1) supported the constitution, wanted STRONG central gov’t, and (3) gov’t should be run by wealthy, well-educated men
* **Anti-Federalists** – (1) were against the constitution, (2) disliked the Constitution because the central government would be TOO STRONG, and (3) were mostly Republicans
* **Bill of Rights** – guaranteed basic freedoms + state/explain basic rights of U.S. citizens
* **Hamilton vs. Jefferson** – (different views) Hamilton wanted a STRONG central government, and Jefferson wanted the STATES to have the power
* **Whiskey Rebellion** -- *What did the farmers do?* They (1) complained that the tax made whiskey too expensive, (2) refused to pay the taxes, and (3) tarred and feathered tax collectors \*\*\*They did NOT move back east
* **Checks and Balances** – one branch limits the power of another (example = President’s veto)
* **President John Adams** -- had a problem with France over their attacks on American ships \*\*\*did NOT go to war over it and did NOT pay tribute (he solved it through *peaceful* efforts)
* **Alien and Sedition Acts** – Republicans saw them as (1) an attack on 1st Amendment right of Free Speech, and (2) an attack on the Republican Party
* **“Due Process”** – (found in Bill of Rights) means that the government must follow the same legal rules for everyone
* **National Bank** – Alexander Hamilton wanted one in order to help the U.S. government improve its economy
* **Constitution vs. Articles of Confederation** -- Constitution created a strong central government with 3 branches (Articles of Confederation was weaker and had only 2 branches)
* **Causes of War of 1812**: (1) impressments and (2) British supplying weapons to Native Americans
* **Constitution** – (1) written by citizens, (2) 3 branches of government, (3) checks and balances limit the power of each branch, and (4) is a “living document” because it CAN BE CHANGED
* In the **Revolutionary War** (1775-1783), the colonists were fighting for the Constitutional principle of *Representative Government*