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| Branch of government that carries out the laws. | Nation in which voters elect representatives to govern them. |
| To overrule or set aside. | Convention of delegates called together from the Thirteen Colonies that became the governing body of the United States during the American Revolution. |
| Primary author of the Declaration of Independence, strong anti-federalist, and the 3rd President of the United States. | General of the Continental Army, first President of the United States who agreed with Federalists on the strength of the national government. |
| Division of power between the states and the national government. | Author of the Bill of Rights, Secretary of State for Thomas Jefferson, the 4th U. S. President, and a strong federalist. |
| Principle that government must follow the same fair rules in all cases brought to trial. | Published “The Spirit of the Laws”. He urged that government power should be separated into three branches. |