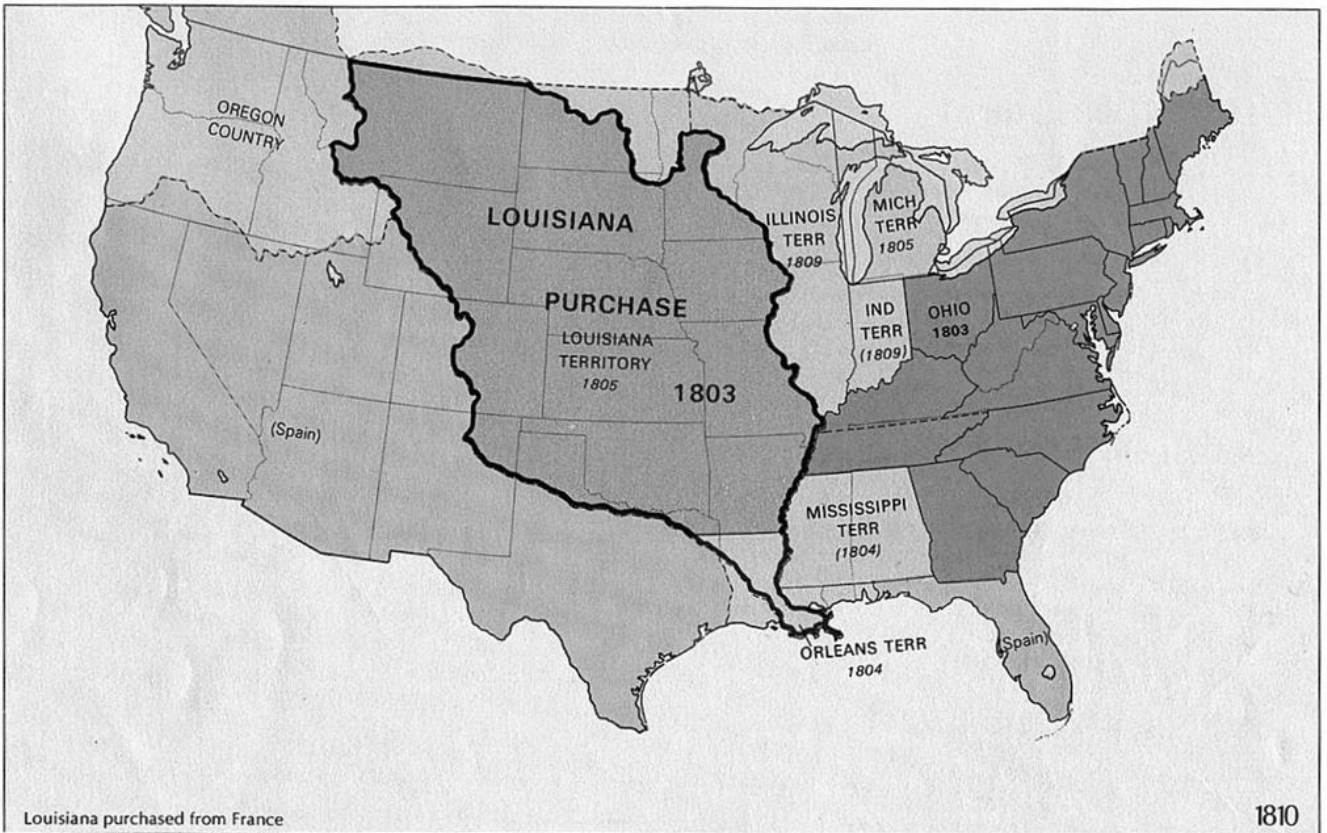


Chapter 8: The Jefferson Era- Page 266

**Focus on Themes** In this chapter you will learn about Thomas Jefferson's presidency. You will read what happened when Jefferson's first run to be president ended in a tie. After that, you will learn about his decision to buy Louisiana from the French,

see how he encouraged the exploration of the West, and discover why, during his second term, America found itself at war with Great Britain. You will see how America's expanding **geography** and **politics** were intertwined.



