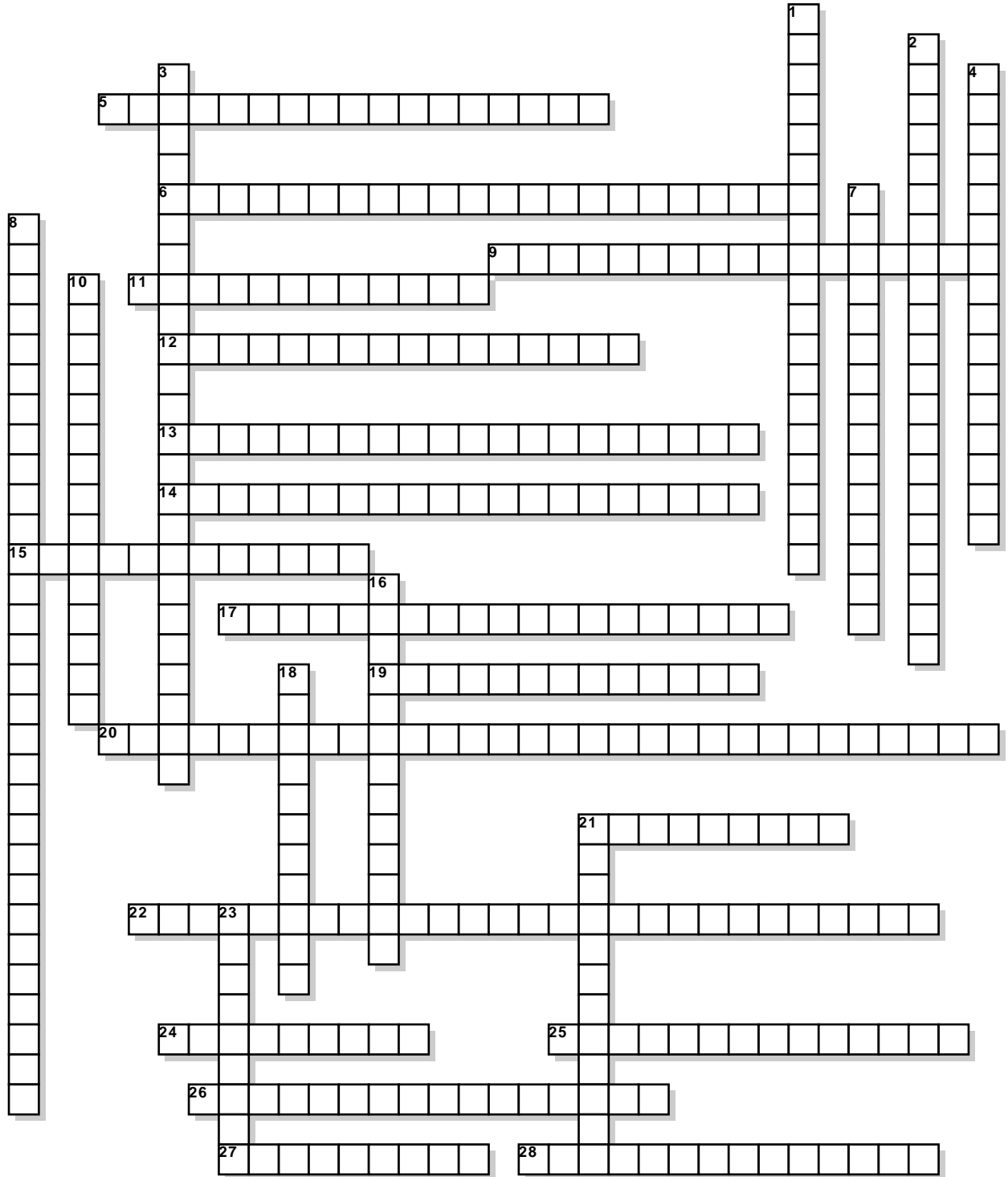


# AP US History Crossword Puzzle 6



## Across

- 5 Although not mentioned in the Constitution, Washington stepped down after two terms of office, and every other president after him did the same until FDR in 1940.
- 6 Counted each slave as three-fifths of a person for the purpose of determining the population of a state, which would be used for taxes and representation; Congress decided to vote on the issue of slave importation in 20 years.
- 9 This delegate representing New York at the Constitutional Convention played a major role in creating specific articles of the Constitution, and was later the secretary of the treasury in George Washington's cabinet.
- 11 Established a Supreme Court with one chief justice and five associate justices; provided for a system of 13 district courts and 3 courts of appeal. (1789)
- 12 In Alexander Hamilton's Financial Program, these newly developing businesses needed to be protected from foreign competition in the form of tariffs on imported goods.
- 13 Composed of: Naturalization Act (increased from 5 to 14 number of years to become a citizen of US) Alien Acts (president has a right to deport any dangerous aliens and to detain enemy aliens in time of war) Sedition Acts (made it illegal for newspapers to criticize the president)
- 14 Allowed congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, including the ability to place tariffs, but not the ability to place taxes on any exports.
- 15 James Madison's proposal to dealing with the issue of representation, favored the larger states.

## Down

- 1 A series of highly persuasive essays (85) written for a New York newspaper by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay in favor of the Federalists.
- 2 Supporters of this party were mostly found in southern states and on the western frontier, favored protection of states' rights, and wanted federal power constrained.
- 3 Every state but Rhode Island sent delegates to this meeting. George Washington was elected chairperson and the delegates set out to revise the Articles of Confederation. (1787)
- 4 This delegate representing Pennsylvania at the Constitutional Convention played a major role in creating specific articles of the Constitution.
- 7 A group of farmers in western Pennsylvania refused to pay the federal excise tax on whiskey and attacked the revenue collectors. George Washington then federalized 15000 militia men and the rebellion peacefully collapsed. (1794)
- 8 Virginia and Kentucky issued these in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts, saying that the states had entered into a compact in creating the federal government and if a federal law broke that contract, the states could declare it null and void.
- 10 Plan which provided for a two house Congress; the Senate with two representatives per state and the House of Representatives with representatives based on population.
