Name: _____ Mr. Ott

U.S. History Vocabulary Terms - Part 5

Monroe Doctrine	President James Monroe's statement forbidding further colonization in the Americas and declaring that any attempt by a foreign country to colonize would be considered an act of hostility
Andrew Jackson	.As president he opposed the Bank of US, did not allow individual states to nullify federal laws, was responsible for the Indian Removal Act, the "Trail of Tears". Created Spoils System
spoils system	practice of rewarding supporters with government jobs
Indian Removal Act	law passed in 1830 that forced many Native American nations to move west of the Mississippi River
Trail of Tears	The tragic journey of the cherokee people from their home land to indian territory between 1838 and 1839, thousands of cherokees died.
Manifest Destiny	the belief that the United States was destined to stretch across the continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean
federalism	the balance of power between the national and state governments
checks and balances	the ability of each branch of government to exercise control over the other branches
separation of powers	the division of basic government roles into branches in order to limit the power of the federal government
Constitution	Document which outlines a framework for our government based upon popular sovereignty and representative democracy
ratify	to give something official approval
legislative branch	the law-making body of the government
executive branch	the law-enforcing body of the government
judical branch	the law-interpreting body of the government
judicial review	a process the supreme court uses to review the laws and acts of other branches and the states to determine their constitutionality
impeach	the process of accusing a public official of wrong-doing
delegated	powers reserved only for the national government. includes the powers to coin money , declare war, establish an army and navy, regulate trade between states and foreign nations, and make laws necessary to carry out delegated powers
concurrent powers	powers that are allowed both states and the federal government. includes the powers to enforce laws, establish courts, borrow money, protect the health and safety of the people, and collect taxes
reserved powers	powers held only by state governments includes powers to conduct elections, establish schools, regulate businesses, establish local governments, regulate marriage, and assume the powers not given to the national government or denied the states.
Bill of Rights	the first ten ammendments to the US constitution, added in 1791, to protect the rights of individual citizens and limit the right of the government. Added to satisfy the concerns of the Anti-federalists. .