

1. Alexander Hamilton	he first United States Secretary of the Treasury and an early supporter of a strong central government. One of three leaders who wrote the Federalist Papers	11. precedent	something that has been done in the past that becomes a model of how to do it in the future.
2. Benjamin Banneker	an African American mathematician, astronomer, inventor, and writer who played a role in the creation of Washington, DC.	12. Thomas Jefferson	was the main author of the Declaration of Independence and contributed in many other ways to the early government of the United States.
3. cabinet	a group of advisers to the president of the United States. The cabinet includes the heads of the departments in the executive branch of government	13. Washington, DC	the capital of the United States and is located on a 100-square-mile area of land between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River.
4. Democratic-Republican Party	one of the first two political parties in the United States. Formed during the administration of George Washington and led by Thomas Jefferson, it was initially called the Republican Party. However, it was very different from the Republican Party of today.supported the interests of farmers instead of manufacturers and tried to protect the rights of states. The party opposed a powerful federal government and for that reason supported a strict interpretation of the Constitution.	14. Washington's Farewell Address	gave his major reason for not running for a third term as president: he felt the country no longer needed him. He also gave advice on foreign policy, saying that the United States should not establish permanent alliances with other nations and should not become too involved in events in Europe.
5. Edmund Randolph	a lawyer from Virginia who, by helping to draft the Virginia Plan, played an important role in the development of the U.S. Constitution. He also served as attorney general and as secretary of state under George Washington.		
6. Federalist Party	A political party created in the 1790s and influenced by Alexander Hamilton that wanted to strengthen the federal government and promote industry and trade.		
7. French Revolution	The common people, known as the Third Estate, paid most of France's taxes, while the nobles and the clergy received most of the benefits of these taxes. The revolution was inspired by the ideals of the Enlightenment, which had also inspired the leaders of the American Revolution.		
8. George Washington	often called the "Father of the Country," was a wealthy farmer in Virginia who dedicated his life to the military and politics. He helped shape the newborn United States in many ways. 1st president of of the US		
9. Henry Knox	the country's first secretary of war.was an officer in the Continental army who helped force British troops out of Boston early in the American Revolution.		
10. Pierre L'Enfant	was an engineer and architect who designed the national capital, Washington, DC.		