

## **Chapter 10 “The Jefferson Era 1800-1816” pg. 310-335**

### **10-1 “Jefferson Takes Office” pg. 313-317**

#### **One Americans Story**

“In the election of 1800, backers of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson fought for their candidates with nasty personal attacks.” Have things changed since then?

#### **The Election of 1800**

Who led the Federalists?

Who represented the Democratic-Republicans?

What did the Democratic Republicans believe violated the Bill of Rights?

What are radicals?

Which of the following is an example of a radical: a person who interprets the U.S. Constitution narrowly or strictly, a person who interprets the U.S. Constitution loosely or broadly, a person who takes an extreme position on a political issue, a person who engages in an armed revolt against the government

What two Democratic-Republicans tied with 73 votes?

#### **Breaking the Tie**

According to the Constitution, who had to choose?

What party still had a majority in the House of Representatives?

What did Hamilton believe?

Over a period of seven days, how many times did the house vote?

Who was elected president?

Who became vice-president?

\*\*Which of the following determined who would be president of the United States in the election of 1800: white male voters who owned property, the House of Representatives, the voters of the Democratic-Republican Party, the Electoral College

### **Yellow Box on Left**

What two people were in a duel?

Who killed who?

### **The Talented Jefferson**

Jefferson advised the architects and designers of what city?

What was the name of Jefferson's home?

What three things did he design for his house?

What did his library later become the base of?

Which of the following is one of Thomas Jefferson's many accomplishments: wrote the national anthem, discovered the principals of electricity, helped to design Washington D.C., commanded an army during the War of 1812

### **Jefferson's Philosophy**

What was one way Jefferson tried to unite Americans?

He wanted the United States to remain a nation of what?

He hoped that the enormous amount of available land would prevent Americans from doing what?

Why did the president's guests eat at round tables?

What Jefferson not list on his tombstone?

### **Undoing Federalist Programs**

Jefferson believed that the federal government should have less power than it had under who?

What did Congress allow to end?

Congress ended what unpopular tax?

What did Jefferson do to the military?

Jefferson's financial policies opposed whose financial policies?

## **Yellow Box on Left**

How many decisions did John Marshall participate in?

## **Marshall and the Judiciary**

The Judiciary Act of 1801 allowed President Adams: to make laws on behalf of the national government, to appoint many Federalists as judges before his term as president expired, to exercise the power of judicial review, to remove William Marbury from his seat on the Supreme Court

Even though Jefferson was frustrated, why could he do little?

Who did President Adams appoint as the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

How long did this man serve as Chief Justice?

Under Marshall the Supreme Court upheld what?

## **Marbury v. Madison**

William Marbury was one of Adams last minute what?

Who was supposed to give Marbury his job?

What does unconstitutional mean?

If a federal court declares a decision by a government official to be unconstitutional, this means that the official's decision: is in violation of a federal law, is in violation of a state law, is in violation of something in the U.S. Constitution, is in violation of any of the above

What is judicial review?

If the Supreme Court decides that a law violates the Constitution, then the law cannot what?

The power of judicial review is the Supreme Court's power: to review election results to determine if the elections were conducted honestly, to be the final authority on what the Constitution means, to remove elected officials from office if they behave unlawfully, to force the state courts to follow laws passed by Congress

Why could Jefferson and Madison not fight Marshall's decision?

Marshall helped to create a lasting balance among the three branches of government by establishing what?

Which of the following is true about the Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*: it was made in favor of Marbury, it resulted in Marbury's removal from the Supreme Court, it increased the power of Congress, it established the Supreme Court's power of judicial review

\*\*Which of the following best describes judicial review: established in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, states that the Supreme Court interprets whether laws are constitutional, created a lasting balance among the three branches of government, all of the above

\*\*Which of the following is true about the principle of judicial review: it allowed the Supreme Court to change laws to make them constitutional, it decreased the power of the Supreme Court, it said the Supreme Court interprets whether laws are constitutional, all of the above are true

\*\*Which of the following would not be part of judicial review: the power to amend the Constitution, the power to declare a federal law unconstitutional, the power to determine what the Constitution means, the power to decide if a state law violates the Constitution

**\*\*Why was *Marbury v. Madison* only a partial victory for Jefferson and Madison:** the Court ruled that Marbury deserved partial pay, the Court forced Madison to give Marbury a judgeship, the Court upheld Madison's decision to withhold a judgeship from Marbury and declared it had the power of judicial review, the Court forced Madison to give a judgeship to Marbury and declared it had the power of judicial review

## **10-2 "The Louisiana Purchase and Exploration" pg. 318-323**

### **The West in 1800 and Napoleon and New Orleans**

In the 1800s what area was considered the West?