## Section 1: Jefferson Becomes President

John Adams, p. 266

Thomas Jefferson, p. 266

John Marshall, p. 270

*Marbury v. Madison*, p. 270

judicial review, p. 270

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** John Adams had not been a popular president, but many still admired his ability and high principles. Both he and Thomas Jefferson had played major roles in winning independence and shaping the new government. Now, political differences sharply divided the two men and their supporters. In the election of 1800, voters were also divided.

### The Election of 1800:

1. Who were the candidates in this election?

### Tie:

2. How many votes did each candidate get?
3. What did this lead to?

### Jefferson's Policies:

4. How were Jefferson's views different from Adams and Washington?

### Main Ideas

1. The election of 1800 marked the first peaceful transition in power from one political party to another.
2. President Jefferson's beliefs about the federal government were reflected in his policies.
3. *Marbury v. Madison* increased the power of the judicial branch of government.

### The Big Idea

Thomas Jefferson's election began a new era in American government.

## John Adams and the Federalists

- ★ Rule by wealthy class
- ★ Strong federal government
- ★ Emphasis on manufacturing
- ★ Loose interpretation of the Constitution
- ★ British alliance

## ★ Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans

- ★ Rule by the people
- ★ Strong state governments
- ★ Emphasis on agriculture
- ★ Strict interpretation of the Constitution
- ★ French alliance

**Jefferson Is Inaugurated:**

- 5. What was Jefferson the first president to do?
- 6. What did he support?
- 7. What did he stress the need for?

**Jefferson in Office:**

- 8. Who did he choose to be in his cabinet?

**Marbury v. Madison:**

- 9. Write a brief summary of the **Marbury v. Madison** case and explain why it is important:


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 <p><b>Marbury v. Madison (1803)</b></p> <p><b>Background of the Case</b> Shortly before Thomas Jefferson took office, John Adams had appointed William Marbury to be a justice of the peace. Adams had signed Marbury's commission, but it was never delivered. Marbury sued to force Madison to give him the commission.</p>	<p><b>The Court's Ruling</b> The Court ruled that the law Marbury based his claim on was unconstitutional.</p> <p><b>The Court's Reasoning</b> The Judiciary Act of 1789 gave the Supreme Court the authority to hear a wide variety of cases, including those like Marbury's. But the Supreme Court ruled that Congress did not have the power to make such a law. Why? Because the Constitution limits the types of cases the Supreme Court can hear. Thus, the law was in conflict with the Constitution and had to be struck down.</p>	<p><b>Why It Matters</b> <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> was important for several reasons. It confirmed the Supreme Court's power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. By doing so, it established the Court as the final authority on the Constitution. This helped make the judicial branch of government equal to the other two branches. Chief Justice John Marshall and later federal judges would use this power of judicial review as a check on the legislative and executive branches.</p>
<p><b>ANALYSIS SKILL   ANALYZING INFORMATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What do you think it means to be the final authority on the Constitution?</li><li>2. How did <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> affect the Constitution's system of checks and balances?</li></ul>		

## Section 2: The Louisiana Purchase

Louisiana Purchase, p. 274

Meriwether Lewis, p. 275

William Clark, p. 275

Lewis and Clark expedition, p. 275

Sacagawea, p. 276

Zebulon Pike, p. 276

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** As the 1800s began, the United States was expanding steadily westward. More lands were opened, and settlers moved in to occupy them. Americans were also curious about the vast lands that lay farther West. Adventurous explorers organized expeditions to find out more about those lands.

### Main Ideas

1. As American settlers moved West, control of the Mississippi River became more important to the United States.
2. The Louisiana Purchase almost doubled the size of the United States.
3. Expeditions led by Lewis, Clark, and Pike increased Americans' understanding of the West.

