Chapter 7: <i>Hammering out a Federal Republic</i>	Name _		
1787-1820 (Pages 214-247)		Per.	Da

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	Per	Date	Row

- I. The Political Crisis of the 1790s
 - A. The Federalists Implement the Constitution Washington's executive departments (3) and cabinet
 - B. Judiciary Act of 1789 define
 - C. Bill of Rights define, how Antifederalists viewed the document

- D. Hamilton's Financial Program "Report on the Public Credit" define and why it was controversial
- E. Hamilton's plan to enhance public credit what he wanted and his deal to secure his plan
- F. Bank of the United States define; why it was problematic (Jefferson & Madison vs. Hamilton)

G. "Report on Manufactures" – define, purpose and results

H.	Political factions – why the Federalists split and what they were called
I.	Proclamation of Neutrality – define, effect on US
J.	French Revolution – define
K.	Jacobins – define
L.	Whiskey Rebellion – define
M.	Jay's Treaty – define
N.	Haitian Revolution – define, Toussaint L'Ouverture; effect on US
O.	XYZ Affair – define

	P. Naturalization Act, Alien Act, Sedition Act – define; why they were passed, what was problematic
	Q. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions – define
	R. The "Revolution of 1800" – what happened, who was involved
II.	A Republican Empire is Born A. Sham Treaties and Indian Lands – Native Americans vs US: issue about the Treaty of Paris
	B. Treaty of Greenville – define, consequences
	C. The Jefferson Presidency – conflict with the Barbary states: what it was and how it was resolved
	D. Marbury v. Madison (1803) – define

E. Louisiana Purchase – define, how Jefferson's view changed
F. Louis and Clark – purpose of their mission, what they provided Jefferson by its end
III. A Republican Empire is Born A. The Embargo of 1807 – define, consequences
B. Battle of Tippecanoe – define, people involved
C. Treaty of Ghent – define
D. McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) – define
E. Adams-Onís Treaty – define
F. Monroe Doctrine— define
G. "Era of Good Feeling" – define