What four nations claimed parts of the area between the Mississippi and the Pacific?

What was a vital issue for many settlers in the West?

How did Jefferson attempt to settle the nation's dispute with France over New Orleans?

**\*\*Which leader sold land for money to pay for his wars?**

**\*\*As Lewis and Clark traveled to the Pacific, they entered territory claimed by:** the French, the Russians, the Dutch, all of the above

### **The Louisiana Purchase and Lewis and Clark Explore**

What were three reasons for why Napoleon made his surprising offer?

What caused Jefferson not to agree to purchase the Louisiana Territory right away?

How did the Louisiana Purchase change the size of the United States?

\_\_\_\_\_ cost the United States \$15 million, but it also doubled the size of the nation.

What was the purpose of the Lewis and Clark expedition?

To lead the exploration of the Louisiana Purchase, President Jefferson chose a young army officer named \_\_\_\_\_.

The talents that \_\_\_\_\_ brought to exploring the Louisiana Purchase included skill as an artist and mapmaker and natural abilities as a leader.

What was Lewis and Clark's volunteer force called?

Who did Clark have accompany him?

\*\*What problem troubled Jefferson about the purchase of Louisiana?

\*\*Why was Napoleon willing to sell Louisiana to the United States for so little money: Napoleon decided to concentrate on regaining French Canada, Lewis and Clark told Napoleon the land was worthless, Napoleon needed money to fight his wars in Europe, Napoleon planned to reclaim Louisiana after the European wars were over

### **Up the Missouri River and On to the Pacific Ocean**

What three goals did Jefferson have for the Lewis and Clark expedition?

Who was not happy to see the Americans?

How did Sacagawea help the expedition?

What Indian tribe helped them cross the Rocky Mountains?

What good came from the expedition?

\_\_\_\_\_ provided information about places previously unknown to Americans and proved conclusively that an all water route across the continent did not exist.

**\*\*What impact did Sacagawea have on American history:** she led Native Americans against white settlers in the Ohio Valley, she tried to unite Native Americans against westward expansion by white settlers, she helped a U.S. expedition explore the Louisiana Territory, she led a slave revolt against white settlers in Louisiana

**\*\*What were Jefferson's instructions to Lewis and Clark on how to deal with the Native Americans they would encounter?**

**\*\*Why did Jefferson send the Corps of Discovery into the Louisiana Territory:** to find out if there was an all water route to the Pacific Ocean, to determine if the territory was worth what France was asking for it, to convince the British to leave forts they held in the Pacific Northwest, all of the above

**\*\*How did Native Americans aid the Lewis and Clark expedition:** they hosted the Corps of Discovery for the winter, they provided the expedition with horses, they guided the group across the Rocky Mountains, all of the above are true

**\*\*What special contribution did Sacagawea make to the Lewis and Clark expedition:** she cooked for the explorers during the first winter, she married one of the explorers, she guided the explorers and acted as a translator for them, she helped them escape from an unfriendly tribe



**\*\*Test Essay Question. Answer completely and provide examples.** What knowledge did Lewis and Clark acquire on their expedition?

### **Pike's Expedition and The Effects of Exploration**

What did Zebulon Pike hope to find?

In 1806, \_\_\_\_\_ left St. Louis and explored along the Arkansas River as far as the Rocky Mountains.

What were the three effects of exploration of the West?

### **10-3 "Problems With Foreign Powers" pg. 326-329**

#### **One American's Story**

Who was sent to destroy the U.S. warship Philadelphia?

What did the conflict with Tripoli show?

#### **Jefferson's Foreign Policy**

The United States likely to have conflicts with other nations because of what three reasons?

## **Problems with France and England and Trade as a Weapon**

Why were American merchants put in a difficult position?

