

1. Hamilton wanted the country to be _____ which means that he believed that we should be deeply involved in world trade. Second, he wanted the US to be a _____ powerhouse.
2. Hamilton was in favor of a _____ government.
3. Hamilton also envisioned an America that was governed primarily by the elite his party which came to be known as the _____ party.
4. Jefferson wanted an America that was predominantly _____.
5. Jefferson was a big fan of the _____.
6. Jefferson and his partisans who called themselves Republicans although some current textbooks call them _____.
7. The Federalists on the other hand saw too much free speech and _____ as a threat.
8. Washington's presidency is important for a number of precedents that he said including the notion that a president should only serve _____ terms.
9. Hamilton proposed that the US government create a _____.
10. One sure way to raise money was to set an excise tax on _____.
11. Expecting government to be limited by the text of the Constitution came to be known as _____ construction.
12. Impressment of American sailors means they _____ them and forced them to serve in the British Navy.
13. Adams' election in 1796 exposed a big flaw in our electoral system because the vice presidency went to whomever had the second highest total number of electoral votes and that person happened to be _____.
14. After three French emissaries tried to extort a bribe from the US government as part of negotiations the so called _____ Affair, the American public turned against France.
15. Adams pushed through the _____ and Sedition Acts.
16. Virginia and Kentucky's legislatures passed resolutions against the Alien and Sedition Acts violated Americans liberties and that states had the power to overturn or _____ any federal law that they found to violate the Constitution.
17. Even something as basic as _____ was up for grabs as America tried to figure out what kind of country it was going to be.

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