

Agreement negotiated by John Jay to work out problems between Britain and the U.S. over the western frontier, trade in the Caribbean, and debts owed to British merchants.	Group selected by state legislatures to represent the popular vote in presidential elections.
A tax on imported goods.	Certificates that represent money the government has borrowed from private citizens.
Legislation passed by Congress that created the federal court system.	An action or decision that later serves as an example.
French rebellion begun in 1789 in which the French people overthrew the monarchy and made their country a republic.	Way of interpreting the Constitution that allows the federal government to only take actions the Constitution specifically says it can take.
Way of interpreting the Constitution that allows the federal government to take actions that the Constitution does not specially forbid it from taking.	Total amount of money owed by a country to its lenders.
Investors who buy items at low prices in the hope that the value will rise later.	Statement made by president George Washington that the U.S. would not side with any of the nations at war in Europe.
Secretary of State in George Washington's cabinet. He was also the leader of the Democratic-Republican party and believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution.	Private ships authorized by a nation to attack its enemies.
The first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, appointed by President Washington.	Secretary of the Treasury in George Washington's cabinet and leader of the Federalist party. He supported paying off America's debts and a loose interpretation of the Constitution.

National Debt	Bonds
Judiciary Act of 1789	Speculators
Thomas Jefferson	Tariff
Loose Construction	French Revolution
Electoral College	Neutrality Proclamation
Precedent	Privateer
John Jay	Jay's Treaty
Alexander Hamilton	Strict Construction