One British practice that hurt trade and angered the United States was the \_\_\_\_\_ of American sailors to work on British ships.

How did Jefferson try to use trade as a weapon?

Hoping to avoid war, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_, which cut off all American trade overseas.

Was his plan successful?

How did Madison try to use trade as a weapon?

## **Tecumseh and Native American Unity**

What did Tecumseh hope to achieve by uniting Native Americans?

In the early 1800s, many Native Americans united under the Shawnee chief \_\_\_\_\_ to fight for land.

Why did Tecumseh declare the Treaty of Fort Wayne meaningless?

What was a severe setback for Tecumseh's movement?

\*\*Which of the following was true of the Embargo Act: it banned all U.S. trade, it protected the United States from the Napoleonic Wars, it was one of Jefferson's greatest foreign policy successes as president, U.S. farmers suffered from not being able to sell goods overseas

### **War Hawks**

Who became the Indian's allies in Canada?

What did the War Hawks want?

Angered by British aid to Native Americans, Westerners called \_\_\_\_\_ urged Congress to declare war on Great Britain and to invade Canada.

Why were other Americans looking for war?

Using the chart at the top of the page, what were the three causes of the War of 1812?

### **10-4 "The War of 1812" pg. 330-333**

#### **One American's Story**

\*\*Who saved important items before the British burned the White House?

#### **The War Begins**

Why did Britain try to avoid war?

What did Britain do to try to avoid war with the United States?

Describe phase 1 of the war.

Describe phase 2 of the war.

Why was the United States military weak when war was declared?

**\*\*Which statement describes the U.S. military at the start of the War of 1812: the army was small poorly trained and badly equipped, the navy was powerful because Congress had strengthened it, the army was aided by Native American allies, the military was led by highly experienced and well trained officers**

### **The First Phase of the War**

What were 2 strengths of the U.S. Navy?

Where did the most important U.S. naval victory take place?

The American commander who won an important naval victory against a British force on Lake Erie was whom?

What were two results of the victory on the Thames River?

Which Native American leader died while fighting for the British in the war of 1812 in the battle of the Thames?

**\*\*Why was the American naval victory on Lake Erie so important: it led to the loss of Native American support for the British, it allowed Americans to gain control of the Erie Canal, it gave the United States control of the lake, it helped Jackson win the Battle of New Orleans**

## **The Second Phase of the War**

Why did Britain turn its full attention to the United States?

What inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner"?

What was the outcome of the Battle of Lake Champlain?

Who was in charge of the Americans at the Battle of New Orleans?

Why was the Battle of New Orleans unnecessary?

\*\*Who composed "The Star Spangled Banner"?

\*\*Which was not true about the Battle of New Orleans: the battle was a great victory for American forces, it convinced the British to sign a peace treaty with the Americans, the battle made General Andrew Jackson a national hero, in the battle, the Americans held off a British assault on New Orleans

## **The Legacy of the War**

The treaty that ended the war of 1812 was the what?

How did the Treaty of Ghent show that the war had no clear winner?

What were three effects of the war?

How did the American victory increase optimism about the future of the nation?

**\*\*Which of the following was not a result of the War of 1812: it increased American patriotism, it encouraged widespread British settlement in the Northwest, it weakened Native American resistance, it increased U.S. manufacturing**

**\*\*Which of the following was an important legacy of the War of 1812: many Native Americans emigrated to Great Britain, the war made the U.S. Navy as powerful as that of Great Britain the war produced few American casualties, the war encouraged the growth of U.S. manufacturing**

**\*\*Spread throughout the chapter.**

**\*\*Which of the following is true about James Madison: he was Jefferson's Secretary of State, he succeeded Jefferson as president, he was a Democratic-Republican, all of the above are true**

**\*\*What U.S.-British issue did not exist before the War of 1812: they both claimed the Pacific Northwest, American fur traders were eager to take over sections of Canada, Americans opposed British aid for Native Americans against U.S. settlers, Great Britain was seizing American ships and sailors at sea**

**\*\*Which was not a way in which the Napoleonic Wars affected the United States: they were one reason that the War of 1812 occurred, they helped the United States to win victories early in the War of 1812, Britain's defeat by Napoleon also brought the War of 1812 to an end, Britain and France each interfered with American trade on the high seas**