**DUE ON \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 11: The Triumphs and Travails of Jefferson Republic: 1800 - 1812**

**People/Terms – Make vocabulary cards for terms in bold (only 3) if you complete the guided reading questions. If you take notes I expect 3-5 bulleted points for each section as well as the inclusion of all vocabulary words and they should be highlighted.**

1. Election of 1800 18. Judiciary Act of 1081
2. **Judiciary Act of 1801**  19. midnight judges
3. Marbury v. Madison, 1803 20. Tripolitan War
4. Haitian Revolution 21. Louisiana Purchase
5. Corps of Discovery 22. Orders of Council
6. Impressment 23. *Chesapeake* affair
7. Embargo Act 24. Non-Intercourse Act
8. Macon’s Bill No. 2 25. War hawks
9. Battle of Tippecanoe 26. Thomas Jefferson
10. Sally Hemings 27. Samuel Chase
11. Albert Gallatin 28. Napoleon Bonaparte
12. **Robert Livingston** 29. Toussaint L’Ouverture
13. Meriwether Lewis 30. William Clark
14. Sacagawea 31. Aaron Burr
15. **James Wilkinson** 32. **James Madison**
16. Tecumseh
17. The Prophet - Tenskwatawa

**Essential Questions:**

1. “Despite the efforts of Thomas Jefferson to downplay the victory of the Democratic Republicans in 1800, the principles of the Federalist Party were repudiated and destroyed, and the Federalists would virtually disappear from the American political scene.” Assess the validity of this statement.
2. What events caused Jefferson to go against his ideals, and what were the results?
3. Explain the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase.
4. How was the industrialization of America “started” by the 1807 Embargo Act?
5. What were the causes of the War of 1812?

**APUSH PERIOD FOUR (1800-1848) KEY CONCEPTS REVIEW**

Use the space provided to write down specific details that could be used to discuss the key concepts.

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| --- | --- |
| **Key Concept 4.1**  **The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.** | |
| ***I. The nation’s transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties****.* | |
| 1. In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers. |  |
| 1. Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws. |  |
|  |  |
| 1. Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders’ positions on slavery and economic policy. |  |
| **Key Concept 4.3:**  **The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.** | |
| ***I. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.*** | |
| A. Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine. |  |
| ***II. The United States’ acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.*** | |
| A. As over cultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow. |  |

**CHAPTER 11: THE TRIUMPHS AND TRAVAILS OF JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY**

1. Who were the two candidates in the Election of 1800?

**Federalists and Republican Mudslingers**

1. What was the major problem that Adams and the Federalists faced in the election of 1800?
2. What was the most damaging blow suffered by the Federalists?
3. Who were the **“John Adams’s Jacksasses”?**
4. **Who was the “Father of the American Navy”?**
5. What mudslinging accusations were made against Jefferson by the Federalists?
6. Who was S**ally Hemings**

**The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”**

1. Where did Jefferson receive a majority of his support?
2. What was **Aaron Burr’s** role in the election of 1800?
3. How did the **3/5ths Compromise** help Jefferson in the election?
4. Because Aaron Burr and Thomas Jefferson received the same number of votes, therefore who or what body decided how to break the tie?
5. How was Jefferson elected in 1800?
6. What is meant by the term “**lame-duck”?**
7. How could the year **1800** be considered a **"Revolution?"**
8. What did Jefferson consider his mission once elected the President?

**Responsibility Breeds Moderation**

1. How did Jefferson's views change during his time as President?
2. What changes did Jefferson make in the office of the President?
3. What is the significance of the **Election of 1800**?
4. How did Jefferson’s conciliatory actions hurt the growth of political parties?
5. Look at page 109 to answer the following question:
   1. What was the purpose of Jefferson’s polygraph?

**Jeffersonian Restraint**

1. What does Jefferson do to undo “Federalists abuses”?
2. What role did **Albert Gallatin** play in helping Jefferson dismantle the Federalist economic program?
3. What was Jefferson's attitude towards the Federalist's economic programs?
4. Was the election of Jefferson in 1800 really a revolution? Defend your answer.