### The Big Idea

Under President Jefferson's leadership, the United States added the Louisiana Territory.

### American Settlers Move West:

1. What did western settlers depend on?
2. What did Jefferson worry about?

### Napoleon and Louisiana:

3. Who was ruling France?
4. What did he want?

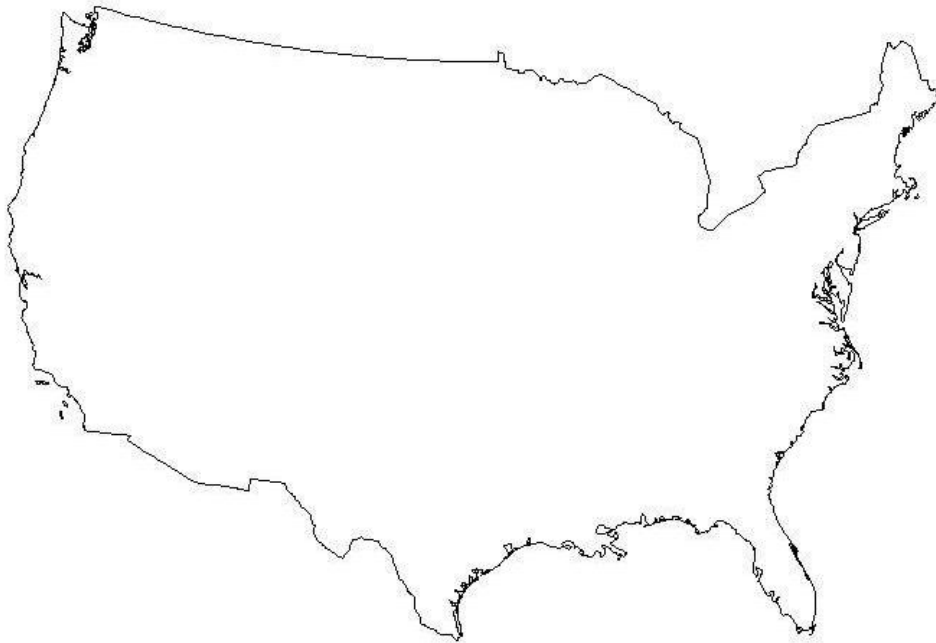
### Caribbean:

5. What was Napoleons Plan?
6. What had the people in those countries done?

### Jefferson Buys Louisiana:

7. How did America acquire the Louisiana territory?
8. How much did it cost?
9. How much land was added to the United States?

10. Shade in on the map the borders of America after this purchase:



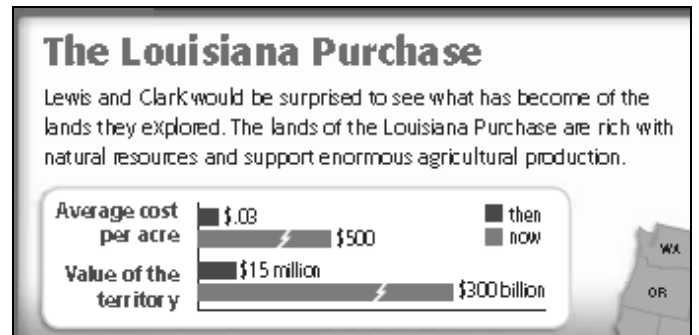
**Explorers Head West:**

11. What did Jefferson want?

**Lewis and Clark Expedition:**

12. How many people were on the expedition?

13. What was the purpose of the Expedition?



**Contact with Native Americans:**

14. How did they communicate with the natives?

15. What did they tell them?

**Sacagawea:**

16. Who was Sacagawea?

**Pike's Exploration:**

17. What did Zebulon Pike do?

## Section 3: The Coming War

USS Constitution, p. 278

impressment, p. 279

embargo, p. 279

Embargo Act, p. 279

Non-Intercourse Act, p. 280

Tecumseh, p. 280

Battle of Tippecanoe, p. 282

War Hawks, p. 282

James Madison, p. 283

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** The United States tried to stay neutral in the conflicts between France and Great Britain, but it was impossible to avoid getting involved. French and British ships interfered with American trade across the Atlantic. The British also caused trouble along the western frontier. Many Americans began to urge war with Great Britain.

