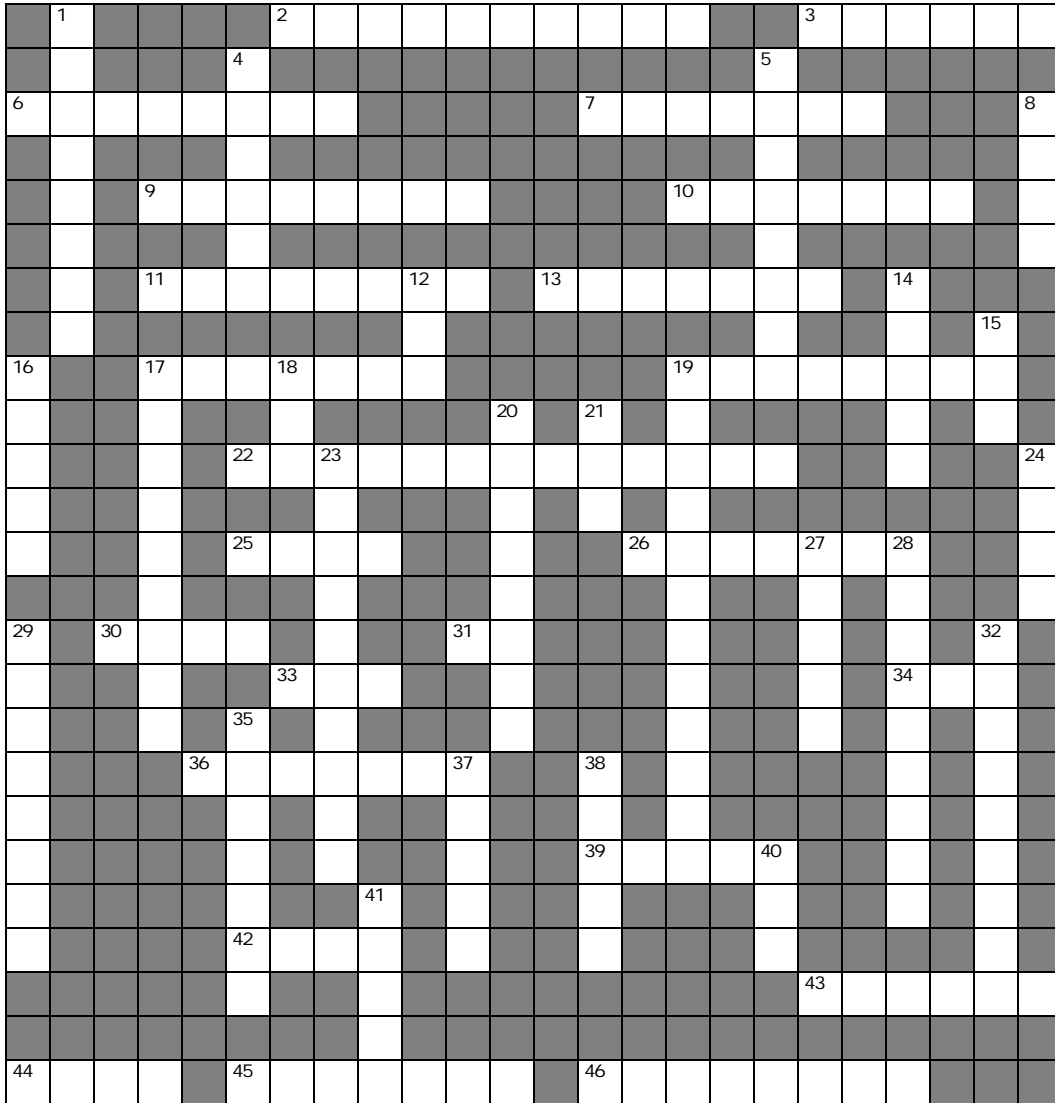


Federalist Era



ACROSS

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|--|--|---|--|
| <p>2 ** PARTY WAS USA'S FIRST POLITICAL PARTY, ITS LEADERS ADVOCATED A STRONG NATIONAL GOVERNMENT</p> | <p>7 ELECTORAL ** SELECTS THE PRESIDENT EVERY FOUR YEARS, STATE LEGISLATURES ORIGINALLY CHOSE ITS MEMBERS, NOW THEIR VOTE IS DETERMINED BY POPULAR VOTE IN EACH STATE</p> | <p>11 The secretary of treasury during George Washington's presidency was Alexander ***, put federal finances on sound footing, he argued for lifetime President and Senate at Philadelphia, later killed in a duel with Aaron Burr</p> | <p>22 ARTICLES OF ** PROVIDED FOR A WEAK NATIONAL GOVERNMENT--NO POWER TO TAX OR REGULATE TRADE, NO EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO CARRY OUT OR ENFORCE LAWS, NO FEDERAL COURTS TO RESOLVE DISPUTES, IN EFFECT 1781 TO 1789</p> |
| <p>3 FEDERALIST ** WERE 85 NEWSPAPER ESSAYS WRITTEN BY HAMILTON, JAY & MADISON URGING SUPPORT FOR THE CONSTITUTION</p> | <p>9 ** PLAN REPRESENTED INTERESTS OF THE LARGE STATES DURING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS WOULD BE BASED STRICTLY ON STATE POPULATION IF IT WAS ADOPTED "GREAT COMPROMISE" WAS</p> | <p>13 ONE OF THE FOUR ORIGINAL 13 STATES TO RELAX VOTING REQUIREMENTS, ALLOWING NON-PROPERTY WHITE MALE ADULTS TO VOTE AFTER 1789</p> | <p>25 Article ***, insures that all states recognize laws, court decisions and records of all other states, called "full faith and credit"</p> |
| <p>6 Dept of ** was first led by Hamilton, responsible for collecting taxes and managing federal monies</p> | <p>10 ** Rebellion took place in western Pennsylvania as a protest of federal taxes and authority, put down by Washington and 12,000 militia</p> | <p>17 Dept of *** is responsible for enforcing federal laws, first headed up by Attorney General Randolph</p> | <p>26 Primary framer of the Constitution, one of the authors of Federalist Papers, and later President</p> |
| | | <p>19 ** TREATY WITH SPAIN PROVIDED FOR FREE NAVIGATION OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, RIGHT OF DEPOSIT IN NEW ORLEANS, IN 1795</p> | |

