**Unit Three - Early Republic**

**IDs at Home**

**Directions:** Choose *twelve (12)* of the terms below that *you do not know* and complete them. You DO NOT have to complete all 14 terms.

|  | **Term** | **Definition** | **Importance** |
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| 1 | Jay-Gardoqui Treaty, 1786 | A treaty made between Spanish Minister Gardoqui and American statesman John Jay to encourage trade and relations between the two nations. | This treaty was not ratified, because both sides were conflicted on who had the right to navigate the Mississippi river. |
| Constitution of the United States | |  |  |
| 2 | Commerce Compromise | Compromise made between northern states and southern states. It allowed congress to regulate trade between states and between foreign countries. It was under the condition that congress could not interfere with the Slave trade until 1808. | It led to the commerce clause in the constitution, which stated that congress had the authority to regulate commerce between Indian tribes, between states, and between foreign nations. |
| 3 | Federalism | Federalism is a type of political organization in which separate states are united under a constitution. Federalism combines the powers of both central government and regional government into one. | This form of government was adopted by the founding fathers in which the separate states were united under the constitution. |
| 4 | Separation of powers | Separation of powers is the separation of the government into three distinct branches, with power divided between them. Each branch has their own respective responsibilities and duties to accomplish. | The idea of Separation of power refers to the checks and balances system; to make sure the one branch of government does not gain too much power. This is because each branch has the power to respond to other branches’ decisions and keep each other in check. |
| 5 | Preamble | The preamble is the first few opening words of the constitution, it set the stage for what would come later in the document. | As a result, it didn’t assign any powers or restrict the US government. |
| 6 | Impeachment | Impeachment refers to the process in which a legislature such as the House of Representatives is able to formally charge, or impeach, the official in question. | This impeachment rule allows the government to maintain checks and balances by being able to strike down anyone who abuses their power. |
| 7 | Filibustering | Filibustering is a procedure in politics in which member(s) of a legislature prolong debate over a proposed legislature as an attempt to try and stop or delay the vote on it. | This is a process exclusive to the Senate, in which allows for the ability to hear and consider many senators’ take on issues, including the more obscure or relating to minorities. A senator can use it to try and convince or stop the Senate passing the law. |
| 8 | Writ of habeas corpus | The writ of habeas corpus is a recourse process that allows a person to report an unlawful imprisonment and in turn, can ask the court to bring the prisoner to court to determine the crime(s) in question. This is usually the case when there is negligible evidence that they committed a crime or if there wasn’t a proper due process of law/order. | This writ protects individuals from the abuse/misuse of power within the court of law. It helps prevent unlawful imprisonment by allowing the defendant access to a fair hearing. |
| 9 | Ex post facto law | There were multiple types of ex post facto laws, one being a law that changed the consequences of a crime that was committed while it was legal. It may also have changed the sentence of a previously less severe crime to a more harsh one if the category of the crime increased. | Ex post facto laws are forbidden in the US constitution and so they are no longer implemented. |
| 10 | Treason | In the constitution, it states that any person that aids any US enemy or wages war on the US shall be charged with treason. | It is the only criminal law included in the constitution, which demonstrates how important it is to America. |
| 11 | Federalist Party | The Federalist party mainly focused on power to the government, composed of many constitution supporters. They focused on colonial debt and believed in the bank. | The Federalist party was the first political party in the newly united colonies. They managed to pass the constitution, and fostered satisfactory relations with Britain. They demonstrated the government’s main role: to protect the citizen’s rights and freedoms. |
| 12 | Democratic-Republican Party | The Democratic-republican party mainly focused on the people and their individual rights and liberties. They did not like the prospect of a strong central government that had supreme authority, so they argued against the constitution. The democratic-republicans were most prevalent in the South. | It served as the first rival political party to the Federalist party. Many concepts emphasized by the democratic-republican party were implemented in the constitution, such as diversification of power and individual rights and liberties. |
| 13 | “Report on Manufactures” |  |  |
| 14 | John Adams |  |  |