

Presidents	
George Washington (1789--1797)	Federalist, Commander in Chief of Continental Army, led Patriots to a win in Rev War, Bill of rights, establishes army, Whiskey Rebellion, Constitution
John Adams (1797--1801)	Federalist, 11th amendment, Alien and Sedition Acts, XYZ Affair

Movements and Reforms	
Enlightenment (up until 1780s)	European social and political movement that inspired to use reason (science) and rationality instead of faith to establish system of ethics and knowledge. Individual talent over hereditary
Sons of Liberty (1765)	formed as a response to the Stamp Act, boycott, rebellions, protests, "No Taxation W/O Representation"
Common Sense (1775--1776)	pamphlet regarding rationalism/realism to push colonists to end salutary neglect and become an independent government based on natural rights
Shay's Rebellion (1786)	debtor farmer in MA that caused because states were being taxed at any rate they wanted to (shows ineffective AOC)
Whiskey Rebellion (1794)	against excise tax on whiskey, was ended by sending Washington federal troops (more effective gov't)

Movements and Reforms (cont)	
Republican Motherhood (after war)	women given newfound responsibility to teach the values of republicanism within a family to raise "perfect citizens"

Politics/Economics	
Salutary Neglect	colonists free to develop their own culture/society with this hands off approach which ended in 1763
French and Indian War (1753--1763)	Ohio river valley was very prized for trade and Britain wanted to have a trade relationship with NA like the French have
Proclamation of 1763	banned colonists from settling West of the APP. Mountains in order to prevent conflict with natives
Sugar Act 1764	on merchants, to offset war debt, inc tax on imported sugar, textiles, coffee, wines which led colonists to boycott.
Quartering Act 1765	colonists had to allow British troops to live in their home and feed them which caused Boston massacre.
Stamp Act 1765	direct tax written documents, newspapers, etc that led to the Stamp Act congress

Politics/Economics (cont)	
Declaratory Acts 1766	right after the stamp act war repealed, British parliament asserted that they had the sole and exclusive right to tax the colonists in all cases whatsoever which caused 1st Continental Congress
Townshend Acts 1767	import taxes for the colonists products made in Britain, parliament repeals after realizing how strict it is, but keep the one on tea which led to Boston tea party.
Writ of Assistance	British give rights for the British troops to search homes for any smuggled goods
Coercive acts/Intolerable 1774	Britain shut all of its ports in Boston until colonists pay for the tea
Boston Massacre 1770	British troops kill 5 colonists in a mob who were harassing and taunting British troops

Politics/Economics (cont)

Quebec Act 1774 law organizing Canadian lands gained from France, roman catholic becomes official religion in Quebec gov't where they have no representation. Colonists viewed this act as an attack on American colonies because it took land away from colonies and threatened their democracy

Articles of Confederation (1776--1777) 1st constitution of the united states that created a national government with limited powers as a guide during the revolution but not ratified until 1781. Kept the country together until 1789 but couldn't raise taxes to pay army/debt and no checks and balances

Constitutional Convention of 1787 met to revise the aoc but ended up rewriting it. Madison and Hamilton and others. Wrote the bundle of compromises or the U.S. constitution ratified in 1789

Slave Trade (1808) Slave trade will be outlawed due to the constitutional convention in 1808 but domestic trade of slavery continued

Politics/Economics (cont)

Nullification can check the powers of the gov't and claim it null and avoid if it's unconstitutional

Proclamation of Neutrality 1793 Washington proclaimed that the u.s would give NO military support to the french in their war against the British

Jay's Treaty 1795 treaty between u.s and great britain that helped ensure american neutrality in the French/British issue

Pinckney's Treaty 1795 between U.S and Spain, granted us navigation rights on the Mississippi river and full access to the port of New Orleans

Alien and Sedition Act 1798 passed by Adams bc it prevented immigrants from participating in politics(alien) and silenced those who criticized the federalist party and U.S. government (sedition)



By **joycej**
cheatography.com/joycej/

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Page 2 of 2.

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