Name: _____ Mr. Ott

U.S. History Vocabulary Terms - Part 6

Articles of Confederation	first government of the United States. Failed primarily because the federal government lacked the power to enforce laws, collect taxes, and regulate trade. States held most power
habeas corpus	a legal order prohibiting people from being held in prison or jail without formal charges of a crime.
veto	latin- " I forbid", to vote against - when the president refuses to sign or approve a bill
Northwest Ordinance	Enacted in 1787, one of the most significant achievements of the Articles of Confederation. It established a system settling the western territories so they could eventually become states on an equal footing with the original 13 states
Shay's Rebellion	a violent uprising of about 1500 debt-ridden Massachusetts farmers - governments inability to control rebellion highlighted problems with Articles of Confederation
constitutional convention	a meeting held in 1787 to consider changes to the Articles of Confederation, resulting in the constitution being drafted
amendment	a formal change to the Constitution which allows the document to adjust over time to changes in society
due process of law	principle in the 5th Amendment stating that the government must follow proper constitutional procedures in trials and in other actions against individuals
Federalist	a supporter of the constitution
Anti-Federalist	a person apposed to the ratification of the US constitution, and wanted a bill of rights to be added.
the three-fifths compromise	the constitutional convention's agreement to count the three fifth's of a state's slave population for purposes of representation in the census
the Great compromise	t Compromise in which the larger states were provided representation by population in the House of Representatives, and the smaller states were appeased by the equal representation in the Senate.
the "elastic clause"	Congress can make "all laws necessary and proper" to carry out their constitutional powers.
George Washington	the commander of the continental army, the first president of the US, and one of the members of the committee that drafted the US constitution, considered the founder of our nation.
necessary and proper clause	Part of the Elastic Clause/Implied Powers. Used to increase national government powers.
the electoral college	the method we use to elect the president of the US, 538 votes available and 270 needed to win. if there is a tie, then the top three candidates are voted on by the house of representatives. the system was created because the founding fathers didn't trust the common man to choose the leader.
Supreme Court	the highest federal court in the United States
Marbury v. Madison	established concept of judicial review, first time supreme court declared something 'unconstitutional'
habeas corpus	latin: you have the body. protects against meaningless imprisonment of people, protects citizens.

the cabinet	Advisors to the president. the original: secretary of state, secretary of treasury, secretary of defense, attorney general. now includes 18 members, newest is homeland security.