30 THE NATIONAL ** WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1791 BECAUSE OF HAMILTON'S SUPPORT, ISSUED NATIONAL CURRENCY, HELD FEDERAL REVENUES, AND MADE LOANS, 20 YEAR CHARTER

31 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (WASHINGTON), OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL CARVED OUT OF TWO SOUTHERN STATES

33 ** WAS THE FIRST SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE, AUTHOR OF FEDERALIST PAPERS, NEGOTIATED VERY UNPOPULAR TREATY WITH BRITAIN

34 First ** amendments to Constitution were ratified in 1791 and are known as Bill of Rights, pushed by Anti-Federalists to ensure rights of citizens

36 ** included the four department secretaries, were to advise the president on issues and problems

39 FEDERALIST PRESIDENT ELECTED IN 1796, HIS SON WAS ALSO ELECTED PRESIDENT IN 1824

42 In article ***, it takes 2/3 of each house of Congress to propose an amendment to the constitution and 3/4 of states to ratify

43 *** tax is a hidden tax paid by the manufacturer and passed onto the consumer, applied to whiskey in 1790's and resulted in a "rebellion" that was put down by federal forces

44 NEW ** CITY WAS OUR FIRST FEDERAL CAPITAL

45 POLITICAL ** ARE NOT MENTIONED IN THE CONSTITUTION, THEY CAME ABOUT BECAUSE OF NECESSITY

46 FEDERALIST APPOINTED TO SUPREME COURT BY ADAMS, HE WOULD SERVE OVER 30 YEARS AS CHIEF JUSTICE AND STRENGTHEN BOTH THE COURT AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

DOWN

1 Washington's **** speech in 1796 warned of avoiding foreign alliances that might drag USA into European wars, And warned of the problems of partisan politics

4 a ** is necessary for each house of Congress to conduct official business, a simple majority of the membership

5 One of the three laws designed hurt the Republican party was the **** Act of 1798, outlawed public criticism of federal officials, resulted in a backlash against Federalist Party

8 FIRST SECRETARY OF WAR

12 Article *** describes legislative branch, Congress; longest of the seven articles

14 ** were sold to raise revenue during the war, these debts were to be repaid by new federal government according to Article 6, new federal government promised to repay all foreign and domestic debts

15 ** Affair was French attempt to demand a bribe from American diplomats during Adams Administration

16 ** AND CLARK WOULD BE SENT BY JEFFERSON TO EXPLORE THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY ACQUIRED FROM FRANCE IN 1803

17 The act which set up the supreme court and lower federal courts was called the **** act of 1789.

18 Article ** describes the Executive Branch and President's Office in Constitution, responsible for enforcing and carrying out federal laws

19 **** was the second capital of newly formed America after New York, and where Declaration of Independence & US Constitution were drafted

20 ** Resolution presented the theory of nullification and attacked Alien and Sedition Act as unconstitutional

21 Dept of ** was responsible for defense of the nation, led first by Henry Knox, early American military forces were very weak and small

23 Washington's Proclamation of ** in 1793 stated that the USA would be "friendly and impartial" towards the warring European powers

24 RIVAL OF HAMILTON IN NEW YORK, HE WOULD EVENTUALLY KILL HIM IN A DUEL

27 This article stated that nine of thirteen states had to approve the ratification of the constitution

28 ** Ordinance of 1787 provided for a procedure in how western territories north of Ohio River could become new states, slavery was prohibited, included states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota

29 FIRST ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE USA (DEPT OF JUSTICE)

32 ** CONVENTION IN 1786, ORGANIZED DUE TO SHAYS REBELLION, RESULTED IN PLANS TO HOLD A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1787

35 All taxes on imported goods are known as ***, and were an important source of revenue for the new federal government

37 Article ** outlines the federal courts in Constitution

38 Dept of ** is responsible for foreign relations with other governments, first secretary was Jefferson

40 Article *** dealt with the public debts and treaties, the supreme law (Constitution is the highest law) and oath of office to uphold the Constitution

41 Citizen ** arrived in America to gain support for France, and eventually wore out his welcome