### Main Ideas

1. Violations of U.S. neutrality led Congress to enact a ban on trade.
2. Native Americans, Great Britain, and the United States came into conflict in the West.
3. The War Hawks led a growing call for war with Great Britain.

### The Big Idea

Challenges at home and abroad led the United States to declare war on Great Britain.

### Violations of Neutrality:

1. What endangered merchant ships?
2. What was the USS Constitution?

### Impressment:

3. What did Britain begin doing?
4. Define "Impressment":

### The Chesapeake and the Leopard:

5. What did the Leopard want to do?
6. How did the Chesapeake respond?

### The Embargo Act:

7. Define "embargo":
8. What did the embargo act do?
9. How did it affect American merchants?

### Primary Source

#### POLITICAL CARTOON The Embargo Act

The unpopularity of the Embargo Act prompted political cartoonists to show visually how the act was hurting American trade.

What do you think the turtle represents?

What is the turtle preventing this man from doing?

#### ANALYSIS SKILL

How does the cartoonist emphasize the unpopularity of the Embargo Act?



What is "ograbme" spelled backward?

**Non-Intercourse Act:**

10. What did the non-intercourse act do?
11. What else did it state?

**The Conflict over Land:**

12. What was happening to the Native Americans?
13. What were the British doing for them?

**Tecumseh Resists U.S. Settlers:**

14. Who was Tecumseh?
15. What did he believe?

**The Battle of Tippecanoe:**

16. Who was the governor of the territory?
17. What did he do?
18. What was the result of this battle?

**Call for War:**

19. What did many Americans believe?
20. What did the "war hawks" do?
21. Who lead them?

**The Opposition:**

22. Who opposed them?
23. Why?

**Declaring War:**

24. Who was elected president?
25. What did he believe?
26. What resulted from this?

## Section 4 The War of 1812:

Oliver Hazard Perry, *p. 285*

Battle of Lake Erie, *p. 285*

Andrew Jackson, *p. 286*

Treaty of Fort Jackson, *p. 286*

Battle of New Orleans, *p. 286*

Hartford Convention, *p. 287*

Treaty of Ghent, *p. 287*

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** Anger against Great Britain's actions finally provoked the United States into the War of 1812. Britain's great navy gave it a clear advantage at sea, but the war was also fought on several other fronts. Victories in major battles along the frontier gave Americans a new sense of unity.

### Main Ideas

1. American forces held their own against the British in the early battles of the war.
2. U.S. forces stopped British offensives in the East and South.
3. The effects of the war included prosperity and national pride.

### The Big Idea

Great Britain and the United States went to battle in the War of 1812.

#### War at Sea:

1. How did the Navy's of America and Britain compare at the beginning of the war?
2. What happened at many navel battles?

#### Battles Along the Canadian Border:

3. What did Americans hope to do?
4. What did the British and the Natives do?
5. Why did many American invasions fail?

#### Battle of Lake Erie:

6. What did America want to do?
7. What did Oliver Hazard Perry do?
8. How did the battle of Lake Erie end?

#### Battle of the Thames River:

9. What happened at the Battle of Thames River?
10. What did this do?



## The Creek War:

11. Why were the Creek Indians upset?
12. Who was Andrew Jackson?
13. What did he do?
14. What did the Treaty of Fort Jackson do?
15. Label the areas of dispute on the map below:



### Analyzing the War of 1812

#### Causes of the War

- Impressment of American sailors
- Interference with American shipping
- British military aid to Native Americans

#### Effects of the War

- Increased sense of national pride
- American manufacturing boosted
- Native American resistance weakened