Institutional Affiliation

Student Name

Instructor

Course

Date

**USH Homework 3**

**Part 1: Definition of Terms**

1. **Impressment**

This refers to the process of capturing men and forcing them to the naval services. Various nations in the history made use of this approach in order to maintain the security of their nations. The great Britain’s Royal Navy was the one which was highly associated with this process.

1. **Neutrality**

Refers to the condition where the nation does not get involved in war or rather disagreements with other countries. Switzerland is one of the nations which is seen as being neutral.

1. **Administration**

This basically refers to a group of people who are responsible for creating and enforcing varous rules and regulations. The term can also refer to people having specific leadership positions and are expected to complete various tasks. An example includes the president of the united states and the individuals he appointed to work together with.

1. **Treaty Ghent**

This refers to the peace treaty which was created in the year 1812 to end the ar that existed between the United States and the Great Britain.

1. **Precedent**

This refers to the legal case which is used to establish a rule. The rule is then later on used by courts in deciding cases that have similar issues.

1. **Interchangeable parts**

They refer to components which can be substituted for one another. They are usually so identical in that they can fit in any assembly of the same type.

1. **Protective tariff**

They are duties which are placed on imports in order to increase their process and therefore protecting the country from, external or rather foreign competition.

1. **Capital**

It refers to assets which improves the potential of an individual to thrive well in economics. They are normally produced initially and later on used for the production of various goods and services.

1. **Nationalism**

It is way of thinking which claims that people of a particular group should feel free to rule themselves. The grouping may be in terms of ethical basis or any other common ground. The aim of nationalism is simply to deal away with all forms of oppression that may occur within the nation.

1. **Suffrage**

This is the right to vote in public or political elections.

**Part 2**

1. **Explain the Alien and Sedition Acts and the amendments they violated**

These were acts which were passed in 1798b by the Federal Congress which included laws like the ability to deport foreigners and also making it difficult for immigrants to vote. The act violated the First amendment protected freedom of speech and freedom of press.

1. **Explain the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**

There resolutions were written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison respectively. The main aim of these resolutions was to declare the sedition act as being unconstitutional. This is because during that time most Americans viewed these acts as the acts of tranny.

1. **Supreme Court Cases meant to promote nationalism**

One of the cases was McCulloh v. Maryland, where there was a question as to whether the state had the ability to tax the branch of the United States. The court replied that the states dis not have the powers, it taxing the branches of the United states would simply promote the power to destroy. Another case was Gibbons v. Ogden in 1824, where the court overturned the Network law which promoted monopoly.

1. **Primary reasons why Napoleon Bonaparte sold Louisiana**

One reason as to why Napoleon Bonaparte sold Louisiana was because he felt it was very difficult to defend it. Another reason is because he was in need of money, and selling it would definitely lead to greater income.

1. **The causes of 1812 war**

One major cause of this was incuse the restrictions which were imposed by the war of Britain with France on the United States which in turn destroyed the relationship between the United States and the involved nations. Another cause was the use of Royal navy impressment which aim of maintaining the ship full. This also provoked the people of the United states and later on it led to a great war.

1. **What was industrial revolution**

It refers to the time when the manufacturing of goods was moved to factories, were initially they were done in small shops and homes. This also resulted in change of culture whereby people began moving from rural areas to urban areas.

1. **Where the immigrants of the United States came from after 1840**

After 1840, the immigrants of the United States came from Ireland. They migrated to the United States due famine which was being experienced in their lands. High level of poverty and the spread of diseases also made the immigrants to move to the United States.

1. **Judicial Review**

This refers to the process whereby the Supreme court of the united states goes through the actions which are taken by the congress and the president and state whether the actions taken were followed the las of the constitution.

1. **The case of McCulloch v. Maryland**

The dispute in this case involved the legality of the national bank and the tax which Maryland had imposed on the united states. In ruling this case, the court maintained that that the laws of the state could not mishandle the federal institution, and it also stated that the federal government had the ability to control the state banks. The second bank was given full powers to control all the banks of the united states.

1. **Difference between boom and bust economy**

In economics, economic bust refers to the period when the economy decreases at a very high rate. During this period, there is increased deflation which in turn leads to increase in unemployment rates, reduced incomes and also reduction in the demands. Economic boom on the other hand is when the working of the economy is full with increased customer demand and decreased rates of unemployment