**Unit 4 Vocab Definitions**

1. **Precedents**- Traditions set by George Washington that would be used by future presidents.
2. **Farewell Address**- Speech given at the end of Washington’s second term, warning against the development of political parties and intervening in foreign affairs.
3. **Political Factions**- A separation of ideological beliefs that pertain to the role government should play.
4. **Whiskey Rebellion**- Uprising in 1791 to protest a new tax but was quickly put down, showing the strength of the new federal government.
5. **Cabinet**- The President’s chief advisors.
6. **Sedition Act**- Act that set fines and jail time for immigrants and critics of the government during the Adams presidency.
7. **Election of 1800**- Presidential campaign in which Thomas Jefferson defeats Aaron Burr in the House of Representatives vote to become the 3rd U.S. President.
8. **Elastic Clause**- Part of the Constitution that allows for the federal government to expand its powers when necessary.
9. **Louisiana Purchase**- Land investment in 1803 that doubled the size of the U.S.
10. **Lewis and Clark**- Led an expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase territory.
11. **Sacagawea**- American Indian who served as an interpreter and guide during the Lewis and Clark expedition.
12. **War of 1812**- Conflict between the U.S. and Britain which happened because of blockades and impressments (Also known as the Second War of Independence).
13. **Blockade**- Utilizing naval vessels to impede the shipment of goods to a foreign adversary.
14. **Impressments**- Seizing American ships and forcing the passengers to serve in the British Navy.
15. **Embargo**- Ban on exporting products to other countries.
16. **Treaty of Ghent**- Peace agreement signed between Britain and the U.S. to end the War of 1812 with an armistice.
17. **Monroe Doctrine**- Statement by our 5th President in 1823 that warned Europeans to stay out of the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.
18. **Nationalism**- Loyalty to your nation and supporting measures that would benefit the entire country as a whole.
19. **American System**- A 3-part movement created by Henry Clay that was designed to unite the nation and increase nationalism.
20. **Jacksonian Democracy**- An era where there was a focus on American nationalism and improvement of the way of life for the “common man”.
21. **Universal Suffrage**- Voting rights for all white males, not just land owners.
22. **Nullification Crisis**- Incident in 1832 when South Carolina threatened to leave the union if they were forced to pay the high tariffs on British goods.
23. **States’ Rights**- Powers that are not specifically stated in the Constitution and that are left to the states.
24. **Indian Removal Act**- Act passed by congress in 1830 that forced American Indians to move west.
25. **Industrial Revolution**- Movement that introduced mass production of goods which resulted in a significant economic change in the U.S.
26. **Eli Whitney**- Great inventor of the cotton gin during the industrial revolution.
27. **Second Great Awakening**- Religious revival that begin in the late 18th century that impacted the growth of social reform movements.
28. **Social Reform**- A series of movements in the 19th century that focused on improving the lives of minority groups and expanding their rights.
29. **Temperance Movement**- Movement to end the production and consumption of alcohol.
30. **Public Education Movement**- Movement led by Horace Mann that pushed for state sponsored schools for children.
31. **Women’s Rights Reform**- Movement led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton to help gain female suffrage in the U.S.
32. **Abolition**- Movement to end slavery.
33. **Slave Rebellion**- Resistance to the institution of servitude that became more intensified with the growth of the abolition movement.