**The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary**

1. What were the provisions of the **Judiciary Act of 1801**? What was its significance?
2. What were the **“midnight judges”?**
3. Why did Jeffersonians oppose the last minute judicial appointments?
4. Who was the Chief Justice who carried out Federalist programs for many years? What was his relationship with Jefferson?
5. How was the precedent of **judicial review** established? What was the name of the famous case? Be able to explain this case?
6. What is the difference between Marshall’s concept of “judicial review” and Jefferson concept of **“nullification”**?
7. What is the significance of Jefferson's failed attempt to impeach **Samuel Chase**?

**Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior**

1. Why did Jefferson reduce the size of the military?
2. What is meant by the term **“peaceful coercion”?**
3. Why were Jeffersonians against “standing armies”?
4. How did Jefferson deal with the **Barbary Pirates**?
5. What was the **Tripolitan War**?

**The Louisiana Godsend**

1. How did France get possession of the **Louisiana Territory**?
2. What did France’s possession of Louisiana mean for the US in terms of **Pinckney’s Treaty**?
3. What is meant by the **“right of deposit”?**
4. What was Jefferson's original goal regarding Louisiana?
5. Why did Jefferson have problems with the **Louisiana Purchase**?
6. How did Jefferson plan to use Great Britain to get Louisiana?
7. Why did **Napoleon** decide to sell Louisiana?
8. Who was **Toussaint L’Overture**?
9. What was the connection between the **Haitian Revolution** and the purchase of Louisiana?
10. Why was Jefferson unsure about the purchase of the Louisiana Territory?
11. How does Jefferson solve the dilemma over whether it was constitutional to purchase Louisiana?

**Louisiana in the Long View**

1. What was the significance of the Louisiana Purchase?
2. What was the **“Valley of Democracy”?**
3. What effect did the Louisiana Purchase have on Native Americans?
4. How did the Louisiana Purchase embody the principles of Washington’s Farewell Address?
5. Who were **Lewis and Clark**?
6. What was the **Corps of Discovery**?
7. Who was **Sacajawea**?
8. What was the significance of the **Lewis and Clarke Expedition**?

**The Aaron Burr Conspiracies**

1. Explain the **Burr Conspiracies**.
2. Why wasn’t Burr convicted of treason?

**A Precarious Neutrality**

1. What were the **Orders of Council**?
2. What was Napoleon’s response to the **British Orders of Council**?
3. What is **impressment**?
4. What was the **Chesapeake Affair/incident**?

**The Hated Embargo**

1. Why didn’t Jefferson ask Congress for a declaration of war after the **Chesapeake Affair**?
2. How did Jefferson deal with French and British infringements on American neutrality?
3. What was the **Embargo Act, 1807**?
4. How does the Embargo Act embody the principle of **“peaceful coercion”?**
5. Read the excerpt “Contending Voices – The Divisive Embargo” on page 219. What was Giles’ view of the Embargo Act? What was Massachusetts’ view of the Embargo Act? Why might Massachusetts and Virginia have had different perspectives on the embargo?
6. Why did Jefferson's actions fail?
7. What were the results of the **Embargo Act**?
8. What were the provisions of the **Non-Intercourse Act**?
9. How did the Embargo Act help American manufacturing?

**Madison’s Gamble**

1. What was **Macon's Bill #2**? Which nation was the first to accept the terms?

**Tecumseh and the Prophet**

1. Which part of the nation made the strongest claims for war with Britain?
2. Who were the **war hawks**?
3. Why did the war hawks want war with Britain?
4. Who was **Tecumseh**?
5. Who was **The Prophet**?
6. What did Tecumseh and The Prophet hope to accomplish?
7. What happened at the **Battle of Tippecanoe**?
8. Who was **William Henry Harrison’s** role in the Battle of Tippecanoe?

**Mr. Madison’s War**

1. What were some of the other causes of the **War of 1812**?
2. Explain the statement – “Madison turned to war to restore confidence in the republican experiment”

(p 223)

1. When did Congress declare war?
2. What did the vote in Congress show about the division within the country?
3. Why did New England oppose the war?
4. Why did Federalist oppose the War of 1812?