- 16 This delegate representing Delaware at the Constitutional Convention played a major role in creating specific articles of the Constitution; is also known for writing Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania.

**Across**

- 17 Delegates from five states (New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia) met and discussed ways to improve commercial relations among the states (1786) The delegates decided to hold another meeting in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation.
- 19 William Paterson's proposal to dealing with the issue of representation, favored smaller states.
- 20 Issued by George Washington, this document stated that the United States would remain neutral in the French Revolution (1793); Thomas Jefferson resigned from the cabinet because of this order.
- 21 2nd President of the United States (1796 to 1800)
- 22 1. Don't get involved in European affairs  
2. Don't make "permanant alliances" in foreign affairs  
3. Don't form political parties  
4. Avoid sectionalism.
- 24 Treaty negotiated by John Jay with the British in which the British agreed to evacuate its posts on the US western frontier, the US originally wanted Britain to stop seizing US ships and impressing (forcing into an army) American sailors. (1794)
- 25 Attorney General in George Washington's cabinet.
- 26 Members of this political group tended to be small farmers and settlers on the western frontier and wanted a weak central government, with most power belonging to the states or to the people.
- 27 Americans were angered when French diplomats demanded bribes from US ministers to allow negotiations to begin.

**Down**

- 18 French minister to the United States who appealed directly to the American people to support the French cause, breaking all rules of diplomacy.
- 21 Known as the father of the constitution, this delegate representing Virginia played a major role in creating specific articles of the Constitution at the Constitutional Convention.
- 23 Secretary of War in George Washington's cabinet.

**Across**

28 Treaty negotiated by Thomas Pinckney, US minister to Spain, in which Spain agreed to open the lower Mississippi River and New Orleans to American trade. Spain also accepted that Florida's northern boundary should be at the 31st parallel instead of north of that line. (1795)

**Down****Possible Answers:**

Alexander Hamilton, Alien and Sedition Acts, Annapolis Convention, Anti-Federalists, Commercial Compromise, Constitutional Convention, Democratic-Republican, Edmond Genet, Edmund Randolph, Gouverneur Morris, Great Compromise, Henry Knox, infant industries, James Madison, Jay Treaty, John Adams, John Dickinson, Judiciary Act, Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, New Jersey Plan, Pinckney Treaty, Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), The Federalist Papers, Three-Fifths Compromise, two-term tradition, Virginia Plan, Washington's farewell address, Whisky Rebellion, XYZ Affair