The First Presidents/Unit 4
Review Sheet Answers
George Washington: first president of the United States and hero of the revolution. He was viewed as honest, and most wanted him for the first president.
The Electoral College: a body of electors who represent the people’s vote in choosing the president.

A precedent is an action or decision, which will call for future action.

Some important cabinet positions and helpers, and the men who held them (list 5):
Alexander Hamilton was chosen Secretary of the Treasury
Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.
Henry Knox, Secretary of War
Edmund Randolph, Attorney General
(Samuel Osgood, Postmaster General)

Judiciary Act of 1793: Congress passed this act to set up the federal court system. The act created three levels of federal courts and defined powers. It set up federal district courts and circuit courts of appeals.

First capital of the new nation: officially: New York. The earlier constitution work had been in Philadelphia. The new government finally agreed on developing a new spot by the Potomac River. This was named Washington, D.C.

Alexander Hamilton: was the Secretary of Treasury during the Washington presidency. He was a federalist, and had strong views on repaying debt and starting a national bank.

National debt: Alexander Hamilton’s biggest challenge was paying off the national debt—money owed by the United States. The United States owed $11.7 million to foreign countries and $40.4 million to U.S. citizens who had purchased bonds from the government to help finance the war.

Bonds: notes purchased by the U.S. citizens to help pay for the war, with promise of repayment in the future.
Thomas Jefferson: opposed Hamilton's views on government and the economy. He wanted to protect the states power, and believed in the right of “the people” to rule the country. He supported agriculture and farmers.

Tariffs: is a tax imposed on imported goods and services. Hamilton wanted higher tariffs to protect America manufactures. Jefferson wanted lower tariffs to keep the cost of goods down.

National Bank: would be a place in which the government could safely deposit its money. The bank would also make loans to the government and to businesses. Hamilton suggested at twenty-five year charter, to help against the opposition.

French Revolution: war and take-over in France in 1789, where the people took over the government from the French king. Napoleon was a leader in this revolt.

Neutrality Proclamation: issued in 1789, it stated that the US wanted to remain neutral about the conflicts with the French Revolution and the war between France and Great Britain.

Privateers: British private ships were seizing American ships in the French West Indies. This became one of the US great disputes against Britain.

Jay’s Treaty: The British were seizing American ships in the French West Indies and Washington wanted to prevent another war. This treaty was signed to settled disputes that had arisen between the two countries in the 1790s.

Pinckney’s Treaty: Spain disputed the U.S. and Florida border and Spain closed the New Orleans port to U.S. trade in 1784. The treaty was signed with Spain to agree that the southern U.S. border was set at 31° N latitude and the port of New Orleans reopened.

Conflict in Northwest Territory: Americans settled in the Northwest Territory despite Native Americans’ protests.

Little Turtle: Early Native America chief, who led the fight over the disputed Northwest Territory. There were many early victories.
**Battle of Fallen Timbers:**  Gen. Wayne of the US won this Battle to finally defeat the Native Indians of the Northwest Territory.

**Treaty of Greenville:** agreement that ended the war in 1795 and gave Americans most Native American lands in the Northwest Territory.

**Whiskey Rebellion:** Was the reaction to the Whiskey tax to Penn. Cash crop farmers. When law cases were heard about this, the cases were held in courts far away from the people affected. This led to a fight, of which Washington himself led the army against the rebel. The incident stopped without a battle.

**Washington says Farewell—3 things he warned about**
1. Warned against dangers of foreign ties.
2. Warned the nation to work out its political differences.
3. Warned against too much public debt.

**Political parties:** formed in the 1790s, these groups formed around political points of view.

**Federalist Party:** formed by Alexander Hamilton and supported a strong federal government.

**Democratic Republican Party:** formed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and wanted to limit the power of the federal government.

**XYZ Affair:** problem during the presidency of John Adams, where the U.S. diplomats sent to France were told they must pay money to meet with the foreign minister. This outraged the U.S., and created a call for war on France. The U.S. expanded their navy, but Adams ended up signing a treaty with France.

**Alien and Sedition Acts:** Four laws were passed by the Federalist-controlled Congress to crush the Democratic-Republican opposition to war in 1798. The Sedition Act forbade anyone from publishing or voicing criticism of the federal government.

**Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions:** Jefferson and Madison wrote resolutions passed by the Kentucky and Virginia legislatures. These documents argued that the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional, and supported the idea that states could challenge the federal government.
Jefferson as President and his accomplishments: 3 accomplishments: Declaration of Independence, Father of our country and Rev. leader, and our 3rd president. He helped people to seek liberty, freedom, equality, and self-rule. He was for the people and state’s rights.

Marbury vs. Madison: Last hour signing for Federalist judges. This court case helped establish the Supreme court’s power to check the power of the other branches of govt. The Supreme court could hear certain kinds of cases. This involved Judicial Review, which is the power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.

Louisiana Purchase: To help pay for their own war debts, the French offer to sell the Louisiana territory for $15 million. This doubled the territory of the United States.

4 Christian Perspectives on government, finances, and relationships with others
   • Pay what you owe = be fair and be honest. The Bible says to do what is right. Don’t cheat, collect more than what is due, etc.
   • Jesus and the Bible tells us to help the poor and the needy. How do we treat others less fortunate than ourselves?
   • Bible says to love our brothers – be fair to all. We should treat all equally and with fairness.
   • Be responsible and hard working. The Bible warns against laziness, greed, dishonesty, etc.
   • The Bible says to love God above all. Remember everything comes from God. Give glory to him!