Name: _____ Mr. Ott

U.S. History Vocabulary Terms - Part 4

underground railroad	a system of secret routes used by escaping slaves to reach freedom in the North or in Canada
Bleeding Kansas	Conflict over the expansion of slavery into the Kansas Territory during its transition to statehood. Free-Soilers battled slavery supporters with violence.
popular sovereignty	The concept that a state's citizens should vote whether to be a slave state or free
Harriet Beecher Stowe	Author of the antislavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin
John Brown	Abolitionist who was hanged after leading an unsuccessful raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (1800-1858)
Dred Scott v Sanford	1857 Supreme Court decision that stated slaves were not citizens: slaves were property no matter where they were living and the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional
Cotton gin	allowed for faster processing of American grown cotton, invented by Eli Whitney, INCREASED use of slavery to grow cotton
free soilers	people dedicated to preventing the expansion of slavery into the western territories, poor whites who could not compete economically with slavery system.
neutrality	refusing to take sides in disagreements and wars between countries
Whiskey Rebellion	1794 protest over tax on whiskey. Tested strength of new gov't under Washington's leadership
tariff	a tax on imports
Alexander Hamilton	Secretary of Treasury under George Washington. Helped to create financial plan for the United States. Leader of the Federalists.
Hamilton's Financial Plan	Plan to make US financially healthy. US governments took over state government debts, created a national bank and raised tariffs to promote US industry
Bank of the United States	Proposed by Alexander Hamilton as the basis of his economic plan. Jefferson opposed the bank; he thought it was un-constitutional. nevertheless, it was created. This division helped start political parties
Thomas Jefferson	3rd president of the United States, leader of Anti-federalist, believed in strict construction of Constitution and limited government and responsible for Louisiana Purchase
Supremacy Clause	the Constitution is the supreme (highest) law of the land
Louisiana Purchase	the purchase in 1803 of French lands in North America that doubled the size of the United States - benefitted farmers in Ohio River Valley. Jefferson needed to loosely interpret Constitution to justify purchase
strict interpretation	A way of INTERPRETING the Constitution that allows the Federal Gov't to ONLY do those things SPECIFICALLY mentioned in the Constitution
loose construction	belief that the government can do anything that the constitution does not prohibit
McCulloch v. Maryland	Congress had the power to charter the bank because federal laws have supremecy over state laws - Necessary and Proper